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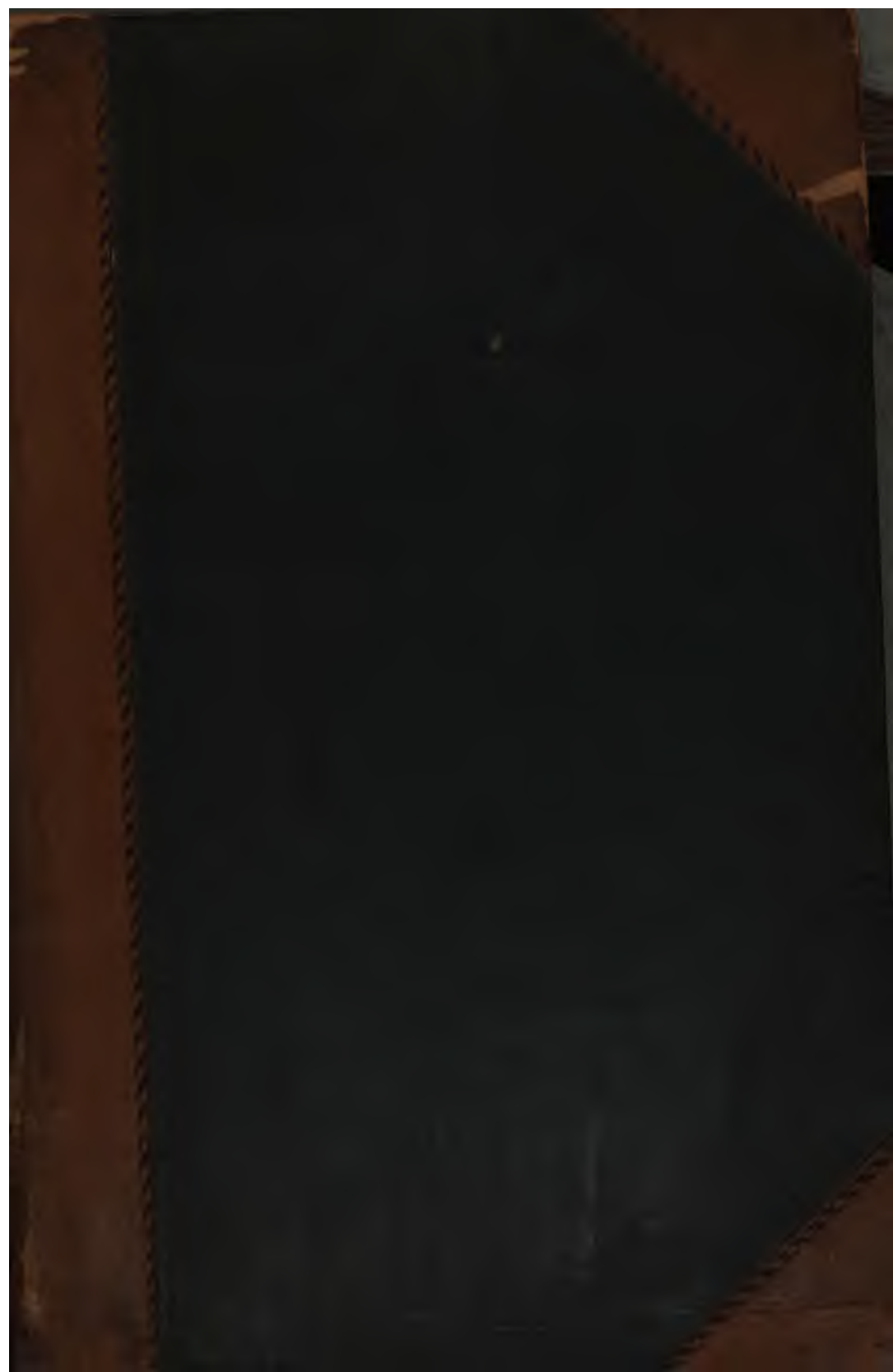
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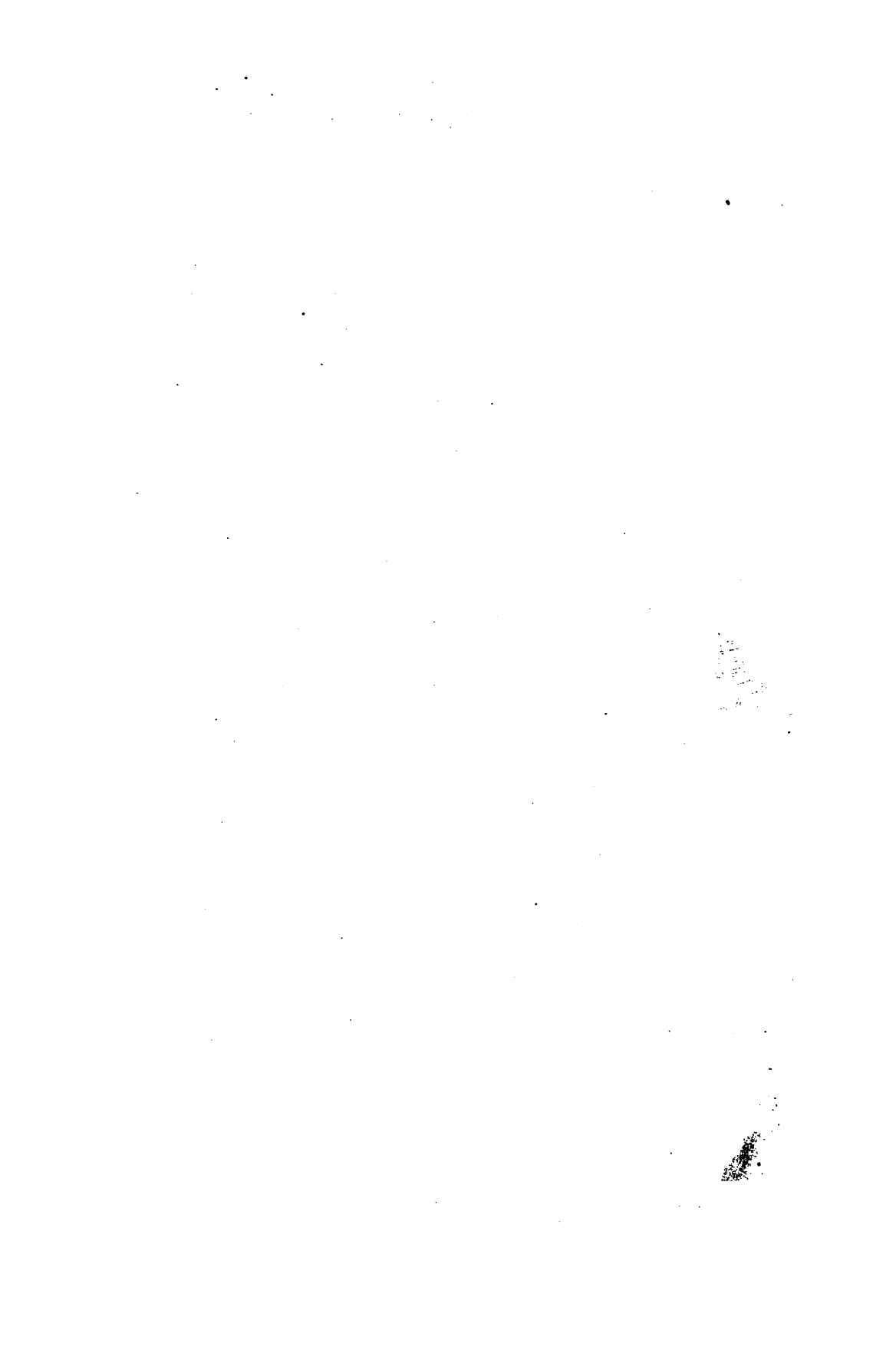


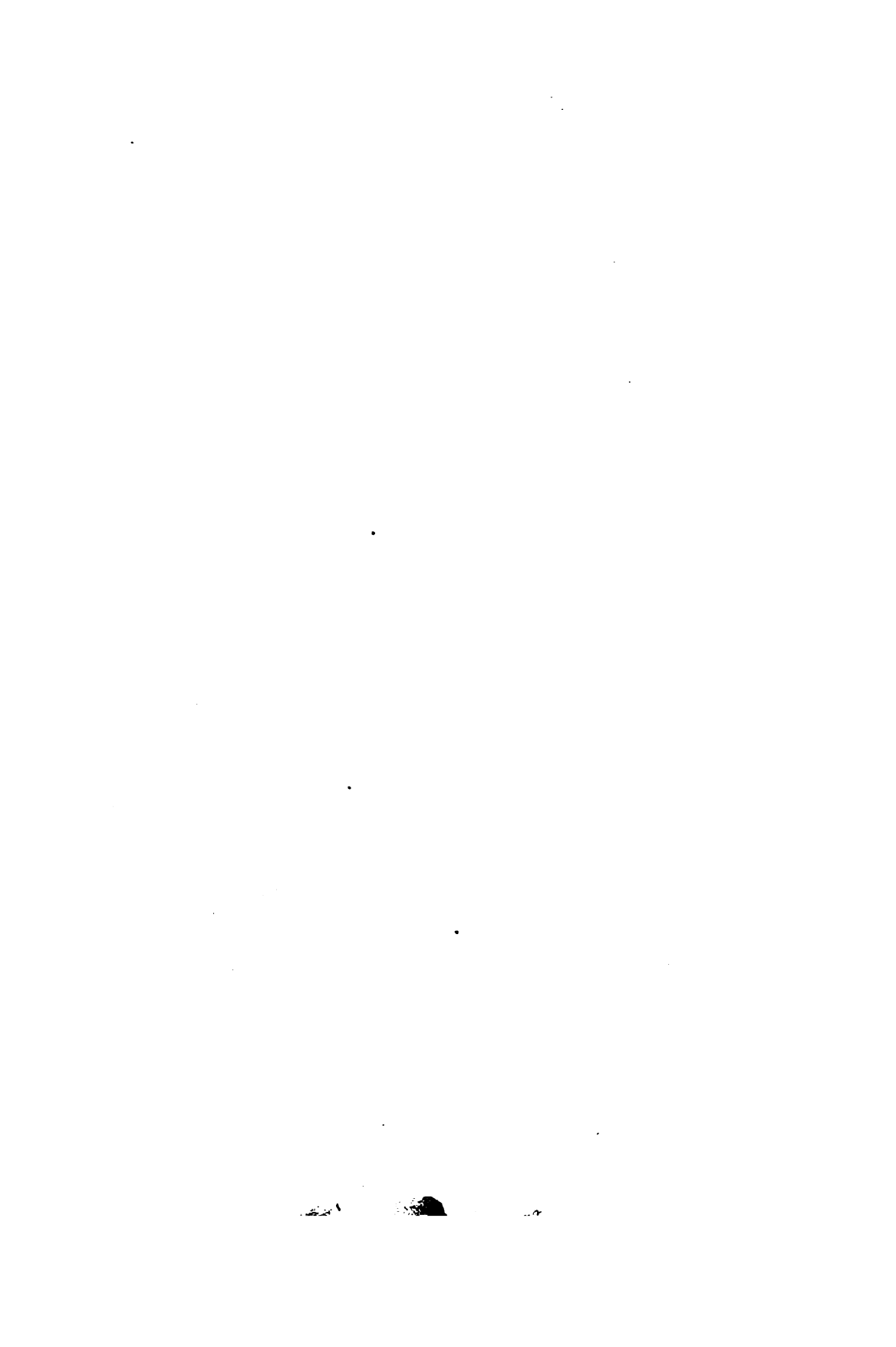


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CLASSICAL BIOGRAPHY:

EXHIBITING ALPHABETICALLY

THE PROPER NAMES,

WITH

A SHORT ACCOUNT

OF THE

**SEVERAL DEITIES, HEROES, AND OTHER PERSONS,
MENTIONED IN THE ANCIENT
CLASSIC AUTHORS;**

AND

A MORE PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION

OF THE

**MOST DISTINGUISHED CHARACTERS
AMONG THE ROMANS;**

*THE WHOLE BEING INTERSPERSED WITH OCCASIONAL EXPLANATIONS
OF WORDS AND PHRASES.*

DESIGNED CHIEFLY TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE ILLUSTRATION

OF THE

LATIN CLASSICS.

BY ALEXANDER ADAM, LL. D.

RECTOR OF THE HIGH SCHOOL, EDINBURGH.

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A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

THE Compiler originally intended the substance of the following Pages as an *Appendix* to a LATIN and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, which he has for several years been attempting. But having found that the execution of the whole of his design will require longer time than at first he imagined; and perceiving his attention to be sometimes distracted by prosecuting two different subjects together, he resolved to lay aside the principal part of the Work till he should finish the APPENDIX of PROPER NAMES: and in order to render it as instructive as possible within moderate bounds, he thought it would be of advantage to give a fuller account of the principal Persons mentioned in the Latin Classics. This he has endeavoured to do with all the accuracy in his power; and hopes that his performance will be useful, not only to younger Students, but also to such as are more advanced. The facts are all supported by proper authorities; and the different accounts of different Authors concerning the same fact, when it is of importance, are fairly stated. When any thing is more fully treated of in his *Roman Antiquities*, or in his *Summary of Geography and History*, he has here made references to them, by prefixing an *A* for the one and a *G* for the other. The diphthongs *æ* and *œ* are printed without contraction, *ae* and *oe*, as they are found in Ancient Manuscripts.—The Compiler, before resuming his larger Work, proposes to publish, by way of Appendix to his Grammar, a short Abridgement or Manual of Latin, for the use of Learners; which is nearly ready for the press.

EDINBURGH, }
Sept. 15. 1800. }

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I N D E X

O F

CLASSICAL PROPER NAMES, &c.

A B A

ABAS, *-antis*, a king of Argos; whence *Abantēus*, adj.; thus, *Abantēi Argi*, Argi once governed by Abas, *Ovid. Met.* 15, 164.

ABANTIÄDES, *-ae*, Acrisius, the son of Abas, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 607. also put for Perseus, his great-grandson, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 673. & 767.; 5, 138.

ABAS, a noble Trojan, and companion of Aenēas, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 121.; 10, 427.—also a Grecian slain by Aeneas, *ib.* 3, 286.

ABÄRIS, *-is*, v. *-idis*; acc. *-im*, v. *-in*; a man slain by Perseus, *Ovid. Met.* 5, 86.—¶ 2. A Rutulian killed by Euryalus, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 344.—¶ 3. A famous Scythian, *Herodot.* 4, 36.; *Strab.* 7, 301.

ABÄRUS, or *Agbärus*, an Arabian prince, who misled and perfidiously deserted Crassus in his expedition against the Parthians, *Appian. de Parth.* p. 140. called *Mezeres* or *Mazaras*, a Syrian deserter, by Florus, 3, 11. and *Ariamnes* by Plutarch, in *Craſſo*.

ABDĒRUS, the servant of Diomedes, a king of Thrace, who fed his horses on human flesh; slain by Hercules, *Hygin.* 30.

ABDOLONĪMUS, or *Abdālomīnus*, a descendant of the ancient kings of Sidon, so poor that he was obliged to work in a garden; when Alexander the Great, on account of his probity, raised him to the throne; *Juſtin.* 11, 10.; *Curt.* 4, 1, 19.

A C C

ACGĀRUS, the name of certain eastern princes, *Capitolin. Ant. Pio.* c. 9.; *Spartian. Sever.* 18.; *Viſtor de Caeſar.* c. 20.

ABISSARES, an Indian king, who meanly surrendered to Alexander, instead of bravely opposing him, as Porus did, *Curt.* 8, 13.

ABSYRTUS, *-i*, called also *Aegiäleus* or *Aegiälus*, the son of *Acētes*, king of *Colchis*, whom his sister *Medēa*, in her flight with Jason, tore in pieces, and scattered his members by the way, that the gathering of them might retard *Acētes*, her father, in his pursuit of her, *Cic. Manil.* 9.; *Nat. D.* 3, 26.; *Ovid. Triſt.* 3, 9.; *Senec. Med.* 963.

ACADĒMUS, or *Ecadēmus*, an Athenian, the original proprietor of the ground where the *gymnaſium*, called *ACADĒMIA*, was built; whence its name, *Pauſan.* i. 9.

ACAST'US, a king of *Iolcos*, de-throned by *Peleus*. *Vid. PELEUS*.

ACASTUS, a slave of Cicero's, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 5.; 16, 5. &c.

ACĀMAS, *-antis*, one of the workmen of *Vulcan*, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 583.

ACCA LAURENTIA, the nurse of *Romulus*, *Serv. in Virg. Aen.* 1, 277. called simply *Laurentia* by *Livy*, 1, 4. There was an annual festival in honour of her, called *ACCALIA*, *-ium*; or *LAURENTALIA*, *-ium*, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3.

ACCIUS or **ATTIUS**, a celebra-
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ted Roman tragic poet in the time of Scipio Africanus the younger, *Val. Max.* 3, 7, 11.; *Quintil.* 10, 1, 79.; an intimate friend of D. Junius Brutus, the colleague of Scipio in the consulate, *Cic. Brut.* 22. & 28.; *Arch.* 11. He also wrote annals, *Cic. Brut.* 18. — *Agamemnon Accianus*, Agamemnon, as described by Accius, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 26. *Acciani versus*, the verses of Accius, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16.

ACCIUS, v. *Adius*, v. *Altius Naeuius*, vel *Navius*, a famous Augur at Rome in the time of Tarquinius Priscus, who is said to have cut a whetstone with the king's razor, *Liv.* 1, 36.; *Cic. Div.* 1, 17. But this story was ridiculed by many in the time of Cicero, *ib.* 2, 38.

T. ACCIUS *Pisaurensis*, a native of Pisaurum, a Roman *eques*, the accuser of Cluentius, *Cic. Br.* 78.

ACCIUS PRISCUS, a noble painter in the time of Vespasian, *Plin.* 35, 10.

ACCO, -ōnis, a general of the Gauls, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 4.

ACESTES, -ae, a king of Sicily, of Trojan extraction, the trusty friend of Aeneas, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 711. who gave name to the city Acesta or Segesta, *ib.* 718.

ACĒTES, the armour-bearer of E-vander, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 30.

ACHAEMĒNES, -ae, v. -is, a king of Persia, the grandfather of Cyrus, *Herodot.* 7, 11. who seems to have given name to the tribe or clan of the ACHAEMĒNĪDAE, *ib.* 3, 65. from which the Persian kings were descended, 1, 125. celebrated for his wealth, *Hor. Od.* 2, 12, 1. whence ACHAEMENII *campi*, the plains of Persia, *Lucan.* 8, 224. *Achaemenium costum*, Persian ointment, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 44. *nardum*, *Id. Epod.* 13, 8. So *Achaemenius odor*, the smell of Persian perfumes, *Sil.* 15, 23. The use of perfumes is said to have taken its rise in Persia, *Plin.* 13, 1. *Achaemeniae sagittae*, Persian arrows, *Propert.* 2, 13, 1. *Achaemenio detrectans praelia ritu*, pretending to fly in the manner of the Parthians or Persians, *Sil.* 7, 647. *Achaemeniae urbes*, i. e.

Perficae, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 212. *vallē Art. Am.* 226.

ACHAEMENĪDES, one of the of Ulysses, left by his companion the coast of Sicily, where Aeneas him, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 613. &c.

ACHĀTES, -ae, the companion faithful friend of Aeneas, *Virg.* 1, 179. *et alibi passim*.

ACHELOÛS, the son of Ocean and Tethys, the god of the Achelous in Epire, who fought Hercules for Dejanira, (*G. Apollodor.* 2, 5. *Hygin.* 31. He the father of the Syrens by the Melpomēne, *Apollod.* 1, 4. *Hygin.* whence they are called ACHELŌ *Ovid. Met.* 5, 552. and ACHELŌĪ *ib.* 14, 87. (*Vid. G. INDEX.*)

ACHILLAS, -ae, the general of my, king of Egypt, who was with Septimius, a tribune, to Pompey, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 104. *Luc.* 538. &c. He was himself soon wards put to death by Gany-mēd-eunuch, the confidant of *Arfinō* sister of Ptolemy. *Hirt. B. A. Lucan.* 18, 523.

ACHILLES, -is; vel *Ac.* (3 *syll.*) -eos; or in the second diction, -ei, contracted -i; the son of and the sea-goddeſs Thetis; the elt of the Greeks: called *Arm.* *Virg. Aen.* 6, 839. *Magnanimus*, *Met.* 13, 298. *Timor ille Phrygicus et tutela Pelafgi nominis*, *ib.* 12. *Cedere neſcius*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 6, 6. *roris expers*, *Catull.* 62, 338. *fatalis*, *Stat. Achil.* 1, 475.—I accus. instead of *Achillem*, has *Achillēa*, 10, 523.—ACHDES, -ae, the son of Achilles Pyrrhus, *Ovid. Ep.* 8, 3. called *Achillēa*, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 326.—*Acuspis*, the spear of Achilles, *Ovid.* 13 580. *Achillēi manes*, the gh Achilles, *ib.* 448.—ACHILLĒIS f. the unfinished poem of Statius cerning Achilles. (*Vid. G.* 449.

ACILIA, the mother of J *Vid. ATILLA.*

ACILII, -orum, vel *Acilia* g plebeian clan at Rome divided in fa

families, the *Glabriões* and *Balbi*, from which sprang several illustrious men; as, M. ACILIUS, a consul, who defeated Antiochus at Thermopylae, *Liv.* 36, 19. He dedicated a temple to Piety, and erected a gilded statue to his father Glabrio, the first of the kind in Italy, A. U. 569. *Liv.* 40, 34. Valerius Maximus says this was done by his son, 2, 5, 1. The temple stood in the herb-market, (*in foro uluario*), on the spot where a woman had dwelt, who secretly nourished her father, when imprisoned and deprived of aliment, with her own milk; on which account he was pardoned, *Festus in PIETAS*. Pliny says this was done by a daughter to her mother, 7, 36. So Val. Maximus, 5, 4, 7. According to Pliny, the mother was not only pardoned, but she and her daughter were ever after supported at the public expence, *ib.* The same author also says that the temple stood on the site of the prison, where afterwards was the theatre of Marcellus, *ib.*

M. ACILIUS GLABRIO, a Praetor, who presided in the trial of Verres, *Cic. Ad. 1. in Ver.* 17. and whose father got a law passed against extortion, (*de repetundis pecuniis*;) called LEX ACILIA, *Ascon. ib. & Verr.* 1, 9.

ACILIUS, a lawyer, who wrote commentaries on the twelve tables, *Cic. Leg.* 2, 23.

ACILIUS, an historian, who wrote his history in Greek, *Cic. Off.* 3, 32. which one Claudius translated into Latin, (*annales Anvilianos ex Graeco in Latinum sermonem vertit*;) *Liv.* 25, 40. et 35, 14.—Several others of the same name are mentioned, *Liv.* 21, 25. 27. 4; *Tacit. Ann.* 3, 41. 12, 64. 14, 18; *Suet.* 7, 68.; *Cl.* 45. D. 10.

ACIS, (*-is*, v. *-idis*; acc. *Acin*;) a Sicilian youth of uncommon beauty, the son of Faunus and the nymph Symaethis, the daughter of the river Symaethus, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 750. whence he is called *Symaethius heros*, *ib.* 879. beloved by Galatæa, the Nereid, *ib.* 752. # 861. crushed with a stone thrown at

him by Polyphēmus, who was enraged at Galatæa's preferring Acis to him. Acis was turned into a river of the same name, *ib.* 873, 897.

ACME, *-es*, the mistress of Septimius, *Catull.* 45, 1. &c.

ACONTEUS, (3 syll.) *-eos*, v. *-ei*. a Latin chief, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 612.—¶ 2. A soldier of Perseus, changed into a stone, by looking at the head of Medusa, *Ovid. Met.* 5, 201.

ACONTIUS, a young man of the island Cea, who having gone to Delos, to see the sacred rites which were performed there by a crowd of virgins in the temple of Diana, fell desperately in love with CYDIPPE; but not daring to ask her in marriage on account of the meanness of his birth, threw down at her feet an apple, on which were inscribed these words, *Me tibi nupturam, (felix eat omen,) Aconi, Juro, quam colimus, numina magna Deae.* Or according to others, *Juro tibi sacrae per mystica sacra Dianae, Me tibi venturam comitem, sponsamque futuram.* The virgin having taken up the apple, inadvertently read the words, and thereby apparently bound herself by a promise; for by law, every thing uttered in that temple was held to be ratified. When her father, a little after, ignorant of what had happened, betrothed her to another man, she was suddenly seized with a fever. Whereupon Acontius sent her a letter, (expressed by *Ovid, Ep.* 20.) to persuade her that her fever was caused by Diana for not having fulfilled the promise which she had made to him in the temple of that goddess. Cydippe therefore resolved to comply with the wishes of Acontius, even against the inclination of her father. Her answer is the subject of *Ovid's* 21st epistle.

ACRISIUS, a king of Argos, the son of Abas, (*ibantiades*, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 606.) the father of Danaë, who is hence called *Acrifonēis*, *-idis*, *Serv.* in *Virg. Aen.* 7, 41.; but others make *Acrifonēis* here an adjective, to agree with *colonis*, i. e. with a colony of Argives; as *Acrifonēas arces*, the

towers of Argos, *Ovid. Met.* 5, 239.

ACRISIOTĀDES, -ae, Perseus, the son of Danaë, *ib.* 69.—The father of Læertes, and grandfather of Ulysses, is by some called Acrisius, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 144. but Arcegius is his real name; whence Ulysses is sometimes called *Ἀκρίσιος* in Homer.

ACRON, a king of the Caeninenſes, whom Romulus ſlew in battle with his own hand, and dedicated his ſpoils, (called *ſpolia opīma*) to Jupiter, under the name of Feretrius, becauſe they were carried on a frame, (*feretro*) *Liv.* 1, 10. or *Omīne quōd certo dux ferit enſe ducem*, *Propert.* 4, 10, 45.

ACTAEON, -ōnis, the ſon of Ariſtaeus and Autonōe, the daughter of Cadmus, a famous hunter, who one day being fatigued with the chace, retired into a ſhady vale to reſreſh himſelf; where was a fountain called Parnethius, in which the goddeſs Diana by chance was then bathing herſelf, who to prevent him from telling it, changed him into a ſtag; and ſoon after he was torn to pieces by his own hounds. *Hygin.* 181.; *Ovid. Met.* 3, 138. &c. He is called *Autonoſius hegor*, from his mother, *ib.* 197. and *Hyantius*, as being a Theban, *ib.* 147.

ACTOR, -ōris, the father of Menoetius, and grandfather of Patroclus, who is hence called *Ἀκτορίδης*, -ae, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 308. *Fast.* 2, 39.—Alſo an Auruncan, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 94.

ADHERBAL, -ālīs, the ſon of Micipſa and grandſon of Maſiniſſa, king of Numidia, ſlain by Jugurtha, *Salluſt. Jug.* 26.

ADMĒTUS, the ſon of Pheres, (*Pheretiādes*, *Ovid. Art. Am.* 3, 19.) king of Pherae in Theſſaly, whoſe ſlocks Apollo kept for ſeveral years, *Apollodor.* 1, 15.

ADONIS, -is, et -idis, the ſon of Cinyras king of Cyprus, by his daughter Myrrha;—the favourite of Venus, on account of his uncommon beauty. Through the wrath of Diana, he was ſlain by the bite of a wild boar, which he had wounded while hunting. Venus bewailed his death, and from com-

paſſion changed him into a flow-
led Anemony, *Ovid. Met.* 10, 710. *ad fin.* Apollodorus makes him the ſon of Thoas king of L by his daughter Myrrha, 3, Annual games were inſtituted memory, named ADONIA. -orum, *ib.* 725.; *Marcellin.* 22, 24. Ac called from his father *Juvenis Cini* *Ovid. ib.* 712.; from his beauty, *ſus*, *Virg. E.* 10, 18. *Niveus*, *Pi* 2, 10, 53. The ancient Latins times called him ADONEUS, *Men.* 1, 2, 35.

ADRASTUS, a king of the ſon of Talaon, hence called ONIDES, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 18. an cbius, deſcended from Inachus 199. one of the ſeven leaders famous war againſt Thebes, a only one that ſurvived, *Apollodor.* et 3, 7. on which account his is ſuppoſed to be repreſented as the infernal regions, *Serv. in Virg.* 6, 480. He was far advanced when the war began, whence he led *Longævus*, *Stat. Theb.* 4, nus *Adraſti*, Diomēdes, his gra *Ovid. Faſt.* 6, 433. *Adraſteus* Arion, the horſe of Adraſtus *Silv.* 11, 52. (G. 430.)

ADRASTEĀ, the daughter o ter and Neceſſity, the ſame wi mēſis, the puniſher of guilt, *M.* 14, 11.

ADRASTUS, a Phrygian exile by accident killed Atys, tl of Croeſus; and though pa by Croeſus, ſtabbed himſelf prince's tomb, *Herodot.* 1, 43, (G. 601.)

ÆLIUS ADRIANUS, ſ. anus, the 5th Roman Emper ſucceſſor of Trajan.

AEACUS, the ſon of Jupiter gina; the father of Telāmon a leus. He was king of O which he named AEGINA, af mother. On account of his ju was made a judge of the infe gions with Minos and Rhadam The ſon or any of the deſcendant ācus is called AEGĀCIDES, -ae, (G

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particularly his grandson Achilles, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 99.; whence *Acacidinae minae*, haughty threats like those of Achilles, *Plaut. Affin.* 2, 3, 25. *Acacidia regna*, the kingdom of Aeacus, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 472.

AEËTA, or AEËTES, -ae, a king of Colchis, the father of Medëa; who is hence called AEËTIAS, -idis, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 9. AEËTIS, -idis, *Val. Flac.* 6, 479. and AEËTIA VIRGO, *ib.* 267. *Finis Aëtiæ*, the territories of Aëtes, i. e. Colchis, *Catull.* 63, 3.

ÆGAEON, -onis, a giant, who is said to have had 100 hands and 50 heads, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 565. called Briareus by the gods, *Homer. Il.* 1, 403. After being vanquished by Jupiter, he was tied by Neptune with a hundred chains to a rock in the island Scyros; and there being a report that he was attempting to loose his chains, Thetis was sent to examine the matter. On this occasion having heard the noise of diversion and dancing in the hall of Lycomëdes, king of the island, and thence concluding that the inhabitants were effeminate, she resolved to conceal with him her son Achilles, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 207.

ÆGEUS, in two syllables, -ëos, v. -ei, the son of Neptune, *Juvenal.* 13, 81. a king of Athens, the father of Theseus; hence called *Ægides*, *Ovid. Ep.* 4, 59.—¶ 2. A name given to Neptune, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 74. because the poets make his chief abode to be in the bottom of the Aegean sea, near ÆGAE, a town of Euboea, *Homer. Il.* 13, 21.

ÆGIÆLE, the wife of Diomëdes, king of Aetolia, to whom she proved false, and thus prevented his return to his native country, after the destruction of Troy, *Serv. in Virg. Aen.* 8, 9, & 11, 269.

ÆGIÆLEUS, (4 syll.) the son of Adrastus, the only one that was slain of the seven, (Æpigoni,) who went to avenge the death of their parents in the Theban war, *Hygin.* 71.

ÆGIÆLUS, the same with Abfyr-tua, the brother of Medëa, *Juven.* 42, 3.

ÆGIMIUS, a man who is said to have lived 200 years, *Plin.* 7, 48.

ÆGÎNA, the daughter of Asôpus, king of Boeotia, the mother of Acæ-cus by Jupiter, *Hygin.* 52.

ÆGISTHUS, the son of Thyestes, (*Thyestiades*,) by his daughter Pelopeia, who murdered his uncle Atreus; and having seduced Clytemnestra, the wife of Agamemnon, by her assistance also murdered that hero, after his return from the Trojan war. Aegisthus was himself slain by Orestes, the son of Agamemnon, to revenge his father's death, *Hygin.* 117, & 244. Pompey used to call Cæsar by the name of Aegisthus, *Suet. Cæsar.* 50.

ÆGLE, (i. e. *splendor*,) a beautiful nymph, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 21.

ÆGLES, a wrestler, born at Samos, who though formerly dumb, upon seeing fraud committed at a sacred contest, while the combatants drew lots for their place, from indignation and an excessive desire to speak, is said to have broken the bonds of his tongue; so that ever afterwards he spoke distinctly, *Gell.* 5, 9.; *Val. Max.* 1, 8, *Ext.* 4.

ÆGOCËROS, -i, m. the same with *Capricornus*, one of the signs of the Zodiac, *Lucan.* 9, 537.; accus. *Ægocëron*, *Id.* 10, 213.

ÆGON, (i. e. *caprarius*,) the name of a shepherd, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 2.—also put for the Egean sea, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 55.

ÆGYPTA, a freedman of Cicero's, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 15.

ÆGYPTUS, the son of Belus and king of Egypt, whose fifty sons married the fifty daughters of his brother Danaus, *Hygin.* 168. (G. 392.)

Claudius ÆLIANUS of Præneste, a Roman Sophist, in the time of Adrian, who wrote, in Greek, sixteen books concerning the history of animals, and fourteen books containing various historical facts, (*de Historia Varia*,) which are still extant.

ÆLII, a plebeian gens or clan at Rome, containing several families, the *Pacii*, *Tuberones*, *Catii*, &c.

Q. AELIUS, to whom Lucilius, the first writer of satires, inscribed his poems, *Cic. Heren.* 4, 11. a Stoic who wrote orations for others called *Orationes Aelianae*; but never delivered any himself. *Cic. Brut.* 46, & 56. the praeceptor of M. Varro, and also resorted to by Cicero, *ib.* He wrote concerning the Roman antiquities, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 2. and the laws of the twelve tables, *Cic. de Leg.* 2, 23.

SEX. AELIUS, called **CATUS**, from his skill in the civil law, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 45. on which he wrote commentaries, *ib.* 56. and on the twelve tables, *Cic. Leg.* 2, 23. He gave his advice freely to all citizens, *Cic. Or.* 3, 33. Pliny mentions an **AELIUS CATUS**, who, when Consul, refused a present of silver plate, sent to him by the ambassadors of the Aetolians, who had seen him dining on earthen ware; nor had he ever any other, except two silver cups, which his father-in-law L. Paullus had given him for his bravery in the war against king Perseus, *Plin.* 33, 11. f. 50. Ennius calls him a remarkably wise man, (*Egregiè cordatus homo Catus Aelius Sextus*,) *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 9.

L. AELIUS LAMIA, a great friend of Cicero's, *Cic. Pis.* 27. *et alibi passim*.

AELIUS GALLUS, governor of Egypt under Augustus, who conquered part of Arabia, *Plin.* 6, 28 f. 32. in which expedition he was attended by the geographer Strabo, whom he treated as his friend and companion, *Strab.* 2. p. 118, & 17. p. 816. To him Virgil inscribes his 10th eclogue.

AELLO, -*ōnis*, m. one of Aëtaeon's dogs, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 219.

AELLO, -*ūs*, f. one of the Harpies, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 710.

AEMILIA *gens*, a clan, in which were the families of the *Barbulae*, *Lepidi*, *Mameri* and *Mamerini*, *Paulli*, and *Scauri*. There was also a tribe called **AEMILIA**, *Cic. At.* 2, 1. and an **AEMILIA VIA**, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 30. (G. 184.)

AEMILIUS LUDUS, a school of gladiators belonging to Aemilius Lepidus, *Horat. Art. Poet.* 32.

L. AEMILIUS PAULLUS, a great general, who conquered Perseus, king of Macedonia, *Liv.* 44, 41; *Cic. Verr.* 1, 21.; whence *Regiaque Aemiliâ vesta tropœa rate*, the trophies or spoils gained from that king carried to Rome in the ship of Aemilius, to grace his triumph, *Propert.* 3, 3, 8. One of the sons of Aemilius Paullus was adopted by the son of the great Scipio Africanus, the conqueror of Hannibal, and hence he was called P. Cornelius Scipio AEMILIANUS.—See **SCIPIO**.

AEMON, *demus*, &c; *Vid. HÆMON*, &c.

AENEAS, an illustrious Trojan chief, the son of Venus and Anchises; who, after the destruction of Troy, being joined by numbers of those who had escaped from the Greeks, left his native country, and, after various adventures, landed with his companions at the mouth of the Tiber. Having married Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus, king of that part of Italy, he built a city which, from the name of his wife, he called Lavinium. His son Ascanius built Longa Alba; and from his posterity, who reigned at Alba, Romulus, the founder of Rome, was descended. Hence **AENĒĀDAE**, the Trojans, *Virg. An.* 1, 157. or Romans, *ib.* 8, 648. (G. 187. &c.)

AENĒĪDES, or *Aenēides*, -*ae*, Iulus or Ascanius, the son of Aenēas, *ib.* 9, 653. from whom Julius Caesar pretended to be sprung; whence he calls Aeneas *meus*, i. e. *meus auctor*, *a quo ego ortus sum*, *Lucan.* 9, 991.

AENĒIS, -*idis*, v. -*idos*, f. the poem of Virgil concerning the exploits of Aeneas, *Ovid. Trist.* 2, 533.; *Stat. Theb.* 12, 826.—*Aenēia nutrit*, Cajeta, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 1. *Aenēia arma*, the wars of Aeneas, *Ovid. mor.* 1, 15, 25.; *pietas*, *Id. Fast.* 4, 799.; *virtus*, *Met.* 14, 581.; *fata*, his death, *Stat. Silv.* 5, 3, 37. *Aenēia carmina*, the poem of Virgil concerning Aeneas, *Lucan. ad Pis.* 218.

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who, returning from the country, is said to have been met by two young men of a more august appearance than human, who commanded him to carry to the senate and people, the news of a victory, not then known for certain at Rome; and as a proof of their being more than men, (*in fidem majestatis*,) stroked his cheeks so as to render the hair of his beard, from being black, ruddy and like to brass. This mark of distinction descended also to his posterity, who generally had a ruddy beard, *Suet. Ner. 1.*

AEOLUS, a king of the Lipari islands, between Italy and Sicily, called from him *Insulae Aeoliae*, (*G. 275.*), skilled in prognosticating the weather, and therefore supposed to have the winds and clouds in his power; hence called the God of the winds, *Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 1. 56.* the son of Hippotas; hence called **HIPPOTADES**, *Ovid Met. 14. 221.*—**AEOLIDES**, *-ae*, the son of Aeolus; a name given to Misenus, the trumpeter of Aeneas, because the blowing of trumpets depends on wind, *Virg. Aen. 6. 164.*—**AEOLIDAE**, plur. the sons of Aeolus, who married their sisters, *Ovid. Met. 9. 504; Homer, Odys. 10. 7. &c.*

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AEPTYUS, one of the chief companions of AMPHION in the Theban war, *Stat. Theb. 10. 400.* entrusted with the defence of one of the gates of Thebes, *Id. 11. 240.*

AEEROPÉ, *-es*, the wife of Atreus, seduced by Thyestes, the brother of Atreus, *Ovid. Trist. 2. 391. (G. 405.)*

AESACOS, *v. -us*, the son of Priam by the nymph Alexirhoe, who having become enamoured of the nymph Hesperie, upon seeing her in the woods, whilst he pursued her flying from him, occasioned her death; for in her flight she was bit by a serpent in the foot. Aefacus, overwhelmed with grief, threw himself from a rock into the sea, but Tethys, out of compassion, transformed him into a cormorant, (*mergus*); but he, provoked that he could not die, never ceases plunging himself into the sea, *Ovid. Met. 11. 762. &c.* Apollodorus says that Aefacus was the son of Priam by his first wife Arisba; that he married Asterope, the daughter of the river Cebren; and that while he lamented her death, he was changed into a bird, *3. 11. 5.*

AESCHINES, *-is*, an Athenian orator, the rival of Demosthenes, *Cic. de Orat. 3. 56; Quintil. 10. 1.*—¶ 2. A Socratic philosopher, *Cic. Inv. 1. 31.*—¶ 3. An Asiatic orator contemporary with Cicero, *Cic. Brut. 95.*

AESCHYLUS, the son of Euphōrion, *Herodot. 2. 156.* an Athenian tragic poet, (*Tragaedias primum in lucem Aeschylus protulit, sublimis et gravis, et grandiloquus saepe usque ad vitium, &c.*) *Quintil. 10. 1. 66.*; who first erected a permanent stage, and was the inventor of the mask, (*persōna*,) the long flowing robe, (*palla v. syrma*,) and the high heeled shoe or buskin, (*cothurnus*,) which ancient tragedians wore, *Hor. A. P. 278. (A. 355.)* Hence *Aeschyleo componere verba cothurno*. to compose verses in a lofty tragic style, like that of Aeschylus, *Propert. 2. 34. 41.* But Vulpian reads here *Achilleo cothurno*, i. e. in the style of epic poetry, *ib.* Aeschylus was distinguished for his bravery, as well as for his

Q. AELIUS, to whom Lucilius, the first writer of satires, inscribed his poems, *Cic. Heren.* 4, 11. a Stoic who wrote orations for others called *Orationes Aelianae*; but never delivered any himself. *Cic. Brut.* 46, & 56. the praeceptor of M. Varro, and also resorted to by Cicero, *ib.* He wrote concerning the Roman antiquities, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 2. and the laws of the twelve tables, *Cic. de Leg.* 2, 23.

SEX. AELIUS, called **CATUS**, from his skill in the civil law, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 45. on which he wrote commentaries, *ib.* 56. and on the twelve tables, *Cic. Leg.* 2, 23. He gave his advice freely to all citizens, *Cic. Or.* 3, 33. Pliny mentions an **AELIUS CATUS**, who, when Consul, refused a present of silver plate, sent to him by the ambassadors of the Aetolians, who had seen him dining on earthen ware; nor had he ever any other, except two silver cups, which his father-in-law **L. PAULLUS** had given him for his bravery in the war against king Perseus, *Plin.* 33, 11. f. 50. Ennius calls him a remarkably wise man, (*Egregiè cordatus homo Catus Aelius Sextus*,) *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 9.

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his genius. He was present in the battles at Marathon, Salamis, and Artemisium, *Pausan.* 1, 14. For some time before his death he lived in Sicily, whether in voluntary exile or not, is uncertain. We read of his having been once tried for impiety, and in danger of being stoned to death for having introduced something irreligious in one of his plays, but he was acquitted by the interposition of his brother Amineas, *Aelian. Var. H.* 5, 19. *et ibi Perizon.* Plutarch says, that Aeschylus retired to Sicily in disgust at being vanquished by Sophocles, a young man, in the contest for the prize of poetic merit, in *Cimone*, p. 483. A wonderful account is given concerning the death of Aeschylus. Being forewarned that on a certain day he should be killed by something falling on him, he left the city where he lived, and went to the open fields to avoid danger. While sitting on the ground, an eagle, mistaking his head, which was bald, for a stone, dashed against it a tortoise he carried in his talons, in order to break the shell, that he might get at the flesh. Aeschylus was instantly killed by the stroke. *Plin.* 10, 3.; *Val. Max.* 9, 12. *ext.* 2. Seven of his tragedies are still extant.

ÆSCHYLUS, an orator, a native of Cnidos, under whom Cicero studied when a young man, *Cic. Brut.* 91.

ÆSCULAPIUS, the son of Apollo, (*Phœbigēna*). and god of physic or medicine, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 773. called *Epidaurius*, from his being worshipped at Epidaurus in Argolis, under the shape of a serpent, *Ovid. Met.* 15, 725.; *Prop.* 2, 1, 63. *Deus Epidaurius*, *Propert.* 2, 1, 61. *Pergameus deus*, from the honour paid to him at Pergamus, *Martial.* 9, 17. (G. 369.)

ÆSERINUS, the name of a gladiator, from Aesernia, *Cic. Opt. Gen. dic.* 6.; *2. Fr.* 3, 4.

ÆSON, -ōnis, king of Iolcos, the father of Jason, who is hence called *ÆSONIDES*, -ae, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 60. *Æsonius heros*, *ib.* 7, 156. *Æsonius dux*, *Id. Am.* 1, 15, 22. *Æsonia*

domus, the house of Aeson, *Id. Ep.* 12, 134. (G. 439. &c.)

ÆSOPUS, the famous author of fables; a native of Phrygia, originally a slave, but made free on account of his genius.—*Fabulae Aesopiacae, non Aesopi*, the fables composed in the manner of Aesop, but not written by him, *Phaedr.* 5, 1, 11. So *Aesopei logi*, *Senec. Consol. ad Polyb.* 17. It is uncertain whether any of the fables we now have were written by Aesop. The life of Aesopus, ascribed to Maximus Planudes, is full of absurdities, and unworthy of credit.

Claudius AESOPUS, a celebrated actor of tragedies, intimate with Cicero, *Cic. Div.* 1, 37.; who studied under him the art of delivery, *Plutarch. in Cic.* Aesopus accumulated an immense fortune, and was very expensive in his manner of living, *Plin.* 10, 51. *f.* 72. *et* 35, 12. *f.* 46.

ÆSOPUS, the actor's son, was noted for his luxury, extravagance, and profligacy, *Cic. Att.* 11, 13, & 15.; *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 239.; *Plin.* 9, 35, *f.* 59.; 10, 51, *f.* 72.

ÆTHON, one of the horses of the sun, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 153.—¶ 2. The war horse of Pallas, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 89. &c.

ÆTHRA, the daughter of Pittheus, and mother of Theseus, *Hygin.* 79. who is hence called *Pittheides Aethrae Filius*, *Ovid. Ep.* 10, 131. *Nepos Aethrae*, Hippolitus, *Ovid. in Ibin*, 577.

ÆTHRA, one of the maid-servants or confidants of Helena, *Ovid. Ep.* 17, 150, & 267. *Hygin.* 92.

ÆTION, a painter, *Cic. Brut.* 18.

L. AFRANIUS, an excellent Roman comic poet, *Cic. Br.* 45.; *Fin.* 1, 3.; *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 57.

L. AFRANIUS, the son of Aulus, consul a. 693.; a luxurious, indolent man, *Cic. Att.* 1, 18, 19. &c. afterwards one of the lieutenants of Pompey in Spain, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 12. where he was forced by Caesar to surrender himself and his army, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 8. He however again engaged in the civil

ar against Caesar; and being taken prisoner after the battle of Zama, was put to death, *Hirt. B. 95.*; *Suet. Caes. 75.*—*Afraniana* the army of Afranius, *Caes. B. C. 1.*; *Afraniani, sc. milites, ib. 43.*

AFRICANUS, a surname given to *P. Scipio*, the conqueror of *Hannibal*, *Liv. 30, 45.*; *Hor. Od. 4, 8, 18.*; *9, 25.* and to his grandson *Scipio*, who destroyed Carthage, call the way of distinction, *AFRICANUS* *fr. Cic. Offic. 1, 32.*

AMÉDES, -is, and *Trophonius*, architects, who having built a temple to *Apollo* at *Delphi*, requested that god the best thing that he given to man; and, the third day after, were both found dead in their beds; to shew, as it was thought, that the gods judged death to be the best thing for man, *Cic. Tusc. 1,*

AGAMEMNON, vel *-o, -ōnis*, the son of *Zeus*, king of *Mycenae*, and commander of the Greeks in the war against *Trojan*.

Regum rex, Cic. Fam. 9, 14. *Agamemnon*, as described by poets *Homer* and *Accius, Id. Tusc. 1.*—*Agamemnonides, -dae*, *Juv. 8.*—*Agamemnonius Orestes*, *Orestes* son of *Agamemnon*, *Virg. Aen. 4,*—*Agamemnonia puella*, *Iphigenia*, daughter *Propert. 4, 1, 111.*—*Agamemnoniae Mycenae*, the city of *Agamemnon*, *Virg. Aen. 6, 838.*; *phalanx* the troops of, *ib. 489.*; *res*, his former party, *ib. 3, 54.*; *Conjux ex Agamemnonis una puella tribus*, your daughter-in-law, one of *Agamemnon's* three daughters and wife, *Ovid. Ep. 3, 38.*

ATHOCLES, -is, a tyrant of *Argos*, the son of a potter, *Justin. l. 22.*; *Diodor. 19, 20.*—Also an historian, *Cic. Div. 1, 24.*

ATHEA, -es, the daughter of *Cadmus* and *Hermione*, married to *Echion* of *Thebes*, by whom she had a son *Pentheus*, whom she, with her sister *Autonoe* and *Ino*, having met, were celebrating the sacred rites of *Dionysus*, and being transported by the fury of *Bacchus*, or impelled

by the furies, tore in pieces, because he slighted the worship of that god, *Ovid Met. 3, 511.*—*ad fin.*; *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 303.*; *Lucan. 1, 574.*; *7, 780.* *Agave* having come to herself, fled from *Thebes* to *Thessaly*, and having performed funeral rites to her son, built a city of the same name with her native city, hence called *Thebae Echioniae*, *Lucan. 6, 356.*; *Virg. in Culice, 110.*—*Esurit intadam Paridis nisi vendis Agaven, sc. Statius*, starves, unless he sells his play called *AGAVE*, before he has recited or shewed it to any one (*intadam*), to the actor *Paris*, the favourite of *Domitian*, *Juv. 7, 78.*

AGELASTUS, a surname given to *Crassus*, the grandfather of that *Crassus* who was cut off by the *Parthians*, because he never laughed, *Plin. 7, 19.*; *Cic. Fam. 5, 31.*

AGĒNOR, -ōris, a king of *Phoenicia*, the son of *Neptune*, and brother of *Belus*; the father of *Cadmus*, hence called *Agēnōrides, -ae*, *Ovid. Met. 3, 7.* who founded *Thebes*; hence *Agēnorea Isimene*, i. e. *Thebana*, *Stat. Theb. 8, 555.* *Agēnōris urbs*, i. e. *Carthage*, built by the *Phoenicians*, *Virg. Aen. 1, 338.* *Agēnorea terra*, the part of *Africa* round *Carthage*, *Sil. 17, 58.* *Agēnoraee arces*, its towers, *ib. 1, 14.*; *portae*, its gates, *17, 197.* *Agēnorea duñor*, *Hannibal*, *ib. 17, 392.* *Purpura Agēnorea saturata micabat abenis*, dyed in *Syrian* vessels, *ib. 7.*

AGĒSILĀUS, an illustrious king of *Sparta*, *Nep. 17.*

AGIS, -idis, the name of several kings of *Sparta*; one of whom was slain by his citizens for attempting to restore the laws of *Lycurgus*, and introduce an equal division of land, *Cic. Off. 2, 23.*

AGLAIA, one of the three *Graces*, (*G. 364.*)

AGLAUS, a poor *Arcadian*, pronounced by the oracle of *Delphi* to have been happier than king *Gyges*, *Plin. 7, 46.*; *Val. Max. 7, 1, 2.*

AGLAUROS, -is, the daughter of *Cecrops*, king of *Athens*, turned into a stone by *Mercury*, *Ovid. Met. 2, 555.* &c. et 739. &c.

AGORACRITUS, a famous statuary, a native of Paros, the scholar of Phidias; see Pliny, 36, 5.

AGRICOLA, the celebrated Roman governor of Britain, under the emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian; the father-in-law of Tacitus the historian, who wrote his life. The fleet of Agricola is said to have first ascertained the insular form of Britain, by sailing round it, *Tacit. Agr.* 10.

AGRIPPA, the name of a noble family at Rome.

Menenius AGRIPPA, a consul, who brought back the people to Rome when they made a secession to the *Mons Sacer*, *Liv.* 2, 32.

M. P. Sipianus AGRIPPA, the friend of Augustus, born of a mean family, (*ignobilis loco*), *Tac. Ann.* 1, 2. to whom that emperor was indebted for his victories over Sextus Pompeius and Antony, *Plin.* 7, 8. He died a. u. 741, equally lamented by Augustus and by the Roman people, *Dio.* 54, 28. *Dio* says he was incomparably the first man of his age for worth and talents, 54, 29. Though he disapproved of Augustus converting the government of Rome into a monarchy, *Dio.* 52, 2.—14. yet he served him through life with the greatest fidelity, *Dio.* 54, 29. He is celebrated by Virgil, *Aen.* 8, 632. and Horace, *Od.* 1, 6.; *Sat.* 2, 3, 185.; *Ep.* 1, 12 26. Those of this name are said to have been so called from their being born with the feet foremost, (*Vocabulo ab aegritudine et pedibus consero*, *Gell.* 16, 16. *ut aegrè partii*, *ib.*)

AGRIPPINA, the daughter of M. Agrippa, and wife of Germanicus, *Tacit. Ann.* 1, 53. Their daughter Agrippina was the mother of Nero, *ib.* 4, 75.

AGRIUS, the son of Parthæon king of Aetolia, who deprived his brother Oeneus of the crown, and was himself afterwards dethroned by Diomedes, the grandson of Oeneus, *Hygin.* 175.; *Ovid. Ep.* 9, 153.

AGRIUS, the father of Therfitæ, *Ovid. Pont.* 3, 9, 9.

AGYRUS, vel *Agæus*, (3 syll.) *-eos*, a name of Apollo, *Hor. Od.* 4, 6, 28. Different reasons of the name are given; the most probable is, because statues were erected to him by the Greeks in the public streets, *τὰς ἀγυῖαις*, *Scholiast. & Macrob. Sat.* 1, 9.

AGYLLEUS, (3 syll.), a native of Cleonæ, (*Cleonæus*), a famous wrestler, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 837. called *Herculeus*, a son of Hercules, *ib.* 10, 249.

AGYRTES, an infamous parricide, *Ovid. Met.* 5, 148.

AGYRTES, a combatant in the Theban war, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 281.

AHALA, a surname of the *Servilii*, *Liv.* 4, 15.; *Cic. Phil.* 2, 11.; *Cic. Mil.* 3.; *Att.* 2, 24.

C. Servilius AHALA, master of horse to Cincinnatus, who slew Maelius for refusing to appear before the dictator, *Liv.* 4, 13, & 14.; *Cic. Cat.* 1, 1.

AHENOBARBUS, a surname of the *Domitii*, *Suet. Ner.* 1. & 2. *Vid. AENOBARBUS.*

AJAX, the son of Telamon, (*Telamoniades*, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 231. *Telamone creatus*, *ib.* 22. *ab Jove tertius*, *ib.* 28. vel *Jovis pronipos*, *ib.* 142. *Telamonius heros*, *Virg. Cul.* 314.), by Hesiône, the daughter of Laomædon king of Troy, the bravest of the Greeks next to Achilles; *Heros ab Achille secundus*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 193. *Acerri-mus*, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 414. *Fortissimus*, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 23. *Impatiens contumeliæ*, *Id. Off.* 1, 31. *et irac*, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 194. called dull or foolish (*stolidus*) by Ulysses, *ib.* 327. having his shield covered with seven plies of a bull's hide, (*Clypei dominus septemplex Ajax*), *ib.* 2.—There was another **AJAX**, the son of Oileus, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 622. king of Locris, hence called *Narycius heros*, from Naryx, a city of Locris, *ib.* 14, 468. less passionate than the former Ajax, (*moderator*), *ib.* 13, 356. but inferior in strength; hence called *Ajax secundus*, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 500. (See *G.* p. 450.)

AIVS Loquens, the name of an unknown god among the Romans, who is said to have foretold, by a voice in the

the night-time, the approach of the Gauls; whence a temple was erected to him under this name, *Cic. Div. 2, 32. et 1, 45.* called also *Locutius*, *Liv. 5, 50.*; *Gell. 16, 17.*

ALABANDUS, the founder of Alabanda, a city of Caria; worshipped by the inhabitants as a god, *Cic. N. D. 3, 19.*

ALABARCHES, -ae, a nickname given to Pompey, on account of his having raised certain taxes in Syria, *Cic. Att. 2, 17.*

ALASTOR, one of the companions of Sarpēdon, slain by Ulysses, *Ovid. Met. 13, 257.*

ALBIA gens, a family at Rome, from which the poet Tibullus was descended, who is supposed to be the ALBIUS addressed by Horace, *Ep. 1, 4.*

ALBINOVĀNUS, a Roman surname, *Hor. Ep. 1, 8.*

Celsus ALBINOVĀNUS, the secretary of Tiberius Nero, and friend of Horace, *Hor. Ep. 1, 8.*

Pedo ALBINOVANUS, a poet, and friend of Ovid's, *Ovid. Pont. 4, 10.*

L. ALBINIUS, a Roman, who flying from the Gauls with his wife and children in a waggon, made them alight to accommodate the Vestal virgins; whom he carried with the sacred things to Caere, *Liv. 5, 4.*

ALBINUS, a surname of the Posthumian family, which produced several illustrious men; *Liv. et Cic.*

T. ALBUTIUS, a noble Roman, who triumphed over Sardinia, *Cic. Off. 2, 14.* and being afterwards banished, *Id. Br. 26.* took up his residence at Athens, *Id. Tus. 5, 37.*

ALCAEUS, a famous lyric poet, a native of Mitylēne in Lesbos, *Cic. N. D. 1, 27. Tus. 4, 33.* (See G. 343.)

ALCAEUS, the son of Perseus and Andromēda, the father of Amphitryon, the supposed father of Hercules, *Apollod. 2, 4, 5. Pausan. 8, 14.* Whence Hercules is called ALCIDES, -ae, *Virg. Aen. 6, 801. 8, 203, &c. Hor. Od. 1, 12, 25.*

ALCAMĒNES, -is, a statuary, the scholar of Phidias, *Plin. 36, 5: 34, 8. Cic. N. D. 1, 30.*

ALCANDER, -dri, a companion of Sarpēdon to the Trojan war, *Ovid. Met. 13, 258.*—¶ 2. A Trojan, slain by Turnus, *Virg. Aen. 9, 767.*

ALCĀNOR, -ōrius, a Trojan who dwelt on mount Ida, the father of Pandarus and Bitias, *Virg. Aen. 9, 672.*—¶ 2. An Italian, slain by Aeneas, *Virg. Aen. 10, 338.*

ALCESTIS, -idis, v. -e, -es, the daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admētus, king of Phœac in Thessaly, who submitted to a voluntary death, to save her husband's life; but is said to have been restored by Proserpine, or brought back by Hercules, *Apollod. 1, 15. et 2, 5; Hygin. 51; Juvenal. 6, 651.* called CONJUX PAGASAEA, from Pagasa, a city in Thessaly belonging to her father, *Ovid. Art. A. 3, 19.*

ALCATHOUS, a son of Pelops, who became king of Megara, and gave to it the name of Alcathœ, *Pausan. 1, 4; Ovid. Art. Am. 2, 421; Met. 7, 443.*

ALCATHOUS, a Trojan slain by Cacus, a Latin, *Virg. Aen. 10, 747.*

ALCE, -es, (i. e. robur,) one of Actæon's hounds, *Ovid. Met. 3, 217.*

ALCIBIĀDES, -is, an illustrious Athenian general, *Nep. 7.* Some of his writings were extant in the time of Cicero, *Cic. Or. 2, 22.*

ALCIDĀMAS, -antis, a noted wrestler, *Stat. Theb. 12, 500.*—Another, the father of Cartheia or Ctesilla, *Ovid. Met. 7, 369.*

ALCIDĀMUS, an ancient rhetorician, who wrote an oration in praise of death, *Cic. Tus. 1, 48.*

ALCIDĒS, -ae, a name of Hercules, from his grandfather Alcaeus, the father of Amphitryon, *Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 6, 123.*

ALCIMĀCHUS, a renowned painter, *Plin. 35, 11 f. 40, 32.*

ALCIMĒDE, -es, the wife of Aeson, and mother of Jason, *Hygin. 3. and 14; Val. Flac. 1, 317. Stat. Theb. 5, 235.*

ALCIMĒDON, -ontis, a famous carver, *Virg. Ecl. 3, 37.*

ALCINOUS, the son of Nausthous, king of the Phœacians and of the island

CORCYRA, who hospitably entertained Ulysses; remarkable for his attention to the cultivation of gardens; hence *Alcinoi Sylvae*, apple trees, *Virg. G. 2, 87.*; *Alcinoi poma*, the finest apples, *Ovid. Am. 1, 10, 56.*; *Pont. 4, 2, 10.*; *Bisfœra Alcinoi pomaria*, the orchards of Alcinous, which bear twice a-year, *Stat. Silv. 1, 3, 81.*; *Plin. 19, 4.*; *Gautes Alcinoi*, the rocks of Corcyra, *Ovid Met. 14, 565.* *Alcinoique In cute curanda plus æquo operata juvenus*, luxurious young men who took up too much time in adorning their persons; as those who lived in the court of Alcinous are said to have done, *Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 29.* *Alcinoi mensa*, luxurious; *Apológus*, a tedious incredible story.

ALCIPPÈ, -es, a woman who is reported to have brought forth an elephant; or, as Harduin reads the passage, a child with an elephant's head, *Plin. 7, 3.* like what is mentioned, *Liv. 27, 11. Val. Max. 1, 6, 5.*

ALCIPPÈ, a country woman, *Virg. Ec. 7, 14.*

ALCIS, a deity worshipped by the *Naharvali*, a nation of the Germans, *Tac. G. 43.* — ¶ 2. A name given to Minerva by the Macedonians, *Liv. 42, 51.*

ALCISTHÈNE, -es, a female painter, *Plin 35, 11 f. 40, 43.*

ALCITHOË, -es, a Theban woman, who ridiculed the sacred rites of Bacchus, and therefore was metamorphosed into a bat, *Ovid. Met. 4. pr.*

ALCMAEON, -ōnis, the son of the augur Amphiarāus, (*Amphiārāides*, -ae, *Ovid. Fast. 2, 43.*), who, according to his father's orders, slew his mother Eriphile, *Hygin. 73.*; *Virg. Aen. 6, 445.*; *Ovid. Met. 9, 407, &c.*; called from his brother, *Amphilochi Frater*, *Id. Rem. Amor. 455.* and from his wife, *Callirrhōes vir*, *Id. in Ibide, 350.* (*vid. G. 432.*)—*Alcmaeoniac furiae*, the furies which tortured Alcmaeon for his guilt, *Propert. 3, 5, 41.*

ALCMAEON, -ōnis, a native of Mefenia, who being obliged to leave his country upon the invasion of the *Heraclidae* or descendants of Hercules,

settled at Athens, (*G. 409.*). His posterity called *Alcmaeonidae*, became one of the noblest families of that city and contributed greatly to the establishment of its liberty, *ib. 309.*

ALCMAN, an ancient Greek lyric poet, *Pausan. 1, 41.* born at Sardis in Lydiā; but brought to Sparta when very young; whence he is commonly called a Lacedæmonian, *Aelian. Var. Hist. 12, 50. et ibi Perizon. Vell. 1, 18 f. Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 150. Plutarch. de exil. init.*

ALCMÈNA or **ALCUMÈNA**, the daughter of Electryon king of Mycenæ or Argos, *Apollodor. 2, 4. 6. Hygin. 29.* hence called *Argolis Alcmenæ*, *Ovid Met. 9, 313.* the wife of Amphitryon the mother of Hercules by Jupiter *Plaut. Amphitr. Ovid. Met. 9, 281.*—whence she is called *Genitrix Alcidae*, *Sil. 8.*—*Mater Herculeæ*, *Stat. Theb. 10, 106.*—*Nurus Alcmenæ*, Dejanira, the wife of Hercules, *Ovid. Met. 8, 542.* Alcmena brought forth at the same birth Iphicles, s. -us, by Amphitryon, *Apollodor. ib. 8.*

ALCON, -ōnis, the name of a shepherd; Servius says, of a famous Cretan archer, *Virg. E. 5, 11.*—¶ 2. A native of Mylæ (Myleus) in Sicily, a dexterous carver, *Ovid. Met. 13, 683.*—¶ 3. A native of Saguntum, who attempted to procure favourable conditions of peace for his countrymen from Annibal; but in vain, *Liv. 21, 12.*

ALCYONE, *Vid. HALCYONE.*

ALEA, a name of Minerva, from a town of Arcadia, where she was worshipped, *Stat. Silv. 4, 6, 51.*; *Theb. 4, 288.*

ALĒBAS, *vel ALĒVAS*, -ae, a tyrant of Larissa in Thessaly, who was slain by his own life-guards, *Ovid in Ibin. 325.*

ALECTO, -ūs, -o; one of the three infernal furies, *Virg. Aen. 7, 479. Aleūs alae stridentes anguibus*, *ib. 561. oculi flammei*, *448.*; *os rabidum*, *451.*

ALĒMON, -ōnis, a virtuous man of Argolia, *Ovid. Met. 15, 19.* the father of Myfcēlos, who is hence called *Alēmōnides*, *ib. 26.* *

ALEO, *-ōnis*, a son of Atreus, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 21.

ALĒTHES, *-is*, a Trojan, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 125. 9, 246.

ALEXANDER, *-dri*, surnamed MAGNUS, the GREAT; the son of Philip, and king of Macedonia; who overturned the empire of the Persians, (G. 470.) He ordained that no one should make a picture of him but Apelles, nor a brazen statue of him but Lyfippus, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. *Plin.* 7, 37: He however suffered himself to be celebrated by Choerilus, a contemptible poet; for which Horace blames him, *Ep.* 2, 1, 232.

ALEXANDER Pheræus, tyrant of Pheræ in Thessaly, *Cic. Inv.* 2, 49. killed by his wife Thebè, *Cic. ib. et Off.* 2, 7.; *Ovid. in Ibin.* 321.; *Diodor.* 50, 15.; *Val. Max.* 9, 14.

ALEXANDER Paris, the son of Priam and the lover of Helēna, *Auſtor ad Heren.* 4, 30.; *Varr. L. L.* 6, 5. *Vid. PARIS.*

ALEXICĀCUS, (i. e. the driver away of evil,) an epithet of Hercules, as being the defender of men, *Varr. L. L.* 6, 5.

ALEXIO, *v. -on, -ōnis*, a physician, intimate with Cicero, *Att.* 7, 2. 13, 25. *id.* 15, 1, 2.

ALEXIS, *-is*, a favourite slave belonging to Atticus, *Cic. Att.* 5, 20. 7, 2. &c.—¶ 2. A youth celebrated by Virgil, *Ecl.* 2, 1. said to have been given to him in a present by Maeceenas, *Martial.* 8, 56, 12. *et* 5, 16, 12. according to others, by Pollio, *Serv. ad Virg. E.* 2, 1. *Donat. in vit. Virg. c.* 5, 20. to whom Juvenal is thought to allude, 7, 69.—¶ 3. A noted statuary, *Plin.* 34, 8.

ALEXIRRHÖE, *vid. ALYXORHÖE.*

P. ALFENUS Varus, a learned lawyer, the scholar of Servius Sulpicius, *Gell.* 6, 5. The scholiast on Horace says, that he was originally a shoemaker, (*futor*,) according to Cruquius and Bentley, a barber, (*tonſor*,) at Cremona; and that having given up his trade, he came to Rome and turned lawyer: whence Horace calls him *vaſer*, subtle, *Sat.* 1, 3, 130. But others

suppose a different person to be here meant.

ALŌEUS, (3. ſyll.) a giant, the son of Titan and Terra, whose wife, Iphimedia, produced by Neptune the giants Otus and Ephialtes; called from their supposed father, Alōidāē, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 582 *et ibi Serv. Lucan.* 6, 410.

ALPHESIBOEAE, *v. ARSINŌE*, the daughter of Phegeus, (*Phegis -idis*;) king of Psophis, who married Alcmaeon, and received from him the fatal necklace of his mother Eriphylē. Alcmaeon having proved unfaithful to Alphefiboea, was slain by her brothers. But she, highly offended by what they had done, is said to have avenged the deed by putting them to death, *Propert.* 1, 15, 15. Apollodorus, who calls Alphefiboea by the name of Arsinōe, says that the sons of Phegeus were killed by Amphotērus and Acarnan, the sons of Alcmaeon by Callirhōe, 3, 7, 6. Hyginus says that Alcmaeon was killed by Phegeus, f. 244.

ALPHESIBOEUS, the name of a shepherd, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 1.

ALPHIUS, or ALFIUS, the name of an usurer, *Horat. Epod.* 2, 67. supposed to be the same mentioned by Columella, 1, 7, 2.

ALPHOEUS, or Alphēus, the god of the river of that name in Elis, a division of Peloponnēsus; who falling in love with the nymph Arethūsa, pursued her till she was changed by Diana into a fountain. Whereupon Alphēus, laying aside his human form, was changed into his own waters, that he might mix himself with her, (*Vertitur in proprias, ut se mihi misceat, undas.*) But Arethūsa, sinking below ground, ran under the sea all the way from Elis to Sicily, where she burst forth and formed a large fountain in the island Ortygia, on which part of the city of Syracuse stood, *Ovid. Met.* 5, 494.—503. *et* 570.—641. Hence the fountain Arethusa in Syracuse was supposed to communicate with the river Alphēus in Elis, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 1. & 4. *Aen.* 3, 694. Hence also the nymph is called *Alphēias, -adis*; and the waters of the fountain,

fountain, *Elææ undæ*; thus, *Cum caput Eleis Alpheias extulit undis*, Ovid. *ib.* 487.

ALPINUS, a poet who wrote in a turgid or bombast style; whence Horace, ridiculing him, says, *Turgidus Alpinus jugulat dum Memnona*, while he murders Memnon in his poem, by the wretched description he gives of Memnon's death, *Sat.* 1, 10, 36. *Dumque defingit luteum Rheni caput*, and disfigures the muddy source of the Rhine, i. e. by his despicable manner of describing it makes it appear muddy, and not clear or limpid, as it really is, *ib.* 37. Bentley supposes Alpinus to be the same with FURIUS Bibaculus, who is mentioned, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 41.

ALSUS, the name of a shepherd, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 304.

ALTHEA, or *Althæa*, the daughter of Thestius, (*Thestias*), the wife of Oeneus king of Calydonia, and mother of Meleæger. See *G. p.* 433.

ALYATTES, -æ, f. -is, vel *Alyatticus*, -i, a king of Lydia, the father of Croesus, (*G.* 600.), whence *Regnum Alyattæi*, the kingdom of Alyattæus, i. e. Lydia, (al. *Alyattici*, i. e. *Croesi*), *Hor. Od.* 3, 16, 41.

ALYXOTHŒ, -is, (al. *Alexirhœ*), the daughter of the river Granicus, and mother of Aesacus by Priam, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 763. But Apollodorus makes Ariëta the mother of Aesacus, 3, 11, 5.

AMALTHEA, the name of the goat which nursed Jupiter, and was converted into a star, *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 117.; *Hygin. Astr.* 2, 13. or of the nymph to whom that goat belonged, *Laëtant.* 1, 21, 38.—¶ 2. The name of a Sibyl, *Tibull.* 2, 5, 67.—¶ 3. Also a name given to the part of a villa, both by Cicero and Atticus, *Cic. Att.* 1, 13. & 16. et 2, 1.

AMĀNUS, the name of a warrior, *Sil.* 17, 446.

AMARYLLIS, -idis, (voc. *Amarylli*), the name of a country girl, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 5, & 37. 2, 14.; *Ovid. Trist.* 2, 537.

MĀSIS, -is, a famous king of Egypt, *Lucan.* 9, 155. (*G.* 666.)

AMĀTA, the wife of king L and mother of Lavinia, *Virg. Aen.*

AMBIGATUS, a king of the or Gauls, *Liv.* 5, 34.

AMBIORIX, -igis, king of the *rones*, in Gaul, *Cæf. B. G.* 5, 2. cut off Q. Tiberius Sabinus, the tenant of Cæsar, with a legion a cohorts, *ib. et* 36. Q. Cicero, a legion which he commanded, had ly shared the same fate, when were relieved by Cæsar, *ib.* 37.

AMBIVIUS *Turpis*, a comic who had a principal part in most plays of Terence.

AMILCAR, vel *Hamilcar*, a celebrated Carthaginian general father of Hannibal, *Liv.* 21, 1. in *Vit. Sil.* 13, 731.

AMINEAS, -æ, an Athenian brother of the poet Aeschylus obtained the first prize of bravery the battle of Salamis, *Aelian. Var.* 5, 19. with one Eumenes, *Herod.* 93.

AMMON, vel *Hammon*, -ōnis, of Jupiter, worshipped by the *Virg. Aen.* 4, 198. under the form of a ram; whence he is called *Cornutus* *Hammon*, *Luc.* 9, 514. *monis cornu*, a gem of a golden like a ram's horn, *Plin.* 27, 10.

AMPĒLOS, the name of a beloved by Bacchus, *Ovid. Fast.*

AMPHIARAUS, the son of Cleus, (*Oedipides*, *Ovid. Met.* 8, a famous augur at Argos, (*Augur*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 16, 12.), knowing that he should perish in the Theban war if he went to it, hid himself in a place known only to his mother Eriphile. But she, bribed by her brother Adrastus with a golden necklace discovered him. Amphiaræus gone to the war, was swallowed up in an earthquake. Alcmaeon his son (*Amphiaræides*, *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 4.) according to his father's orders, killed his mother. Amphiaræus was worshipped as a god after his death, *Cic.* 40. (*G.* 431. & 301.)

AMPHICTYON, -ōnis, the De

ios, a king of Athens, who had the institution of a general council of the states of Greece, the members of which were called from him ἀμπίωνες, and met twice annually in spring at Delphi, and in autumn at Anthēla, a village near the city of Thermopylae, *Herodot.* 7, G. 308. & 460.; *Cic. Inv.* 2, §iv. 33, 5.; *Tac. A.* 4, 14.

PHILOCHUS, a son of Amphion, after his death worshipped as a hero at Orōpus in Attica, as well as at Aler, *Liv.* 45, 27.; *Plin.* 4, 1. mentions him as a king of the Argives, and an Augur, *Divin.* 1, 40. PHIMEDON, a Libyan, slain by Hercules, *Ovid. Met.* 5, 75.

PHIΩN, φωνίς, the son of Jupiter and Leto, or, according to others, of Eurymedea, from whom having received a lyre, he played on it so sweetly, by the sound, he is said to have moved the stones to build the city of Thebes, *Horat. A. P.* 394.; *Stat. Theb.* 8, 233.; *Oedip.* v. 612. which is hence called ἀμφιωνίς ἀρκες, *Ovid. Met.* 15, 1.

His brother Zethus having a talent for music, Amphion, to gratify his father, is said to have discontinued the playing of the lyre, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 42.; *Stat. Theb.* 2, 64. Amphion married Harmonia, who being slain with her children (vid. NIOBE), Amphion killed her, *Ovid. Met.* 6, 271. He is called *calvus* justissimus *Vindex*, *Ovid. Art.* 1, 323. because he put to death the rival of his mother, *Hygin. Fabul.* ZETHUS). — *Amphionia lyra*, the lyre of Amphion, *Propert.* 1, 9, 1. *Amphionii*, i. e. *Thebani*, *Stat. Theb.* 178. — ¶ 2. There was also Amphion, one of the Argonauts, *Val. Flac.* 1, 367.

PHITRITE, -es, the daughter of Phryxus and Doris, the wife of Nephele, *Col.* 10, 201. put for the sea, *Met.* 1, 13.; *Faust.* 5, 731. paragon for the Euxine sea, *Catull.* 63,

PHITRYO, v. -on, -ōnis, the husband of Alcmena, the mother of Her-

acles, *Ovid. Ep.* 9, 44. who is hence called *Amphitryoniades*, -ae, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 214.; *Ovid. Met.* 9, 140. et 15, 49.; *Lucan.* 9, 644.

AMPHISTRATVS, a statuary, *Plin.* 36, 5.

AMPHITVS and Telchius, the charioteers of Castor and Pollux, *Plin.* 6, 5.

AMULIUS, the son of Proca, king of Alba, who having set aside his elder brother Numitor, reigned in his stead, *Liv.* 1, 3.; *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 67.

AMULIUS, a painter, *Plin.* 35, 10.

AMYCUS, the son of Neptune, and a king of Bithynia or Bebrycia, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 373. who used to challenge strangers to combat with him at the *cestus*, and to slay those whom he conquered, *Apollodor.* 1, 9, 20.; but he was himself at last vanquished and killed by Pollux, (G. 411.) — ¶ 2. A centaur, the son of Ophion, (*ὀφειωνίδης*), *Ovid. Met.* 12, 245. — ¶ 3. One of the companions of Aeneas, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 221. who was thought to have perished in a shipwreck, *ib.* but is supposed to have escaped with others, *ib.* 511. Two of this name were afterwards slain by Turnus. Whether this was one of them, is uncertain, *ib.* 9, 772. et 12, 509. probably that mentioned in the latter passage as the brother of Diōres, and consequently the son of Priam, *ib.* 5, 297. — A different Amycus from all these is mentioned, *ib.* 10, 704.

AMYCLAS, -ae, the master of the boat in which Caesar in disguise embarked from a place near Oricum, in order to hasten the passage of his troops from Brundisium, *Flor.* 4, 2, 37.; *Lucan.* 5, 520, — 677.

AMYMONE, -es, a nymph violated by Neptune, and changed into a fountain, *Hygin.* 169.; *Stat. Theb.* 6, 288.

AMYNTAS, -ae, the father of Philip king of Macedonia, *Nep.* 21, 2.

AMYNTAS, a shepherd, in Virgil, *Ecl.* 3, 28 & 73.

AMYNTOR, -ōris, the father of Phoenix, the preceptor of Achilles, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 307. (*Dolopum rector*, *ib.* 12, 364.) whence Phoenix is called *Amyntorides*, -ae, *Ovid.* in *Ibion.* 259.

AMY-

AMYTĀŌN, -ōnis, the son of Cretheus, and the father of Melampus, who is hence called *Amythāōnius*, Virg. *G.* 3, 550.; Tibull. 4, 1, 120.

ANACHARSIS, -is, a Scythian philosopher in the time of Solon, who expressed a great contempt of money, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 32.

ANACREON, -ontis, a lyric poet, born in Tēos, a town of Ionia in Asia Minor, hence called *Tēius Anacreon*, Hor. *Epod.* 14, 10. who wrote chiefly on amorous and sportive subjects, and that even when an old man; *Quid, nisi cum multo Venerem confundere vino, Praecepit Lyrici Tēia musa senis?* Ovid. *Trist.* 2, 263. which Horace thus beautifully expresses by one word, *Nec, si quid olim lussit Anacreon, Delevit actas*, *Od.* 4, 9, 9. He is said to have been choked by swallowing the stone of a dried grape, *Plin.* 7, 7.; adj. *Anacreontius*.

ANADYOMĒNE, -es, a name given to a celebrated picture of Venus by Apelles, in which she was represented as emerging from the sea, *Plin.* 35, 10 f. 36, 15.

ANĀITIS, -idis, a goddess worshipped by the Armenians, *Plin.* 33, 4 f. 24.

ANAKAGŌRAS, -ae, a native of Clazomēne, (*Clazomenius*), a celebrated philosopher, the preceptor of Pericles, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 10, & 11.; *Acad.* 4, 31.; *Or.* 3, 33.; *Brut.* 11.; *Tusc.* 1, 43. (*G.* 12.)

ANAXARCHUS, of Abdēra, (*Abdērta*), a follower of Democritus, (*Democriti scēlator*, vel *Democriticus*), and a favourite of Alexander the Great; after whose decease he fell into the hands of Nicocreon tyrant of Cyprus, who cruelly put him to death, in revenge of a sharp answer which Anaxarchus had made to him at the table of Alexander, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 22.; *Val. Max.* 3, 3. extr. 4.; *Ovid. in Ibin.* 571.

ANAXARĒTE, -es, a beautiful girl of Salamis in Cyprus, who having by her cruelty occasioned the death of her lover, was converted into a stone, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 799.

ANAXILĀUS, a native of Melsēne

in Peloponnesus, who founded Melsāna in Sicily, *Justin.* 4, 2; *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 11.

ANAXIMANDER, v. -drus, dri, an illustrious philosopher, born at Miletus, who said that all things were produced from the infinity of nature, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 37.; that the gods were born, and mortal, *N. D.* 1, 10. and foretold an earthquake which happened at Lacedaemon, *Id. Div.* 1, 50. (*G.* 11.)

ANAXIMĒNES, the scholar of Anaximander, (*G.* 11.), who taught that all things were produced of air, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 57. and that the air was God, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 10.

ANCAEUS, the son of Neptune, one of the Argonauts, who succeeded Tiphys as pilot, *Hygin.* 1. et 18.

ANCAEUS, the son of Lycurgus; *Hygin.* 173. an Arcadian, slain by the Calydonian boar, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 315, 391, & 401.; *Hygin.* 248.

ANCAEUS, a rich man of the island Samos, who is said to have made his slaves work too hard in his vineyard; on which account, he was told by one of them, that he should never drink the produce of his vines. When vintage came, Ancaeus, holding a cup in his hand, before he drank of it, sent for the slave, and told him that he was a false prophet. The slave calmly said, Many things happen between the cup and the lip; or, as the Greek verse is rendered in Latin, *Multa cadunt inter calicem supremaque labra*. At that instant a message was suddenly brought him that a wild boar had broken into the vineyard. Upon this Ancaeus set down the cup, and hastened to drive out the boar, but was killed in the attempt; whence the words of the slave became proverbial. To this adage Gellius compares the saying of Cato, *Mulum interest inter os et ossum*, 13, 17.

ANCARIUS, v. *Ancharius*, a tribune of the commons, who opposed the Agrarian law of Caesar, *Cic. Pis.* 38.; *Fam.* 13, 40.

ANCHARIANA familia, the slaves of one Ancharius, *Quintil.* 4, 1, 74. & 9, 2, 56.

ANCHEMŌLUS, the son of Rhoetus, king

king of the Marrubians or Marfi, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 389. *et ibi Serv.*

ANCHILUS, the slave of L. Egna-
tius, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 45. — ¶ 2. This
word is supposed to denote the form
of an oath used by the Jews. But
others, more properly, take it for the
name of a boy, spoken of, *Martial.* 11,
95, 8.

ANCHISES, *-ae*, the son of Capys,
by Themis, the daughter of Ilus king
of Troy, *Apollodor.* 3, 2. the father of
Aeneas by Venus, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 617.
who is hence called *Anchisiades*, *-ae*, *ib.*
5, 407.; *Tros Anchisiades*, 6, 126. *dux*,
348. — *Tumulus Anchisæus*, the tomb of
Anchises, *ib.* 5, 761.

ANCUS Martius, the grandson of
Numa by his daughter, the fourth king
of Rome, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 815.

ANDOCIDES, an Athenian orator,
contemporary with Socrates, *Plutarch.*
de vit. Or. 2.

ANDRAEMON, *-ōnis*, the husband of
Dryopë, *Ovid. Met.* 9, 333. and father
of Thoas, who is hence called *Andre-
mone natus*, *ib.* 13, 357.

ANDRISCUS, a pretended son of
king Perseus, *Liv. Epit.* 48, 49. *et* 50,
et 52.

ANDROCLAS, a prince of the Aca-
manians, *Liv.* 36, 16. — ¶ 2. A
commander of king Perseus, *Id.* 44, 32.

ANDROCLUS, a Dacian slave, re-
cognised in the Circus Maximus by a
lion, which he had formerly relieved
when wounded in the woods, *Gell.* 5,
14; *Actian. Hist. Animal.* 7, 48. to which
Seneca is supposed to allude, *de Benef.*
2, 19.

ANDROCŶDES, *-ae*, an illustrious phy-
sician, who wrote a letter to Alexan-
der, warning him of the pernicious ef-
fects of drinking, *Plin.* 14, 5 f. 7.

ANDROGEOS, the son of Minos
king of Crete, and Pasiphæë, slain by
the Athenians and Megarensians out
of envy for his having defeated them
all in the exercises of the Palæstra,
Serv. in Virg. G. 1, 404.; in the ge-
nit. *Androgei*, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 392.; or
Androgeô, in imitation of the Attic
dialect, (*Androgeion* for *Androgeion*), *ib.* 6, 20.
— In the acc. we find *Androgeôna*, from

Androgeon, *Propert.* 2, 1, 62. Andro-
geos is said to have been restored to
life again by Aesculapius, *ib.* — *Andrô-
gëônêae poenas exsolvere caedis*, to suffer
punishment for the murder of Andro-
geos, *Catull.* 62, (al. 63.), 77.

ANDROMACHE, *-es*, the wife of Hec-
tor, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 486.

ANDROMACHE, a tragedy written
by Ennius, *Cic. Div.* 1, 13.

ANDROMÈDE, *-es*, v. *-da*, the daugh-
ter of Cepheus king of Ethiopia, by
Cassiopeë, freed from a sea-monster, to
which she was exposed, by Perseus,
whom she afterwards married, *Hygin.*
64. — After her death she was transla-
ted into a constellation, *Id. Astron.* 2,
11.; *Cic. N. D.* 2, 43.; *Hor. Od.* 3,
29, 17.; *Plin.* 5, 31.; *Propert.* 1, 3,
4, 3, 21, 29.

ANDRONICUS, of Puteoli, an inti-
mate of Cicero's, *Cic. Att.* 5, 15.

LUCIUS ANDRONICUS, the first author
of comedy at Rome. *Vid. Livius.*

ANĒMO, *-ōnis*, vel *Almo*, properly
a river near Rome, worshipped as a
god, *Cic. Nat. D.* 3, 20.

ANĒTOR, *-ōris*, a native of Phocis,
(*Phocæus*), the shepherd of Peleus,
Ovid. Met. 11, 348.

ANICIUS, a consul, a. u. 593, in
whose consulship there was a remark-
able vintage; whence *Anicianum vinum*,
wine then produced; *Aniciana nota*, a
cask of that wine, *Cic. Br.* 83. — ¶ 2. An-
other mentioned by Cicero, *Fam.* 7,
16, 12, 21. whence *Aniciana leſſica*, a
sedan used by king Ptolemy while at
Rome, and presented by him to Ani-
cius, *Cic. 2. Fr.* 2, 10. *Lapidinæ
Anicianæ*, stone-quarries belonging to
one Anicius, in the territory of Tar-
quinii, near the *Lacus Volsinienſis*, *Plin.*
36, 22 f. 49.; *Pira*, a kind of pears
cultivated by one Anicius, *Col.* 5, 10.

ANIUS, a son of Apollo, and king
of Delos, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 80. *et ibi Serv.*;
Ovid. Met. 13, 632, &c.

ANNA PERENNA, a goddess wor-
shipped by the Romans, supposed to
be the sister of Dido. See *Ovid. Fast.*
3, 523, — 653, &c.; *Sil.* 8, 50, — 202.;
Martial. 4, 64, 16.

ANNAEUS, the name of a clan or gens at Rome, to which belonged Seneca, Lucan, Florus, &c.

ANNALIS, a surname given to the tribune L. VILLIUS, who first proposed the law determining at what age each office might be sought and enjoyed, *Liv.* 40, 43. which surname continued to his posterity, *Quintil.* 6, 3, 86.

ANNIBAL, vel *Hannibal*, -ālis, the son of Hamilcar, and chief commander of the Carthaginians against the Romans in the second Punic war, *Nep. & Liv.* 21, 4, 28, 12, &c.—ANNIBAL, when only nine years of age, is said to have been led by his father Hamilcar to the altar, and there obliged to swear that he would always be an enemy to the Romans, *Liv.* 21, 1; *Sil.* 1, 99. According to Silius, he swore by Mars and Juno, *ib.* 118; Martial says, by Hercules, 9, 44, 9. Amilcar having fallen in battle in Spain, where he had commanded for nine years, was succeeded by Asdrubal, his son-in-law; who sent for Annibal, as Livy says, scarcely yet come to the age of puberty, (*vix dum puberem*); though it appears, from Livy's own account, that he was at least twenty-three, *Liv.* 21, 3. Annibal served three years under Asdrubal; and he being assassinated by a Spaniard, Annibal was appointed chief commander, *ib.* 3, et 4. He began the war against the Romans by the siege of Saguntum, which he took by storm in the eighth month, *ib.* 15. The most of the inhabitants destroyed themselves by fire, with their wives and children, and their most valuable effects, or fought with desperate fury till they fell, *ib.* 14, et 24, 42, et 28, 39. (*Vid. SAGUNTUM, G. Index.*) Annibal having left his brother Asdrubal, and Hanno, to command in Spain, led his army into Italy, over the Pyrenees, the Rhone, and the Alps, vanquishing all the nations that opposed him. The length of this march, which he finished in five months, is computed by Polybius at 9000 *stadia*, above a thousand miles, 3, 39. Annibal crossed the Alps about the middle of No-

vember, a. u. 534, *Liv.* 21, 35, 18, 31. In descending from thence he is said to have made a pass his troops by softening the rocks with vinegar, after he had heated them by burning a great pile of trees, *et tunc saxa infuso aceto putrescunt*, *ib.* 37. *Diduxit scopulos, et montes aceto*, Juvenal. 10, 153.) But Fabius does not mention this incredible passage, 3, 54, et 56.

Annibal first defeated the Romans under Scipio the consul, near the Ticinus, *Liv.* 21, 46. and fought near the Trebia, under the other consul Sempronius, *ib.* 54, &c. the next spring, in passing a marsh by the overflowing of the river through fatigue and want of food, he lost one of his eyes, *Liv.* 22, 1. He rode on an elephant, the only one that remained, *ib.* hence, *O qualis fuit quali digna tabella, Cum Gaetulorum portaret bellua lulum!* Juvenal. 1. He defeated the Romans a third time near the Trasimene lake, under the consul, who was killed, 15,000 of his men, *Liv.* 22, 1. The progress of Hannibal was frequently checked by the prudent conduct of Fabius Maximus the dictator, FABIVS. But in the year of 537, Annibal defeated the Romans for the fourth time under the consuls Aemilius and Terentius Varro at Cannae, a small village in Apulia, near the river Aufidus, with the slaughter that they ever suffered in battle, *Liv.* 22, 50. According to Polybius, 70,000 foot and above 10,000 horse were slain, 3, 117. Livy says 40,000 foot and 2700 horse, but in other places he makes it 50,000, *ib.* 59. and more, *l.* About 13,000 were made prisoners. The loss of Annibal, in comparison, was inconsiderable, *Polyb. ibid.* Hannibal, who commanded the Romans on the right wing, *Liv.* 22, after the victory, urged Annibal to lead his troops directly to Rome, assuring him, that on the fifth day they should feast in the Capitol.

zled with the proposal, but required time to deliberate on which Maharbal exclaimed, now, Annibal, how to canst thou know not how to insure victory." (*Vincere scis, Antioria uti nescis*). That day's thought to have saved Rome, 51. The troops of Annibal ravaged by wintering at Capua, revolted to him soon after the battle of Cannae, Liv. 23, 7. et 18. Marcellus, who repulsed Annibal at Nola, and first taught the Romans as Livy observes, that Annibal might be conquered, Liv. 23, 16. Capua had proved a Cannae to Annibal, (*Capuam Annibali Cannas*) Liv. 23, 45. ; et Flor. 2, 6. From the strength of Annibal inclined, the Carthaginians hallooed to send him proper supplies, Liv. 23, 24. et 28, 12. A. u. 546. In order to raise the siege of Capua, he led his army to Rome, and pitched his camp at the river Anio, six miles from the city, and advanced his cavalry to the *Porta Collina*, Liv. 26, 10. ; Juvenal 6, 290. and have even shot a dart within it, Liv. 26, 15. He was repulsed by the Roman cavalry. Propertius describes the *Lares* or tutelary gods of the city drive Hannibal from the *Porta Collina*, Liv. 3, 3, 11. Next day he crossed the Tiber, and drew up his forces in battle ; nor did the Roman conduct in the combat. But they were deterred from engaging by a violent storm. The same thing happened next day, as soon as they returned to their camp, the weather became calm, and the storm ceased. The Carthaginians regarded this as ominous ; and Annibal reported to have said, that as the will, sometimes the forsaking the city Rome was desired, Liv. *ib.* 11. Some other omens discouraged him. He withdrew his army, not only from Capua, but even to the remotest of Italy, leaving Capua to the Romans, Liv. 12. After this, however,

he was successful in several engagements. But his hopes were quite sunk by the destruction of his brother Asdrubal, a. u. 546, who was coming to his assistance, Liv. 27, 51. *Vid. NERO.* Annibal, however, was more worthy of admiration in adversity than in prosperity ; for though he carried on war for so many years in a foreign country, with an army composed of soldiers from many different nations, and often in the greatest want, yet there never happened a mutiny among them, Liv. 28, 12. At last being recalled to defend his country, a. u. 550, he left Italy with the bitterest vexation, Liv. 30, 20. sixteen years after he had invaded it, *ib.* 28. Soon after his arrival in Africa, he sent to Scipio to ask a conference, in order to treat concerning peace. But not agreeing about the terms, they came to a decisive engagement near Zama ; where Annibal, after doing every thing that courage or skill could effect, was completely defeated. He, with difficulty, escaped with a few horsemen to Adrumetum ; and from thence, being sent for, returned to Carthage, thirty-six years after he had left it when a boy. In the senate-house he declared that there was no hope of safety but in peace, *ib.* 35. The Carthaginians, therefore, were obliged to submit to the terms prescribed by the victors, *ib.* 37.

Annibal remained for several years at Carthage, discharging with fidelity the most important offices of the state. When praetor he abridged the exorbitant power of the judges, and checked the embezzlement of the public revenues ; by which means he incurred the enmity of many of the leading men, who accused him to the Romans of striving to effect a renewal of hostilities, Liv. 33, 48. The Romans, who sought only a pretext for indulging their hatred against Annibal, contrary to the opinion of Scipio Africanus, sent an embassy to Carthage to complain of his conduct. Annibal, afraid of being given up to the Romans, fled to Antiochus king of Syria, whom he

instigated to make war on the Romans, and attempted in vain to induce his countrymen to join him, *Liv. ib. 49. ; Nep. 22, 7. et 8.* After the defeat of Antiochus, Annibal fled to Prusias king of Bithynia, before whose tent, according to Juvenal, he was obliged to wait as a client, till that prince pleased to wake, (*Donec Bithyno libeat vigilare tyranno*), Juvenal 10, 162. The Romans sent T. Quinctius Flaminius, the conqueror of Philip, as an ambassador to Prusias, to ask that he would give up Annibal to them. Prusias not daring to refuse, the fort in which Annibal resided was immediately surrounded with armed men. Annibal, always apprehensive of this fate, took poison, which he had long kept ready for such an exigence, *Liv. 39, 51. ; Nep. 22, 12.* and expired, in the 70th year of his age, *Nep. ib. 13.*

Some assert that Annibal always kept poison in the gem of his ring; hence Juvenal says, alluding to the three bushels of gold rings taken from the fingers of those Roman *Equites* and *Patricians* who were slain at Cannae, which Hannibal is said to have sent to Carthage, *Finem animae, quae res humanae miscuit olim, Non gladii, non saxa dabunt, non tela, sed ille Cannarum vindeat, ac tanti sanguinis ulior ANNULUS*, 10, 163.; and adds sarcastically, *I, demens, et saevus curre per Alpes, Ut pueris placeat, et declamatio fias*, *ib. 166.* Young orators used to exercise themselves in declaiming on different circumstances in the life of Hannibal; as, whether he should have led his army to Rome after the battle of Cannae; or whether he should have withdrawn his troops from Rome on account of the storm? *Juvenal. 7, 161.*

Annibal, though so much engaged in war, paid attention to learning, and wrote several books in the Greek language, *Nep. 22, 13.*

As Annibal reduced the power of Italy more than any one ever did, after the Romans became a great nation, (*post magnitudinem nominis Romani Italiae opes maxumè adtriverat*, Sallust Jug. 5.),

so that those who finally proved rious were the nearest to destru (*Adeo—ut propius periculo fuerim vicerint*, *Liv. 21, 1. Propiusque periculo Quis superare datum*, 13.), the Roman authors generally speak of Annibal with great antipathy and represent his character in a unfavourable light than the history of his life will justify. Thus Livy, enumerating his good qualities, *Has tantas viri virtutes ingentia in quabant, inhumana crudelitas, perfidiam quam Punica, nihil veri, nihil sanctius deum metus, nullum iurjurandum religio*, *Liv. 21, 4.*; hence he is *Dirus Annibal*, *Hor. Od. 2, 12, 3, 6, 36.*; *Dirus Afer*, *ib. 4, 4*; *Perfidus Annibal*, *ib. 49.*; *Abominabilis*, *Id. Epod. 16, 8.*; *Crucianus*, *Lucan. 4, 789.*; *Superbus perjurus*, *Stat. Silv. 4, 6, 77.*; *Add. Mart. 14, 2.*—Hannibal is called *Tyrius* because the Carthaginians were from Tyre, *Juvenal. 12, 107.*; *fusus Annibal*, *Lucan. 1, 305.* and *Poenus*, *ib. 31.*

ANNICERII philosophi, the school of Aristippus, named from *Annicerius*, the scholar of Hegesias, who was the scholar of Aristippus; called *Cyrenæici*, from *Cyrène*, the native of Aristippus, *Cic. Off. 3, 33.*

ANNIUS, the name of several persons mentioned by Cicero, *Verr. et 1, 5, 5, 29.*; *Balb. 20.*; *Brut. 2.*

T. ANNIUS Milo. See MILO

ANSER, -eris, a poet mentioned by Ovid, remarkable for his obscure *Trist. 2, 435.* probably the same as Servius says Virgil alludes to, *id. 35.* He was a favourite with Augustus who gave him a farm in the Falernian territory, which had belonged to his father. He accompanied Antony in the siege of Mutina; whence Cicero speaks of him, *Hique, qui nunc Mutinenses pugnans, D. Brutum obsident, de 1. Anseres depellentur*, (probably spoken of him as a goose of a poet,) *Cic. 13, 5.* Propertius is likewise thought to allude to the same person, *2, 2*

ANTAEUS, a Libyan giant

son of Neptune and Terra, who as often as he touched the earth, when his limbs were wearied, was refreshed. Hercules, therefore, in contending with him, could only slay him by raising him from the ground, and squeezing him to his breast. *Lucan.* 4, 593, &c.; *Stat. Theb.* 7, 891.; *Sil.* 3, 40.

ANTALCIDES, a Spartan, who being sent into Asia, made a peace with Artaxerxes, very disadvantageous to his country, *Pausan.* 9, 1.

ANTENOR, -ōris, a Trojan, saved by the Greeks because he had always been the adviser of peace, *Liv.* 1, 1. With a number of followers he reached the top of the Hadriatic Gulf, and there built Patavium, now Padua, *ib.* & *Virg. Aen.* 1, 242, & 247.; *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 75. *Antenoridae*, -arum, sons of Antenor, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 484. *Flaccus, Antenorei spes et alumnus laris*, i. e. of Padua, *Martial.* 1, 77.

ANTEROS, -ōtis, a son of Mars and Venus, the god of mutual love, or according to others, who made love cease, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 23.

ANTEROS, a slave belonging to Atticus, *Cic. Att.* 9, 14. & 11, 1.

ANTHROPOGRAPHUS, a name given to one Dionysius, a portrait-painter, because he painted nothing but men, *Plin.* 35, 10 l. 37.

ANTICLEA, v. -ia, the daughter of Antolycus, and mother of Ulysses, *Hygin.* 201.

ANTIGENES, -is, a shepherd, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 89.

ANTIGENIDES, -is, v. -idas, -ae, an excellent musician of Thebes, who, when his scholar Ismenias played very well before the people, but did not please them, called out to him, *Mibi cane et musis*, sing to me and the muses, i. e. please the learned or good judges and despise the ignorant. *Cic. Brut.* 50. *Val. Max.* 3, 7. ext. 2.

ANTIGONE, -es, the daughter of Laomedon and sister of Priam, metamorphosed into a stork by Juno, for having presumed to contend with her in beauty, *Ovid. Met.* 6, 93. &c.

ANTIGONE, the daughter of Oedi-

pus, king of Thebes, who attended her blind father, when expelled from his country by Creon, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 350. Afterwards having buried her brother Polynices, contrary to the express orders of Creon, she was by him sentenced to be buried alive; which she prevented by killing herself. Her lover Haemon, the son of Creon, killed himself at her tomb, *Propert.* 2, 7, 83. *Hygin.* 73. But different authors tell this story differently. — *Antigones persona*, the mask used in acting the part of Antigone in a play, *Juvenal.* 8, 229.

ANTIGONUS, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, who, after the death of that prince, becoming too powerful, was defeated and slain by the other successors of Alexander. The descendants of Antigonus, however, obtained possession of Macedonia, which they retained, till Perseus, the last of them, was defeated and taken prisoner by the Romans under Paulus Aemilius.

ANTILOCHUS, the son of Nestor by Eurydice, slain in the Trojan war by Memnon the son of Aurora, *Homer. Odys.* 4, 1,—188.; *Juvenal.* 10, 252.; *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 13. Ovid says, by Hector, *Ep.* 1, 15.

ANTIMACHUS, a Greek poet, a native of Colophon; called CLARIUS from Claros, an adjacent grove, where was a temple of Apollo, *Ovid. Trist.* 1, 5, 1. Having one day assembled a number of people to hear him read a long composition, when all of them being tired had left him, except Plato; "I will read on, says he, notwithstanding: for Plato alone is to me as good as a multitude," (*Plato enim mihi unus instar est omnium*.) *Cic. Brut.* 51. He wrote in a tumid style, *Catull.* 96, 10.

ANTIOCHUS, the name of several kings of Syria; one of whom, called Antiochus MAGNUS, made war on the Romans at the instigation of Antibal, *Liv.* 33, 49. He was defeated first by Acilius Glabrio the consul, at Thermopylae, *Id.* 36, 15. and finally by L. Scipio, *Liv.* 37, 40.; *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 18.; *Verr.* 1, 21.

ANTIOCHUS,

ANTIOCHUS, a celebrated rhetorician and philosopher, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 3. whose lectures Cicero attended, *Cic. Br.* 19.

ΑΝΤΙΟΠΗ, *v. -pe, -es*, the daughter of Nycteus (*Nycteis, -idis*, Propert. 1, 4, 5. *Nycteos Antiopē*, Id. 3, 15, 12.) the mother of Zethus and Amphion by Jupiter, *Hygin.* 7. who came to her, as it is said, in the form of a satyr, *Ovid Met.* 6, 110.

Very different accounts are given of Antiopē, by Apollodorus, 3, 5, 5. Hyginus, 7. and 8. and Pausanias, 2, 6. Homer makes her the daughter of the river Asopus, *Odys.* 11, 259. So Apollonius of Rhodes, 1, 735; who also makes her the daughter of Nycteus, 4, 1090. After the death of her father, whoever he was, Lycus, his brother and successor, is said to have kept Antiopē confined; and his wife Dirce, suspecting that she was his concubine, used her cruelly, *Propert.* 3, 15, 13, &c. But her wrongs were at last avenged by her sons; who slew Lycus, and tied Dirce by her hair to the mouth of a fierce bull, so that she perished by a miserable death, *Hygin. et Apollodorus. ibid. Propert.* 3, 15, 37. *Vid. ZETHUS.*

ΑΝΤΙΟΠΗ, a queen of the Amazons, *Justin.* 24.

ΑΝΤΙΟΠΗ, the name of a tragedy, written by Pacuvius, *Perf.* 1, 77.

ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΗΡ, *-tris*, vel *-tri*, of the 2d decl. the name of several philosophers mentioned by Cicero, *Br.* 16. *de Orat.* 2, 12.; *Leg.* 1, 2.; *Tusc.* 5, 37; *Off.* 2, 14.; *Acad.* 4, 5.—also a poet, *de Orat.* 3, 50.; *Fat.* 2.

ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΗΡ, *-tri*, *v. -tris*, a Macedonian general, the friend of Alexander, *Justin.* 9, 4. made governor of Macedonia by Alexander when he went to the Persian war, *Id.* 6, 7.; *Arrian.* 1, p. 30. The Lacedemonians and other states of Greece, encouraged by Alexander's absence to revolt, were completely defeated by Antipater; and Agis, the Spartan king, slain, *Id.* 12, 1.; *Curt.* 6, 1. The services of Antipater were rewarded with ingratitude, through the jealousy of Alexan-

der; who, a little before his death, deprived him of his government, summoned him to Babylon to give account of his conduct. Antipater, apprehensive of danger, as several of his most faithful friends had already been cut off, was suspected of having poisoned Alexander, by means of Iolus, Cassander and Iolas, who were in court, *Justin.* 12, 14.; *Curt.* 1, 14.; *Add. Ovid. in Ibin.* 297.; *Pl.* 16 f. 53; *Tacit. Ann.* 2, 73.; *Arrian.* p. 500; *Val. Max.* 1, 7, 2. e. *Diodor.* 17, 118. But it was generally believed that Alexander died in consequence of excessive drinking, *tarch. Alex.* p. 707.; *Arrian.* 7, p. 1. After the death of Alexander, Antipater obtained the government of Macedonia and Greece, *Curt.* 10, 10. *Justin.* 13, 4. which he retained till his death, (*G.* 472.) A letter from Antipater to his son Cassander is praised by Cicero, *Off.* 2, 14.

ΑΝΤΙΦΑΤΗΣ, *-ae*, a king of the *Lacædæmonians*, who destroyed a number of the companions of Ulysses, *Hor. P.* 145.; *Sil.* 8, 531.; *Ovid Met.* 234.

ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΣ, the name of several Roman emperors: *adj. ANTONIANUS*, *Eutrop.* 8, 10.

ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΣ, the name of several men *gens*.

C. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΣ, the colleague of Cæsar in the consulship, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 1. *Flac.* 38.; *Sallust. Cat.* 24. He went with an army against Catiline, with whom he was unwilling to fight on account of their former intimacy. He therefore gave the command to his lieutenant, M. Petreius, *Sall. Cat.* 24. who cut off Catiline and his army. 60. Antonius, after his consulship, obtained the province of Macedonia, which he governed for two years. On his return to Rome he was brought to his trial by Coelius, for extorting money for making war without his permission (*de repetundis et de maiestate*), *Cic. Verr.* 11.; *Coel.* 31.; *Liv. Epit.* 10.; being found guilty, was condemned to perpetual exile, a. u. 694.

M. ANTONIUS, an illustrious orator, *Cic. Br.* 36. ; *Off.* 2, 14. consul with A. Albinus, a. u. 655, *Cic. ad Quir. post. Red.* 5. who was put to death in the massacre after the return of Marius from banishment, and his head fixed on the *Rostra*, in which he had steadily defended the republic when consul, and preserved the heads of many citizens ; as Cicero says, lamenting, as it were ominously, the misery of that fate which happened afterwards to himself, from the grandson of this very Antonius, *Or.* 3, 3.

M. ANTONIUS, the son of the orator, praetor a. 678. who, having through the interest of Cotta, the consul, obtained the command of all the coasts of the Mediterranean sea, with unlimited authority, (*cum infinito imperio*), to gratify his avarice pillaged Sicily and the provinces. But at last making war on the Cretans unjustly, he was defeated, and soon after died of grief, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 3. ; *et ibi Ascen. Add. ib.* 3, 91. ; *et Liv. Epit.* 97. hence, however, he got the surname of CRETICUS, *Flor.* 3, 7. ; *Plutarch. in Anton. pr.*

M. ANTONIUS, the son of CRETICUS, after the death of his father, was educated under the care of his mother JULIA, of the family of the Caesars, who married for her second husband Cornelius Lentulus, whom Cicero, by order of the senate, put to death, as an accomplice in Catiline's conspiracy. This is thought to have been the first ground of that violent hatred which Antony ever after bore to Cicero. He particularly complained that Cicero had refused burial to his stepfather, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 7. which charge, Plutarch observes, was groundless. Cicero ascribes the profligacy and wickedness of Antony to his having been educated in the house of Lentulus, *ib.*

Antony in his youth was remarkable for his comeliness and strength. He formed an intimacy with young Curio, by whom he was seduced into drunkenness, lewdness, and extravagance. This led him to contract debt to

a great amount, Plutarch says 250 talents ; Cicero says *septertium sexages*, above 48,000 l. *Phil.* 2, 18. Curio was surety for the whole of this sum, which Curio's father, at the intercession of Cicero, paid, but discharged his son for the future from keeping company with Antony, *Cic. ib.* Antony next associated himself with Clodius ; but being dissatisfied with his measures, and foreseeing the dangerous consequences of them, he left Italy, and travelled into Greece, where he spent his time in warlike exercises, and in the study of eloquence. He served his first campaign under Gabinius, the proconsul of Syria, who appointed him commander of the horse. In that station he gave proofs of uncommon courage and conduct. It was chiefly owing to Antony that Gabinius undertook and effected the restoration of Ptolemy to the throne of Egypt, *Plutarch. in Anton. et Cic. Phil.* 2, 19. *Vid. PROLEMAEUS AULÈTES.* After this he joined Caesar in Gaul, who made him one of his lieutenants, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 81. Having remained there for some time, he came to Rome to sue for the quaestorship ; and being elected, he immediately returned to Caesar, without waiting for the ordinary appointment, (*sine senatus consulto, sine sorte, sine lege*), *Cic. Phil.* 2, 20. ; *Caes. B. G.* 8, 2, & 24, & 46. Caesar was so pleased with the services of Antony, that he exerted his utmost interest to get him created an augur, *Caes. B. G.* 8, 50. and succeeded, in opposition to the party of Pompey, by means of Curio, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 2.

In the end of the year 703, Antony came to Rome, and was made tribune. Being devoted to Caesar, he opposed all the decrees of the senate against him ; and when the final decree was passed, (*Ut dent operam consules, praetores, tribuni plebis, quique pro consulibus sunt ad urbem, nequid respublica detrimenti capiat*), on the 7th Jan. a. u. 704, Antony, apprehending danger, fled from the city in disguise, with Curio and Q. Cassius, another tribune,

to Caesar, who was then at Ravenna, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 5.; *Cic. Fam.* 16, 11. and thus afforded Caesar a pretext for crossing the Rubicon, the boundary of his province, and making war on his country; whence Cicero says, that Antony was the cause of war and destruction to the Roman republic, as Helen was to the Trojans, *Phil.* 2, 22.; *Att.* 7, 9.

During the civil war, Antony, on every occasion, distinguished himself. In the decisive battle of Pharsalia he commanded the left wing, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 89. After the battle, Caesar being created dictator, went in pursuit of Pompey, and sent Antony to command in Italy, with the character of master of horse, *Plutarch. in Anton.* Cicero says that Antony was appointed to this office by the favour of his friends, without the knowledge of Caesar, *Phil.* 2, 25. Here Antony behaved with the greatest profligacy and extravagance, *ib.* His chief favourites were Sergius a comedian, and Cythêris an actress, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 25. Attended by her, he made a progress through Italy, having his chariot drawn by lions, *Plin.* 8, 16 f. 21.; *Plutarch. in Anton.*; *Cic. Att.* 10, 13. & 17.

Antony bought at a public auction the house of Pompey, which he made the scene of his revellings, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 27. & 28. He had expected that the purchase-money would never be asked. But Caesar, displeased with his conduct, exacted payment; which provoked Antony to such a degree, that he is said to have employed an assassin to dispatch Caesar, *ib.* 29. The disapprobation, however, which Caesar expressed of Antony's course of life, gave some check to his excessive dissoluteness. He parted with Cythêris, and married Fulvia, the widow of Clodius, *Plutarch. ibid.*; *Cic. Phil.* 2, 28. He soon after regained the entire confidence of Caesar, who, in his fifth and last consulship, a. 709, made Antony his colleague, *ib.* 32. At the festival of the *Lupercalia*, about the middle of February, Antony, who was one of

those *Luperci*, instituted in honour of Caesar, *Dio.* 44, 6. after running up and down naked, according to custom, with his companions, went up to Caesar, who was then sitting before the *Rostra*, in the forum, on a golden chair, dressed in a purple robe, to see the diversion of running, and, producing a crown, attempted to put it upon Caesar's head; but Caesar, observing the great disapprobation of the people, refused it, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 34. et 3, 5. d 5, 14. et 13, 8, 15, & 19.; *Dio.* 44, 11.; *Suet. Caes.* 79. in such a manner, however, that it was thought the matter had been concerted between him and Antony, (*Quod ab eo ita repulsum est, ut non offensus videretur*), *Vell.* 2, 56. This expression of Caesar's desire to assume the name, as he had already usurped the power of king, determined Brutus and Cassius, and the other conspirators, to hasten the execution of their plot. They proposed to put Antony to death at the same time with Caesar; but to this Brutus would not consent, thinking, as *Plutarch* says, that an action undertaken in defence of justice and the laws ought to be free from the least appearance of injustice. This lenity proved fatal to himself and his associates, as well as to the liberty of his country. Hence Cicero often reproaches the principal conspirators with having left their work unfinished. Thus, writing to Trebonius, who engaged Antony in conversation at the door of the senate-house, while the other conspirators dispatched Caesar, he says, *Quod a te, viro optimo, sedulo est, tuoque beneficio adhuc vivit haec pestis*, (*M. Antonius*), *interdum, quod mihi visus est, tibi subirascor*, *Fam.* 10, 28. So, *ib.* 12, 4.; *Ad. Brut.* 2, & 7.; *Phil.* 2, 14, &c.

Antony having heard that Caesar was killed, stripped himself of his consular robes, and fled home in disguise, *ib.* 35.; *Dio.* 44, 22. He lay concealed all that day, till being assured that the conspirators, who had taken possession of the capitol, meant no further violence, he resumed courage, and appeared

shared next morning in public. In the night-time he got the papers and account-books of Caesar from Calpurnia, Caesar's wife, and caused them to be carried to his house, *Appian. B. C.* 1, p. 507. He amused the conspirators with such consummate art, that he prevented them from taking effectual measures for their defence; while he himself secretly formed plans for their destruction, and for making himself master of the state. He gained over Lepidus, then master of horse, who commanded an army near the city, to favour his views. On the third day after Caesar's death, he summoned a meeting of the senate in the temple of Tellus, where, upon the motion of Cicero, a general amnesty was decreed, or an act of oblivion for all that was past, *Cic. Phil.* 1, 1. The conspirators were invited to come down from the capitol, and Antony sent his son as an hostage for their security; Lepidus also sent his son, the nephew of Brutus by his sister, who had been married to Lepidus, but was then dead, *Cic. ad Brut.* 17.; *Vell.* 2, 88. Accordingly that night Brutus supped with Lepidus, and Cassius with Antony, which gave great joy to the citizens, *Cic. Phil.* 1, 13. et 2, 36.; *Vell.* 2, 58.; *Dio,* 44, 34.; *Liv. Epit.* 116.; *Plutarch. in Brut.* p. 992.

In the same meeting of the senate Antony artfully procured a decree for the allowance of a public funeral to Caesar, and for the confirmation of all his acts. Antony himself undertook the charge of the funeral. Having brought the body of Caesar into the forum, he pronounced the customary funeral oration in his praise; in which, with great art, he endeavoured to incite the multitude against the conspirators. Then exposing the bloody robe, in which Caesar was slain, *Plutarch.* (according to Appian, a waxen image of his body, with the marks of all his wounds, *B. Civ.* 2, p. 520. according to Dio, his real body, 44, 35.), he flamed the multitude to such a degree, that, making a pile of tables and

forms in the very forum, they instantly set fire to it, (whence Cicero calls this irregular funeral, *insepulta sepultura*, because the usual rites were not performed, *Phil.* 1, 2.) and every one taking a brand, ran up and down in great fury to the conspirators houses, with a resolution to burn and destroy them; but the conspirators, being strongly guarded, repulsed them; and only the house of L. Bellienus was burnt, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 36.; *Plutarch. in Anton.*; *Dio,* 44, 50.; *Cic. Phil.* 2, 36. Meeting with C. Helvius Cinna, one of the tribunes, a friend of Caesar's, whom they mistook for Corn. Cinna, a praetor, who had extolled from the rostra the act of killing Caesar, they tore him to pieces, and carried up and down his head fixed on a spear, *Dio,* 44, 50.; *Val. Max.* 9, 9, 2.; *Suet. Caes.* 85. These excesses were committed by a mercenary mob, chiefly by the freed men of Caesar and hired slaves, *Cic. Att.* 14, 5. The conspirators, alarmed by this tumult, left the city. Some of them retired to the provinces which had been assigned to them.

But after the conspirators were gone, Antony resumed his disguise, and pretended the same moderation as before. He ascribed the late excesses to the violence of the mob, affected to speak with the greatest respect of Brutus and Cassius, and by several motions which he made in the senate, seemed to have nothing so much at heart as the public concord. Among other things, he proposed, that the name and office of dictator should be abolished, which the senate instantly agreed to, without the formality of a vote, *Cic. Phil.* 1, 1. & 13. He put to death Marius, the ringleader of the mob, who pretended to be the son of C. Marius, and ordered his body to be dragged by a hook through the streets, and thrown into the Tiber, *ib.* 2. By these actions Antony recovered his credit with the republicans; so that Brutus, together with Cassius and other friends, had a personal conference with him, which gave mutual satisfaction, *Cic. Att.* 14, 6.

D

Antony

Antony having settled matters at Rome in the best manner he could, made a progress through Italy, for the sake of visiting the quarters of the veteran soldiers, and engaging them to his service, by all sorts of bribes and promises. He left the government of the city to Dolabella, whom Caesar, upon his intended expedition to Parthia, had nominated to succeed him in the consulship; and though Antony had protested against that designation, yet after Caesar's death, when Dolabella, taking advantage of the general confusion, seized the ensigns of the office, Antony quietly received and acknowledged him as his colleague, *Cic. Phil. 1, 13.*

In the absence of Antony, Dolabella, by his conduct, gave the friends of liberty the best hopes of him, particularly by demolishing an altar which the mob, at the instigation of the impostor Marius, had erected in the forum, on the spot where Caesar's body was burnt, with a pillar of Numidian marble twenty feet high, inscribed, TO THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY; where they daily performed sacrifices and divine rites to Caesar, as a deity, *Suet. Caes. 85.* Great multitudes flocked to this place, chiefly of the meaner sort, and were guilty of the grossest outrages. The ringleaders, being seized, were severely punished; such of them as were free were thrown from the Tarpeian rock, and the slaves crucified. This action of Dolabella's Cicero highly extols, *Phil. 1, 2. & 12.; Att. 14, 15. & 16.; Fam. 9, 14.*

Antony having attached many of the veteran soldiers to his interest, returned to Rome, and at last began to lay aside the mask. He made use of every method possible, however violent and unjust, to encrease his power. He now shewed for what purpose he had been so eager to get Caesar's acts confirmed by the senate; for being the master both of Caesar's papers, (*commentarii, chirographa, et libelli*, *Cic. Phil. 1, 1. & 7.*), and of Faberius, Caesar's secretary, he inserted in them what

things he thought proper, and made them pass for the acts of Caesar; in consequence of which he sold publicly for money whatever immunities were desired by countries, cities, princes, or private men, on pretence that they had been granted by Caesar, and entered into his books, *Cic. Fam. 12, 1.; Att. 14, 9.; Phil. 2, 36. & 37. 5, 4. et 3, 5. et 12, 5.; Appian. B. C. 2, p. 507. et 3, p. 529.; Dio, 44, 53. et 45, 23.; Vell. 2, 60.* So that, as Cicero observes, all the acts, writings, sayings, promises, and thoughts of Caesar had greater force after he was dead than when alive, *Att. 14, 10.* Besides, he seized the public treasure in the temple of Ops, amounting to above five millions of our money, (*septies milies tertium*), *Cic. Phil. 2, 37.* With this money he purchased soldiers, and bribed his colleague Dolabella to concur with him in his measures, *Cic. Att. 16, 15.* He was also supported by his two brothers, Caius, then one of the praetors, and Lucius, one of the tribunes; so that now he possessed absolute power at Rome, and had the fairest prospect of becoming master of the empire. But all these hopes were frustrated by young Octavius, whom Caesar had appointed his heir. See OCTAVIUS.

ANTONIANÆ partes, the party of Antony, *Vell. 2, 74 Antoniano lavacino liberata respublica*, *Cic. Fam. 12, 14.*

ANTONIA Major et Minor, two daughters of M. Antonius the triumvir, by Octavia, the sister of Augustus. The eldest was married to Domitius Aenobarbus, whose grandson was Nero the emperor, *Plutarch. in Anton. fa. et Suet. Ner. 4. & 5.* The younger Antonia was married to Drusus the son of Livia, who had two sons, Germanicus, the father of Caligula, and Claudius, who succeeded Caligula in the empire, *Plutarch. ib. et Suet. Cal. 1. Cl. 2.*

Julius or Julus ANTONIUS, the son of the triumvir by Fulvia, *Dio, 51, 15. praetor a. u. 741, ib. 54, 26. consul a. 744, ib. 36 f. afterwards put to death for his intimacy with Julia, the daughter of Augustus, Dio, 55, 10.; Tacit.*

Ann. 3, 18. *et* 4, 44. Paternus that he slew himself, 2, 100. inscribes to Julius Antonius the title of the fourth book, where he rates him as a poet, v. 26. & Virgil mentions him as the author of various verses, *Pont.* 1, 1, 23.

ANIS, -*is*, a god of the Egyptians, painted with the head of a dog, called *Latrator*, *Virg. Aen.* 8, *Latrans*, *Prop.* 3, 9, 41.

ANRUS, an Athenian, one of the disciples of Socrates, who is hence called *Anaxagoras*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 3.

ANUS, -*onis*, a son of Neptune, *Lucretius Theb.* 1, 34. *et* *Achil.* 1, 19.

ANONES, -*um*, his posterity in the mountainous part of Boeotia, which is called *AONIA*: *AONIUS*, -*a*, -*um*, a son of Theban: *Aenides*, -*um*, the same, (*G.* 306.)

ANULLA, the name of a noted woman of Rome, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 100.

ANUS of a slave, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 10, 17, 5; *Att.* 12, 19.

ANILLES, -*is*, the most illustrious painter of antiquity, a native of the island of Cos, *Quintilian.* 12, 10, 6. His celebrated picture was that of Neptune rising from the sea, (*Anadyomene*) which Ovid says, *si Veneremur posuisset Apelles, Mersa sub aequilla lateret aquis*, *Art. Am.* 3, 30. Propertius, *In Veneris tabula* (sc. laudem) *sibi ponit Apelles*, v. 1.

At his death he left a picture of Venus imperfect, which no painter could undertake to finish, *Plin.* l. 36; *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. *Off.* 3, 1, used only four colours, (white, red, and black,) *Plin. ib.* He was in great favour with Alexander the Great, who prohibited, by an edict, that no painter should paint him but Apelles, *Hor.* l. 1, 239; *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. — *ANIPICIA*, the pictures of Apelles, *Stat. Silv.* 5, 1, 5.

ANUS, (in three syllables,) the name of Lynceus; who is hence called *Anaxagoras*, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 304.

ANODITE, -*es*, a name of Venus, who is said to have been produced from

the foam of the sea, *Plin.* 36, 5. whence *Aphrodisia*, -*orum*, a festival in honour of Venus, *Plaut. Poen.* 1, 1, 63. *et* 1, 2, 45.

APHYDNUM, a soldier of Aeneas, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 702.

APICIUS, a noted epicure at Rome, in the time of Augustus and Tiberius, who having spent an immense fortune on luxurious living, terminated his days by poison, *Senec. Ep.* 95; *Heliodorus. Vit. B.* 11; *Plin.* 4, 17. *et* 10, 48; *Juvenal.* 4, 23; *Tacit. Ann.* 4, 1; *Dio.* 57, 19; *Martial.* 3, 22. He was so famous that Apicius is put for an epicure, *Juvenal.* 11, 3; *Martial.* 10, 73. — There seems to have been another of the same name before the time of Cato the censor; whence *Uvae Apiciae*, *Cat. R. R.* 24, 1; *Varr.* *R. R.* 125. — There is said to have been a third in the time of Trajan, *Suidas in* *ΑΠΙCΙΑ*.

APION, -*onis*, a celebrated grammarian in the time of Tiberius, *Plin. praef.*

APIS, *idis*, v. -*is*, accus. *Apim*, v. -*in*, a name given to a calf or ox with particular marks, which the Egyptians worshipped as a god, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 29. *CORNIGER*, *Ovid. Amor.* 2, 13, 14; *Lucan.* 9, 160; *Plin.* 8, 46 l. 71. (See *Geog.* p. 391, and 605.)

APOLLO, -*inis*, the son of Jupiter and Latona, the god of poetry, music, medicine, and augury; (See *G.* 365.) hence *Apollinea ars*, medicine, *Ovid. Trist.* 3, 3, 10; augury, *id. in Ibin.* 264. *Biblis Apollinei correpta cupidine fratris*, seized with a passion for her brother Caunus, the grandson of Apollo, *Ovid. Met.* 9, 454; *Proles Apollinea*, Aesculapius, *ib.* 15, 533. *Ludi Apollinares*, games in honour of Apollo, *Liv.* 25, 12. *Circus Apollinaris*, *ib.* 3, 63. *Cronovius* reads, *Apollinar*, -*aris*, n. *Apollinaris herba*, *Plin.* 10, 26 l. 14. *Apollinis urbs*, the capital of the island Delos, *Virg. Ven.* 3, 79; *agri*, the country of Lycia, *ib.* 12, 516.

APOLLODORUS, a celebrated grammarian and mythologist of Athens, who

who composed several works; of which the only one remaining is that called *BIBLIOTHECA*, divided into three books; treating of the fabulous history of the Greeks. He flourished about 150 years before Christ, and was highly honoured by the *Amphibolyones*, Plin. 7, 37.

APOLLODORUS, a Greek comic poet; from whom Terence is said to have borrowed his Phormio, *Ter. Phorm. inscr.*—¶ 2. A cruel tyrant, mentioned by Seneca, *Ben.* 7, 19; *Ir.* 1, 4.

APOLLONIUS, a rhetorician of Alabanda; who taught for hire, but would teach none but such as were disposed to learning, *Cic. Or.* 1, 28. & 17.

APOLLOPHANES, -is, a physician, *Cels.* 5, 18.; *Plin.* 22, 21 f. 29.

APPIO, v. -on, v. *Apion*, -onis, a name of Ptolemy, king of *Cyrenæica*; who left the Roman people his heir, *Cic. Rull.* 2, 19.

APPIUS, a *prænomen*, peculiar to the *Claudii* or *Gens Claudia*; derived from *ATTA*, a name among the Sabines, *Liv.* 2, 16. and used also as an adjective, like the *nomen* or name of the *gens*; thus, *APPIA VIA*, the way first paved by Appius Claudius, the censor, leading to Capua, *Liv.* 9, 29. called simply *APPIA*, *sc. via*, *Cic. Mil.* 6.; *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 6.; *Epod.* 4, 14. *APPII FORUM*, a town on the Appian way, about eighteen miles from Rome, *Cic. Att.* 2, 10.—*AQUA APPIA*, the first water brought to Rome in an aqueduct constructed by the same Appius Claudius, a. u. 442, *Liv.* 9, 29. Hence *APPIADES DEAE*, certain goddesses, whose images, as it is thought, were erected in the *Forum*, where that water discharged itself near the temple of Venus, *Ovid. Art. Am.* 3, 452. used also in the sing. *Appias*, -adis; thus *Subdita quæ Veneris factio de marmore templo Appias expressit aëra pulsata aquis*, where below the marble temple of Venus, the Appian aqueduct, issuing through one of these images, strikes the air with the waters forced out or flowing from it, *Ovid. Art. Am.* 1, 82. hence put for Venus herself, from the

vicinity of her temple to the where that aqueduct issued; thus *illas lites Appias ipsa probat*, *Id. R. Amor.* 660. In allusion to the *piædes deæ*, Cicero says in a letter to Appius, by way of pleasantry, (*sc. Minervam*), *non solum Palladem etiam Appiada nominabo*, *Cic. Fam.*

APPIANA MALA, a kind of which grew on trees engrafted to Appius, *Plin.* 15, 14.—*APPIATIS*, f. the nobility of the *APPII*, *Fam.* 3, 7.

APULEIA gens, a clan or tribe at Rome; *Apuleia lex*, a law passed one called Apuleius, *Cic. de Or.* 2.

APULEIUS Saturninus, a tribune of the commons in the time of Marius; often mentioned by Cicero.

APULEIUS, a native of *Madaurenfis*, in Africa, an orator, lawyer, and Platonic philosopher of the Antonines; who wrote books on several subjects, which are still extant.

Pontius AQUILA, one of the conspirators against Cæsar, *Phil.* 1.

AQUILA, a freed-man of Maecenas, whose assistance he employed to obtain the knowledge of his invention of writing short-hand, *Dio.* 55, 7.

AQUILLIA gens, the name of a family at Rome; supposed to have been called from their dark colour, (*ad lo colore*.)

AQUILLIUS Gallus, a great orator, *Cic. Br.* 42.; *Caecin.* 27. *LEX AQUILLIA*, a law proposed by him, *de dolo malo*, *Cic. Off.* 3, 14. 3, 30.

Manius AQUILLIUS, a governor of Sicily in the war against the pirate slaves, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 54.; 2, 30.; *Br.* 62.; *Flac.* 38, &c.

AQUINIUS, a bad poet, *Cic. Brut.* 5, 22.; *Catul.* 14, 18.

ARABARCHES, -ac, a chief of the Arabians, or a tax-gatherer in Egypt, *Juvenal.* 1, 130. Whether it be a proper or common name, commentators are not agreed. It is supposed to be the same with the given to Pompey by Cicero, *Att.* See *ALABARCHES*.

ARACI

CHNE, *-es*, a girl of Lydia, ble for her skill in spinning; who having challenged to a contest, and being worsted herself (*laqueo ligavit gut-*) *vid. Met. 6, 134.* but Minerva of pity, turned her into a spider, called *Ἀράχνη* by the Greeks, *nea*, by the Latins, *ib.*

TUS, a brave man of Sicyon, *us*,) who freed his country from , and established the Achæan , *Cic. Off. 2, 23.; Polyb. 2, 43.*

TUS, a Greek poet, who d a book in verse concerning y, *Cic. de Or. 1, 16.; Acad.* which Cicero, when a very man, (*admodum adolescentulus*,) d into Latin verse, *Cic. N. D.* and calls ARATIUM CARMEN, 3. or ARATĒA, *sc. carmina*, 5.

ACES, *-is*; vel ARBACTUS, king of Media, *Justin. 1, 3. 598.*)

ISCŪLA, an actress, *Cic. Att.* who being hissed by the popu- d applauded by the *Equites*, that she was satisfied with the tion of the worthy," *Hor. Sat. 7.*

AS, *-ādis*, v. *-ādos*, the son of by Calisto, *Ovid. Met. 2, 208.* erted into the constellation call- res, (*G. p. 417.*)

ESIŁAS, *-ae*, the scholar of 1, *Cic. de Or. 3, 18.* the found- at was called the MIDDLE ACA- as Plato was of the old, and es of the new. He taught cy of the senses, *ib.* and that can be certainly known, not it which Socrates had reserved lf, "that he knew nothing." *d. 1, 12. et 4, 24.*

ESIUS, the son of Jupiter er of Laertes, *Ovid. Met. 13,*

HELAUS, the general of ites, *Liv. Epit. 76.* defeated , *Id. 82.*

CHEMŌRUS, *Vid. OPHEL-*

ARCHIAS, *-ae*, a Greek poet, the teacher and friend of Cicero; who having his title to the right of being a Roman citizen called in question, was defended by that orator, *Cic. pro Arch.* He was called *Aulus Licinius* ARCHIAS, because he had obtained the right of citizenship by means of some one of the *Luculli*, and assumed, according to custom, the name of their *gens*, *LICI-* NIUS, retaining his former name as surname. From whom he got the *praenomen* AULUS, is uncertain.

ARCHIAS, a noted maker of couches; whence *Archibāci lecti*, couches made by Archias, *Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 1.*

ARCHIGĒNES, *-is*, a celebrated physician in the time of Domitian, *Juvenal. 6, 235. 13, 98. et 14, 252.*

ARCHILOCHUS, a Greek poet, contemporary with Romulus; who wrote in Iambic verse, *Cic. Tuscul. 1, 1.; Quintil. 10, 1.* Lycambes having betrothed to him his daughter *Neobulē*, broke his promise, and gave her to another. On which account Archilō- chus wrote so bitter a satire against them, that they both hanged themselves, *Hor. Epod. 6, 13; Art. P. 79.* hence *Archilochia in eum*, (*sc. Pompeium*,) *edicta Bibuli*, acrimonious, bitter, satirical, *Cic. Att. 2, 21. et 16, 11.*

ARCHIMĒDES, *-is*, an illustrious mathematician of Syracuse, who, by his wonderful engines, enabled his countrymen to make a long defence against the Romans, and obliged Marcellus to turn the siege into a blockade. When at last the city was taken by treachery, Archimēdes was quite ignorant of what had happened; and a soldier having broken in to his apartment, found him engaged in describing some figure on the floor. Being ordered by the soldier to come immediately to Marcellus, he answered coolly, that he could not, till he finished his problem. Upon which the savage instantly slew him, *Liv. 25, 31.; Cic. Fin. 5, 19.* Marcellus lamented his death, and ordered a tomb to be erected to his memory, *Id. Verr. 4, 58.* which, when forgotten by his countrymen, and over- grown

grown with weeds, was discovered by Cicero, when quaestor in Sicily, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 23. Hence *Ἀρχιμύδιον πρὸς βλάμια*, for any thing difficult, *Cic. Att.* 12, 4.

ARCHYŦAS, -ae, a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, *Cic. de Or.* 3, 34. cotemporary with Plato, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 14. et 5, 29. *Tusc.* 5, 22 who perished by shipwreck, *Hor. Od.* 1, 28. 1.

ARESCŪSA, the name of a woman, said to have been converted into a man, and then called ARESCON, *Plin.* 7, 4.

ARETHŪSA, a nymph turned into a fountain; see ALPHĒUS. Hence *Arethūsai latices*, the waters of Arethusa, *Claudian. de Rapt. Proserp.* 2, 60. and Syracuse, where this fountain was, is called *Arethūsides Syracusae*, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 873. the inhabitants, *Arethusia proles*, *Sil.* 14, 357.

ARGANTHONIUS, a king of the *Tartessii*, a people in the south of Spain, who reigned at Cadiz 80 years, and lived 120, *Cic. Sen.* 19. Anacreon says, 150; *Plin.* 7, 48. *Silius Italicus* says, 300; 3, 396. hence *Arganthoniūci nepotes*, his descendants, *ib.*

ARGO, -ūs, and *Argó* in the other cases, *f.* the name of the ship in which Jason and his companions sailed in quest of the golden fleece, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 20. whence they were called,

ARGONAUTAE, *Hor. Epod.* 3, 9. ARGONAUTICA, -orum, *sc. scripta*, writings concerning the Argonauts; as those of Valerius Flaccus, &c.

This ship is supposed to have been so named either from Argus, the maker, or from its velocity, (*ab' ἄργος*, *velox*;) or from the mariners being Greeks, (*Ἀργεῖοι*,) *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 20. It is called *Fatiāica*, because it is supposed to have uttered oracles, *Val. Flac.* 1, 2.; *Claud. Bell. Get.* 16. It was finally converted into a constellation, *Cic. Orat.* 126, &c. *Manil.* 1, 419.; *Hygin. Fab.* 14. et *Poet. Astron.* 2, 37.; *Col.* 11, 2, 24. et 66.—Martial plays on the word Argonauts: *Non nautas puto vos, sed Argonautas*, i. e. *pigros nautas*, (*ab' ἄργος*, *piger*,) 3, 67.

ARGUS, a shepherd, the son of Aëtion, (*Ἀργυρότης*, -ae,) to whom

Juno committed the charge of when metamorphosed into a cow. Argus had an hundred eyes, two of which took rest in their turn, while the others kept watch, that so might not be stolen. But Mercury, at the command of Jupiter, having lulled Argus asleep, him; and Jupiter, having at last gated Juno, restored Io to her former shape, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 625,—747.

ARGYNNUS, a youth beloved by Agamemnon, who lost his life when he was swimming in the river Cephissus, *Athenas.* 13, 8.; *Propert.* 3, 7. From him Venus was called ARGYNNIS, -idis.

ARIADNE, -es, the daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who fell in love with Theseus, when about to enter the labyrinth, gave him a thread which directed him; so that he could slay the Minotaur, he made his escape, and, according to promise, carried her with him Ariadne; but basely deserted her in the island Naxos. There she was found by Bacchus, who made her his wife. He gave her a beautiful constellation, which, after her death, was converted into a constellation, called ARIADNAEUM SIDUS, *Ovid. Fast.* 5, et 3, 462. &c.; *Propert.* 3, 15. *Hygin. Astr. P.* 2, 5.

ARIARĀTHES, -is, king of Cappadocia, the ally of Antiochus against the Romans, *Liv.* 37, 31. et 38, 20. which account he was obliged to pay 200 talents of silver, *ib.* 37. He afterwards admitted into friendship with the Romans, *ib.* 39. and sent him to be educated at Rome, *id.* 42.

ARIDAËUS, a natural son of Philip, king of Macedonia, *Justin.* 9, 1. appointed by the army to succeed Alexander the Great, *Id.* 13, 2. though not nominated by him at his death, *Id.* 12, 15. slain by the order of Olympias, *Id.* 14, 5.

ARIOBARZANES, -is, a king of Cappadocia in alliance with the Romans, expelled by Mithridates, *Manil.* 2.

ARION, -ōnis, accus. *Arīōna*;

mous musician and poet of Methymnae, (*Methymnaeus*) in the island Lesbos, *Plin.* 9, 8. (See *G.* 343.) hence *Arionia lyra*, *Propert.* 2, 26, 18. *Arionim nomen*, the fame of Arion, *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 93.—¶2. Also the name of the horse of Adrastus, (*equus Adrastæus*), *Stat. Theb.* 4, 43.

ARISTAENUS, a praetor of the Achaeans. *Liv.* 32, 19. &c.

ARISTAEUS, the son of Apollo by *Cyrênè*, the daughter of Penëus, king of Arcadia, or according to the poets, of the river Penëus in Thessaly, *Virg. G.* 4, 317. *et ib. Serv.* According to *Justin*, Aristaeus was a king of Arcadia, who first taught mankind the use of bees and honey, the art of curdling milk, &c. *Justin.* 13, 7. whence he is called *Arcadius magister*, *Virg. G.* 4, 283. On account of his inventions he was worshipped as a god; whence *Virgil* invokes him, under the title of *Cultor nemorum*, inhabitant of the groves, *Virg. G.* 1, 14. and represents him as inhabiting Cēa, *ib.* to which he retired after the unfortunate death of his son *Aëtaon*, *Serv. in Virg. ibid.* Aristaeus is said by *Cicero* to have been the inventor of the olive, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 18. or of oil, *Id. Ferr.* 4, 57 f. in which last passage he is said to have been the son of Bacchus, (*ut Græci ferunt, Liberi filius;*) but these words are thought to have been interpolated by some transcriber, *vid. Ernesti ad locum*: for in the former passage *Cicero* makes him the son of Apollo.—ARISTAEUS, having fallen in love with *Eurydicè*, the wife of Orpheus, attempted to offer violence to her. She in her flight was bitten by a snake; which proved the cause of her death, *Virg. G.* 4, 457.; *Ovid. Met.* 10, 9. On this account the nymphs, her companions, being enraged, destroyed the bees of Aristaeus, *Virg. ib.* 534. Hereupon he invoked the assistance of his mother *Cyrênè*, who is represented as residing at the head of the river Penëus in Thessaly, (*Tristis ad extremi sacrum caput adjstit amnis*, *Virg. G.* 319. i. e. the fountain or source, according to *Servius*; but accord-

ing to others, the mouth, which appears, as they think, from what is said *ib.* 359, and 362. and *caput* is put for the mouth of a river, *Lucan.* 2, 52.; *Val. Flacc.* 5, 351. So *Rhenus multis capitibus in oceanum influit*, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 10. But the residence of the nymphs was commonly at the springs or sources of rivers; and *caput* in this very story is put for the fountain of a river, *v.* 368. Besides the usual abode of Aristaeus was *Tempè*, at the mouth of the Penëus, which he is said to have left, *ib.* 317.)

Cyrênè conducted her son to the sea-god *Proteus* *ib.* 401.—424. by whom he was informed, that the cause of his disaster was the injury offered by him to *Eurydicè*, *ib.* 453. whose story *Proteus* recounts from *v.* 457. to *v.* 527. According to the directions of *Cyrênè*, Aristaeus sacrificed four bulls and as many heifers to appease the nymphs; and having left their carcases in a shady grove, on the ninth day after, he returned and performed sacrifices (*inferias mittebat*) to the manes of Orpheus and *Eurydice*; whereupon he was astonished to see swarms of bees issuing from the putrid bowels of the victims, *ib.* 536.—559. a manner of repairing the loss of bees said to have been practised by the Egyptians, *ib.* 287.—315.

Other authors also speak of bees being thus produced: thus *Apes nascuntur partim ex apibus, partim ex bubulo corpore putrefacto*, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16, 4. So *ibid.* 2, 5, 5. *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 374.—380. *Progenerari posse apes juvenco perempto Democritus et Magæ, nec minus Virgilius, prodiderunt*, *Columell.* 9, 14, 6. And we read of *Samson's* finding a swarm of bees and honey in the carcase of a lion, *Judges*, 14, 8. But such spontaneous generation is now justly exploded; according to the aphorism, *Omne animal ex ovo.*

ARISTARCHUS, a noted grammarian of Alexandria, descended from Samothracia, who discovered great acuteness in criticising the verses of *Homer*; hence his name came to be put as

as a common noun for a critic; thus, *Measur orationum tu Aristarchus es*, i. e. the judge or critic, *Cic. Att.* 1, 14. So *Cic. Fam.* 9, 10. et 3, 11.; *Horat. P.* 450.; *Ovid. Pont.* 3, 9, 23.

ARISTIDES, -is, an illustrious Athenian, on account of his integrity surnamed the JUST. SEE *his life in Cornelius Nepos, and Plutarch.*

ARISTIO, v. -on, -ōnis, an Athenian sophist, who, uniting himself with Archeläus, the general of Mithridates, usurped the government of his country; but being reduced by Sulla, was forced to drink poison, *Liv. Ep.* 81. & 82.

ARISTIPPUS, a native of Cyrene in Africa, the scholar of Socrates, who, by his doctrine and practice, recommended pleasure as the chief good of man, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 6.; the founder of what was called the CYRENAIC sect of philosophers, *Cic. Or.* 3, 17. From his complaisance to the great, he was called by Diogenes, *Regius Canis*. The mutual scoffs of these two philosophers are finely described by Horace, *Ep.* 1, 17, 14.; *Sat.* 2, 3, 100. See *Vitruv.* 6 *prooem.*; hence ARISTIPPEUS, adj. *Cic. Fin.* 2, 6.

ARISTO, -ōnis, a native of Chios, (*Chius*), a Stoic philosopher, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 42.; *Fin.* 2, 11. & 13.

ARISTO, -ōnis, a tragedian, (*aëtor tragicus*), *Liv.* 24, 24.

ARISTO, v. -on, a native of Tyre, whom Annibal sent from Ephesus to excite the Carthaginians to join Antiochus in war against the Romans, but in vain, *Liv.* 34, 61.

ARISTOBŪLUS, king of the Jews, made captive and led in triumph by Pompey, *Flor.* 3, 5. *fin.*; *Eutrop.* 6, 16.; *Plutarch. in Pomp.*

ARISTOBULUS, king of Armenia Minor, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 7.

ARISTOGITON, an Athenian, who, in conjunction with his friend Harmodius, freed his country from the tyranny of the sons of Pisistratus, *Cic. Tuscl.* 1, 49.

ARISTOMÄCHE, -es, the wife of Dionysius the tyrant, *Cic. Tuscl.* 5, 20.

ARISTOMÄCHUS, the chief popular party, (*princeps plebis*), to, by whose means that city was up to Hannibal, *Liv.* 24, 2. &

ARISTOMENES, -is, a familiar of the Messenians, (*See G.* 1)

ARISTONICUS, the supposed Eumenes king of Pergamus. the death of Attalus, who left many people his heir, he invaded kingdom; but having fallen under the power of Perperna the Roman he was strangled in prison, *Liv.* 69.; *Cic. Phil.* 11, 8.; *Rull.*

ARISTOPHANES, -is, a comic poet of Athens, *Hor.* 1. whence ARISTOPHANEUS, *Orat.* 56.; *2. Fr.* 3, 1, 6.

ARISTOR, -ōris, the father of Argus, who is hence called *Aristor*, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 624.

ARES, the Greek name of Mars, whence ARIUS, vel *Arēus*, ad *Arium*, vel *Areum iudicium*, the judges, called *Areopagus*, *Tac.* 55.

ARISTOTĒLES, -is, a native of Stagira, (*Stagiritēs*, -ae), the scholar of Plato, and praeceptor of Alexander the Great, the founder of what was called the PERIPATETIC sect of philosophers, famous for his number of writings, which for many ages were in the highest respect; greatly recommended by Cicero for his eloquence, *Cic.* 2, 36.; *Brut.* 31.; *Orat.* 1.; 38. Hence *Aristotēlius mos*, who writes any thing in the form of a dialogue, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. *Aristotēlica pigmenta*, the ornaments of composition recommended by Aristotle, *Cic.* 1.; *de Or.* 2, 39.

ARISTOTĒLES, the praefect of Antiochus at Chalcis, *Liv.* 36, 2

ARMINIUS, a general of the Germans against the Romans, *Tac.* 1. & 2.

ARRIA, the wife of Caecilius, who was condemned to die by the emperor Claudius, for having been concerned in the revolt of Seneca, *Suet. Cl.* 13. Arria has vain solicited for his pardon, p

destroy himself rather than suffer ignominy of perishing by the conqueror's hands; and perceiving he was not much inclined to the order to encourage him, she drew the dagger in her own breast; drawing it out, she presented it to Aufband, with these memorable words, *PAETE, NON DOLET*, Paetus, it is painful, *Plin. Ep. 3, 16.* which she thus paraphrases, *Si qua fides, quod feci non dolet, inquit; Sed facies, hoc mihi, Paete, dolet*, 1, *liny* relates several other instances of heroism, *ib.*

RIA, her daughter, the wife of Asca, wished to imitate the example of her mother, when that virgin was condemned by Nero, she was diverted from it by her husband, *Tac. Ann. 16, 34.*

ARRIUS, the friend and neighbor of Cicero, *Cic. Att. 2, 14, 15.*

ARCES, -is, the founder of the Armonian monarchy, *Justin. 41, 5.* whence the Persians were called *ARSACIDÆ*, *Serv. ad Aen. 6, 760.*; *Lucan.*

Arfacis de gente, *Tacit. Ann.*

Regnum Arfacis, for *Arfacida*, the kingdom of Parthia, *Tac. G. 1, 10.* *Arfacia aula*, the Parthian court, *ib. 9, 36, 3.*

ARINOE, -es, the sister and wife of Amyrtaeus, king of Egypt, worshipped divinity after her death. *Dionysius* an architect, had begun to erect for her a chapel, arched with loadstone in such a manner, that an iron nail of her might seem to hang in it.

But this attempt was stopped by the death of both the architect and the king, *Plin. 34, 14 f. 42.*—Also the name of several other queens.

ARTABANUS, the son of Hytaspes, brother of Darius king of Persia, dissuaded him from making war on the Scythians, *Herodot. 4, 83.* as he dissuaded Xerxes from making war on the Greeks, *Id. 7, 10, 11, 46.*

ARTABANUS, the son of Artasyras, a favorite of Xerxes, whom

he assassinated, in hopes of succeeding to the crown; but was himself put to death by Artaxerxes, the son and successor of Xerxes, *Ctes. Excerpt. Hist. Pers. 29.*; *Diodor. 11, 79.*; *Justin. 3, 1.*

ARTABANUS, a king of Parthia, *Tacit. Ann. 2, 3.* &c. expelled by his subjects for his cruelty, *ib. 6, 31.* &c. 36. and recalled, *ib. 43.*

ARTAXERXES, -is, the name of several kings of Persia, *Cic. Att. 10, 8.*; *G. 614.* & 616.

ARTEMIDORUS, of Gnidus, (*Gnidius*), a professor of the Greek language at Rome, who presented to Caesar, as he went to the senate-house, a paper containing an account of the conspiracy formed against him; but Caesar did not read it, *Plutarch. in Caesaris vita.*—¶ 2. A famous pugilist, *Pausan. Eliac. 2.*; *Martial. 6, 77, 3.*

ARTĒMIS, -idis, f. a name of Diana, *Plin. 25, 7 f. 36.*; *Macrob. 7, cult.*

ARTEMISIA, the wife of Mausolus king of Caria, who, after his death, drank the ashes of his burnt body in her drink, and erected a splendid monument to his memory, one of the seven wonders of the world, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 31.* whence any splendid monument was called *Mausolæum*.—

There was another Artemisia, queen of Caria or Halicarnassus, who assisted Xerxes in his war against Greece, and fought with so great valour, that Xerxes said, "His men fought like women, and his women like men," *Herodot. 7, 99. et 8, 68.*; *Justin. 2, 12.*

ARUNS, -ntis, a Trojan chief, who slew Camilla, and was himself slain by the nymph *Opis*, the attendant of Diana, *Virg. Aen. 11, 759,—868.*

ARUNS, the brother of Lucumo, and father of Egerius, *Liv. 1, 34.*

ARUNS, the son of Porsenna, *Liv. 2, 14.*

ARUNS, a native of Clusium, who, from resentment on account of his wife's having been seduced by Lucumo, a powerful young man, whose guardian he had been, is said to have

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carried wine into Gaul, in order to entice that nation to invade Italy. He is said also to have conducted them over the Alps, and to have advised them to attack Clusium, *Liv.* 5, 33. *Vid.* HELICO.

ARUNS TARQUINIUS, the son of *Tarquinius Superbus*, who attacked Brutus with such fury in battle, that they both fell by mutual wounds, *Liv.* 2, 6.

ASCALĀPHUS, the son of Achëron and the infernal nymph Orphnë, who having discovered that Proserpine had eaten fruit in the infernal regions, prevented her return to earth; on which account Proserpine metamorphosed him into an owl, *Ovid. Met.* 5, 539.

ASCĀNIUS, called also *Iulus* or *Ilus*, the son of Aenëas and Creüsa, the daughter of Priam, the companion of his father's flight and dangers, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 646. and his successor in the government of Lavinium, *Liv.* 1, 3.

ASCLEPIĀDES, -is, a celebrated physician, born at Prusa in Bithynia, who lived to a great old age without a complaint, and was at last killed by a fall from a stair, (*scalarum lapsu*), *Plin.* 7, 37. He flourished in the time of Pompey; recommended chiefly abstinence and exercise; allowed the use of wine in certain diseases, &c. *Plin.* 26, 3 f. 7. He was originally a teacher of rhetoric, (*orandi magister*), which profession he changed for that of medicine, as being more lucrative, *ib.* Apuleius reckoned him the greatest physician next to Hippocrâtes, *Florid. c.* 19. He wrote several books, some of which are mentioned by Celsus, *i.* 3. *et* 2, 14. *et* 5. *præf.* Cicero speaks of him as the friend of Crassus the orator, *Cic. Or.* 1, 14.

ASCLEPIĀDES, a philosopher of Eretria, (*Eretricus*), who having become blind, bore it with great equanimity, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 39.

ASCLEPIĀDES, a tragic poet, the scholar of Isocrates, *Plutarch. in vit. Isocrat.*; *Plin. in elench. Auſtor.* l. 7. from whom, or from some other poet of the same name, that kind of verse

used by Horace in his first o been called *Carmen Asclepiadæum*, clepiadæan verse, *Diomed.* 3, p.

ASCLEPIODŌRUS, a painter, red by Apelles for the symmetry pictures, *Plin.* 35, 10 f. 36.—¶ sculptor, *Id.* 34, 8 f. 19.

ASCLETĀRION, -ōnis, an as put to death by Domitian, *Suet.* 15.

ASCONIUS *Fedianus*, a grian, born at Padua, supposed to been contemporary with Livy. of his valuable commentaries on ro are still extant. *Vid.* *Quinti* 24. *et* 5, 10, 9.

ASDRUBAL, vel *Hafdruba* the name of several Carthaginians, particularly of a brother of onibal's, who was defeated and l the consuls Livy and Nero, n river Metaurus, *Liv.* 27, 48. l *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 34.

ASINA, a Roman surname, l have been derived from a chief of the gens *Cornelia*, who being required to give sureties, brought the *forum* an ass loaded with instead of sureties, *Macrob. Sat. prope fin.* Hence Horace plays surname, *Ep.* 1, 13, 8. It seems the surname of the father of Vin Vinus, to whom this epistle is bed, was ASINA, *Scoliast. ad l.* From ASINA, or -us, were derived, as it is thought, the surname la, or -us, and *Asellio*, or -ius:

Vinnius ASELLA, the friend race, *Ep.* 1, 13.

Claudius ASELLUS, a famous man, to whose surname his ant Taurea is thought to allude saying, *Minimè sis cantherium i* Be not an ass in a ditch, *Liv.* : (*Vid.* *Rom. Antiq.* p. 549.)

ASELLIO, or -ius, a Latin hi *Cic. Leg.* 1, 2. called Sempriofellio, *Gell.* 4, 9.

ASINIUS, the gentile name several illustrious Romans.

ASINIUS POLLIO, the of Antony, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 31 33. and afterwards in great favo

AU

us; an eminent orator, *Quintil.* poet and historian, *Hor. Od.* 2,

Virg. Ecl. 3, 84. & 86. 4, 10. **NIVS GALLUS**, the son of the

Tacit. Ann. 1, 12. & 6, 23.

1 of them detracted from the

of Cicero, *Quintil.* 12, 1, 22.

on wrote a book, in which he

ed the works of his father with

of Cicero, and endeavoured to

he superiority of the former,

p. 7, 4. The emperor Clau-

rote a learned answer to this

n defence of Cicero, *Suet. Cl.*

cell. 17, 1.

PUS, the god of the river Aë-

hich runs past Thebes, the fa-

Aegina, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 315.

hence called AëSOPIS, -idis,

Met. 6, 113. and grandfather of

the son of Aegina; who is

e called *Aisopiades*, -as, ib. 7,

ASIA, born at Milētus, a

of uncommon accomplishments,

ight eloquence at Athens. So-

udied under her, and Pericles

captivated with her, that he

her, *Plutarch. in Pericle.*

ASIA, the wife of Xenophon,

. 1, 31.; *Quintil.* 5, 11, 28.

ASPRĒNAS, -ātis, a proconsul of

Tac. Ann. 1, 53. *Consularis*

um domus, the family of the

es, some one or more of which

oyed the consulship, *Plin.* 30,

tonius ASPRĒNAS, a young

n, lamed in the diversion cal-

is Trojæ, *Suet. Aug.* 43.

BINUS, a god of the Aethio-

Plin. 12, 19 f. 42.

RÆCUS, the son of Tros the

of Capys and grandfather of

; hence *Domus Affaraci*, the

nation, *Virg. Aen.* 284. *Af-*

roles, the Julian family, *Id. G.*

So *Gens Affaraci*, *Id. Aen.* 9,

Romulus Affaraci quem sanguinis

tr Educet, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 778.

Lar, for *Lares*, the household

Affaracus, carried into Italy

as, ib. 9, 259. *Et Genus Af-*

faraci Mnestheus, a descendant of, ib. 12, 127.

ASTARTE, -as, a goddess of the Syrians, said to be the same with Venus, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 23.

ASTERIA, vel -e, -as, the daughter of Titan, *Hygin* 53. the sister of Latōna, and mother of the Tyrian Hercules by Jupiter, *Cic. Nat. D.* 3, 16. & 18.; *Ovid. Met.* 6, 108.; *Serv. ad Virg.* 3, 73.

ASTRÆA, the daughter of Astræus the giant, and of Aurora; or, as others say, of Jupiter and Themis; put for Justice or the goddess of justice, who, with several other deities, lived on earth in the golden age. But offended at the vices of men, they all left the earth; and Astræa, the last of them, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 150. She was translated into the sign, between Libra and the Lion, under the name of *Virgo* or *Erigonè*, *Manil.* 4, 542.; *Senec. Octavia*, 422.

ASTRÆUS, one of the Titans; who is said to have begotten, on Aurora, the winds, *Hesiod. Theog.* 378. whence they are called **ASTRÆI FRATRES**, the Astræan brothers, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 545.

ASTUR, -ūris, a Tuscan, who joined Aeneas in the war against Turnus, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 180.

ASTYAGES, -is, a king of Persia, the grandfather of Cyrus, *Justin.* 1, 4. —Also a person whom Perseus is said to have turned into a stone with the Gorgon's head, *Ovid. Met.* 5, 205.

ASTYĀNAX, -adīs, (q. *Urbis princeps*) the son of Hector and Andromachè; who, after the taking of Troy by the Greeks, being concealed by his mother, was discovered by Ulysses, and thrown headlong from a lofty tower, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 415. accus. *Astyanaxia*, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 457.; *Add.* 3, 489.

ASTYDAMĪA, the daughter of Ormēnus, (*Ormēnis -idis*), whom Hercules carried off after slaying her father, *Ovid. Ep.* 9, 50.

ASTYLOS, one of the centaurs, an augur, who dissuaded his brethren from
E 2 fighting

fighting with the *Lapŭbae*, Ovid. *Met.* 12, 307.

ASŶLAS, a Tuscan augur, who joined Aeneas against Turnus, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 175.

ATALANTA, the daughter of Jafius, (*Jafis*, *idis*.) an Arcadian virgin, devoted to hunting; who was the first that wounded the wild boar of Calŷdon; and on that account was beloved by Meleāger, who slew the boar, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 317. From her native city Tegēa, she is called *Tegēaea*, *ib. et.* 380. from the fountain Nonācris, *Nonacria*, *sc. virgo*, *ib.* 426. and from mount Maenālus, *Maenalia*, *Id.* Ep. 4, 99. Manilius, speaking of Meleāger, has *Atalantei labores*, 5, 179. and Statius, *Jamque Atalantaeas implerat nuntius aures*, had reached the ears of Parthenopoeus, the son of Atalanta by Meleager, *Theb.* 4, 309.

ATALANTA, a daughter of Schoeneus, king of the island Scyros; hence called *Schoenēia*, Ovid. *Met.* 10, 609. She agreed with her lovers to contend with them in running, on this condition, that she should marry the man that vanquished her; but such as were vanquished, she should slay. Several suffered this fate. At last Hippomēnes conquered her, by throwing down, in different parts of the course, golden apples which he had received from Venus; and while she stooped to gather them, he got before her, *Ovid. Met.* 10, 565, &c.; *Hygin.* 185. Propertius confounds her with the other Atalanta, calling her *Jafis*, and her lover MILANION instead of *Hippomēnes*, 1, 1, 9.

C. ATEJUS *Capito*, a tribune of the commons, who tried to prevent Crassus from going on his expedition against the Parthians, by telling bad omens, and even attempted to carry him to prison, *Dio*, 39, 39. on which account the censor Appius degraded Atejus from the rank of a senator, alleging as a cause, that he had falsified the omens, *Cic. Div.* 1, 16.

ATHĀMAS, *-antis*, the son of Aeolus

and king of Boeotia or Thebes. He first married NEPHĒLE, by whom he had Phrixus and Helle. Having divorced *Nephēle*, he next married Ino the daughter of Cadmus, by whom he had two sons, Learchus and Melicertes or Melicertes. Phrixus and Helle, to avoid the machinations of their step-mother, fled on a ram with a golden fleece, which their mother Nephēle having got from Mercury gave them. Soon after Athāmas, through the wrath of Juno, being seized with madness, killed his son Learchus; and Ino, to save herself, fled with her son Melicertes, *Apollodor.* 1, 9, 1. & 2.; *Hygin.* 1. & 2. whence Ino is called ATHAMANTIS, *-idis*, Propert. 1, 20, 19. *Athamantidos undae*, the sea adjoining to Thessaly, into which Ino threw herself with her son in her arms, *ib.*—*Athamantidos Helles pecus*, the ram on which Helle and her brother Phryxus crossed the Hellespont, afterwards converted into a constellation, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 903. So *Athamantidos aequora*, Ovid. Ep. 18, 137.—*Athamantiades*, *-ae*, a son of Athāmas, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 919.—*Athamantēus sinus*, the bosom of Athamas, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 497.—*Mea vel Meum Athamantiūm*, i. e. *ab athamante inventum*, Plin. 20, 23 f. 94.

ATHENIO, *-ōnis*, a Greek grammarian, born at Naucrātis in Egypt (*Naucratis*;) who flourished under M. Antoninus and Commodus. He published several works, of which that only remains called *Deipnosophistae*, or the Sophists at Supper; containing many curious anecdotes of the ancients; but in an imperfect state.

ATHENIO, *-ōnis*, a general of the fugitive slaves in Sicily, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 54.; *Har. Resp.* 12. whence Clodius is called by that name, as being the leader of slaves and low people at Rome, *Cic. Att.* 2, 12.

ATHENODŌRUS, of Tarsus, (*Tarsensis*), a philosopher, the preceptor of Augustus, *Dio*, 52, 36. *et* 56, 43.; *Aelian*, 12, 25.; *Zosim.* 1, 6.; *Cic. Fam.*

Different persons of this name tioned, *Cic. Att.* 16, 11. *et* 14.; *aud.* 4.

ERIUS vel ATERIUS, a certain in the time of Cicero; whence *c te Atheriano jure delicto, ego Hirtiano*, While you at Naples meagre broth of Aterius, I at regale myself with the savory Hirtius, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 18.

A, v. *Atia*, the daughter of M. Valbus, by Julia, the sister of C. Cæsar, the wife of C. Octavius, ther of Augustus, *Suet. Aug.* 4.; 2, 59.; *Dio*, 45, 1. Virgil, in nent to Augustus, derives the of the *Atian* family from Atys, nd of Iulus; thus tracing the of that emperor, both by the and mother's side, from the mote antiquity, (*Parvus Atys, nde Atii duxere Latini*,) *Aen.* 5, And because the father of Atia ung from Aricia, (*Aricinus*,) a ear Alba, he is also supposed- le to that circumstance, (*Vir- signem quem mater Aricia misit*,) 763. *et ibi. Serv.* But others appose that a nymph called is meant.

ILLA *gens*, a plebeian noble fa- Rome, of which were M. Ati- gulus, *Liv. Ep.* 15, &c. M. Ati- latinus, *ib.* 17, & 19.; *Cic. Fin.* whence *Prædia Atiliana*, *Cic.* 1.

ILLA, (al. *Atilia* v. *Acilia*,) ther of the poet Lucan; named son among the conspirators Nero, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 56. but nished. She was suffered to silent obscurity, (*diffimulata*, *ib.*

INIA *lex*, a law proposed by tinius, a tribune, that stolen how long soever possessed, be reclaimed, (*de rebus furto, non usu capiendus*,) *Cic. Verr.* Gell, 17, 7,

LAS, *-antis*, the son of Japetus etion, (*Japetionides*, *-ae*,) king uritania, and supposed by the o have been changed into a

mountain of that name, by Perseus presenting to his sight the head of the Gorgon Medusa, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 627, &c.; *Lucan.* 9, 655. which Perseus did because Atlas refused him an hospitable reception at his house, *Ovid. Ib.* When considered as a person, Atlas is represented as supporting heaven on his shoulders, *Hygin.* 150. according to Vitruvius, because he first observed the course of the sun and moon, 6, 10. according to Cicero, from his skill in astronomy (*caelestium divina cognitio*,) *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 3. whence he is called *Caelifer Atlas*, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 797. When considered as a mountain, Atlas is said to support heaven on his top, (*caelum qui vertice fulcit*,) *Virgil. Aen.* 4, 246. For Atlas, though converted into a mountain, is described by Virgil as still retaining a human form, *ib.* Atlas is said to have exceeded all mortals in size, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 631. hence he is called *Maximus Atlas*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 741. Atlas has in the vocative, *Atla*, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 643. To him the garden of the Hesperides belonged, which contained the golden apples; and he is said to have been prevented from admitting Perseus into his house by a prediction he had received from an oracle, that a son of Jupiter, which Perseus pretended to be, should carry off the golden apples from the tree, *Ovid. ib.*—Atlas was the grandfather of Mercury by his daughter Maia; hence Mercury is called ATLANTIÄDES, *-ae*, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 627.—Atlas had seven daughters by the nymph Pleiönè; who are said to have been converted into the constellation called the SEVEN STARS (Pleiädes;) named from their father ATLANTIÄDES, *-um*, *Virg. G.* 1, 221.; *Vitruv.* 6, 10. and *Sorores ATLANTIÄDES*, *-um*, *Sil.* 16, 137.—Homer makes Calypso also a daughter of Atlas, *Odys.* 7, 245.; so *Hygin.* f. 125. whence Tibullus calls her island, *Faecunda Atlantidos arva Calypsus*, 4, 1, 77. Hyginus says, that Atlas had twelve daughters; seven of whom were changed into the *Pleiädes*; and five into the *Hyädes*, *fab.* 192.—Adj. *Atlantia regna*,

regna, the kingdom or realms of Atlas, *Sil.* 15, 37. *Atlantiæus finis*, for *finis*, the country round Atlas, put for the most remote parts of the earth, *Horat. Od.* 1, 34, 11. *Atlanticum æquor*, the Atlantic Ocean, *Ib.* 1, 31, 14. *Mare vel oceanus*, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 6. *Atlantiacum profundum*, *Auson. Mosell.* 144. *Atlantæum prope litus*, *Lucr.* 5, 36.—There were several persons of the name of Atlas.

ATRAΞ, -*ācis*, a Thessalian; whence **CENEUS**, one of his descendants, is supposed to be called **ATRACĪDES**, -*ae*, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 209. and **HIPPODĀMĒ**, **ATRĀCIS**, -*idis*, *Id. Amor.* 1, 4, 8.

ATREUS, (of two syllables,) -*ei*, *vel -ēos*, the son of Pelops and Hippodamīa king of *Mycænæ*; the father of Agamemnon and Menelaus; who are hence called **ATRIDÆ**, -*arum*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 462. *et* 2, 415. *Atrides minor et major*, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 623. But when **ATRIDĒS** is put by itself, it denotes Agamemnon, *Hor. Od.* 2, 4, 7.; *Ovid. Met.* 13, 655.; *Ep.* 1, 2, 12. (See *Geog.* p. 402.)—Atreus has in the accus. *Atrea*, *Senec. Thyest.* 486. *Voc. Atreu*, (in two syllables,) *Ib.* 513.—Adj. **ATRĒUS**, i. e. *Argīvus*, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 743.

ATRŌPOS, -*i*, f. one of the three Fates, whose office it was to cut the thread of life, (*ex a priv. et τροω, verito*, i. e. *inexorabilis*), *Ignara moveri Atrōpos*, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 67. *Alba Atrōpos*, prosperous fate, *Id. Silv.* 4, 8, 18. as **ATRA** denotes sad, dismal, *Hor. Od.* 2, 3, 16.

ATTA, (*Titus Quinctius*), a Roman dramatic poet, *Horat. Ep.* 2, 1, 79. (*Sic dictus, quod propter vitium crurum aut pedum, plantis insists, potius attingere terram quam ambulare videbatur*), *Schol. iast. ex Festo*.

ATTĀLUS, the name of several kings of Pergamus, the last of whom, having no children, left the Roman people his heir, *Flor.* 3, 12. Hence *Attalicae conditiones*, the promise of the greatest riches, or the wealth of Attalus, *Horat. Od.* 1, 1, 12. **ATTALLICA**, -*orum*, (i. e. *aulaca*, vel *peripetasmata auro intexta*), a kind of embroidered

tapestry or hangings, *Cic. Verr.* which Attalus is said to have in *Plin.* 8, 48. *Vestes Attalicae*, *Ib.* 3, 18, 19. *Porticus aulaeis notalicis*, *Id.* 2, 32, 12. *Attalicu* a couch adorned with such cloth, *Ib.* 4, 5, 24.

ATTĪS, -*idis*, the daughter *nāus*, who gave her name to the try of Attica, *Pausan.* 1. 2.; 9, 397. whence *Aithides*, Athenians, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 536.; 11, 54, 4. And **ATTĪS** is a nightingale, from *Philomēla*, an Ianian woman, metamorphosed in a bird, *Martial.* 1, 54, 9.; also a swallow, from *Prognē*, the daughter of *Philomela*, who was changed into a swallow, *Id.* 5, 68, 2.—¶ 2. beloved by *Sappho*, *Ovid. Ep.*

ATTĪCUS, (properly an adjective belonging to Attica), a surname given to *Titus Pomponius*, the friend of *Cicero*, from his speaking the Greek language like an Athenian, or like a native of (*Atticē*), *Nep. Attic.* 4. when the daughter of Atticus is called *cūla*, *Cic. Att.* 4, 5.

ATTIUS. See **ACCIUS**.

ATYS, or **ATTYS**, -*is*; also *-idis*; or **ATTIN**, -*inis*, a Phrygian young man, (*Phryx puer*), the son of *Cybele*, the mother of *Attis*, who made him vow to her chastity; and for having violated his promise, punished him with imprisonment. Upon which he mutilated himself (*castravit*), as all the priests of *Cybele* did, in imitation of him, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 223,—241. (*Cybeleius Attis*) is said to have been changed into a pine tree, *Ovid. Met.* 10, 103. (*Berecynthius Attin*, *Ib.* 93.)

ATYS, a Trojan youth, the son of *Iulus*, from whom *Virgil* derives the Latin family of the *Atti* to the Trojan family, in compliment to *Attis*, the mother of *Augustus*, *Aen.* 5, 5.

ATYS *Silvius*, a king of *Alban*, *Ib.* 1, 3.

ATYS, the son of *Croesus*, who was killed by accident. *Vid. ADRASTUS*.

ERRUNCUS, a god, who a-misfortunes, (*mala averrunca*-Varr. L. L. 6, 5; Gell. 5, -eus, sc. *currus*, Id. Claud. 11. (*Vid. OCTAVIUS*.)

FEIA Aqua, a Roman aqueduct, urds called **MARTIA**, *Plin.* 31,

AUFIDIUS, a senator of prae-rank, who, though blind, used ver his opinion in the senate, ote a Greek history, *Cic. Tusc.*

When very old, he adopted s, *Cic. Fin.* 19; *Dom.* 13.

AUFIDIUS, an eminent lawyer, . 48. who is thought to have raector of Asia, *Cic. Flac.* 19. e competitor of Cicero for the hip, *Cic. Att.* 1, 1.

AUFIDIUS Lurco, made an an-ncome of 60,000 sesterces, by ng peacocks, *Var. R. R.* 3, 6; o, 20 f. 23.

GA, v. -es, the daughter of and the mother of Telëphus reules, *Hygin.* 99. & 100.

GEAS, v. -ias, -ae, a king of who is said to have had a stable held 3000 oxen, and had not leaned for 39 years. Hercules l it in one day, by turning the of the river Alphëus or Penëus, 30. according to Apollodorus, ning the course of both, 2, 5.

GUSTA, a name first given to the wife of Augustus, *Tacit.* 1, 8. and after her to some of ives and other female relations succeeding emperors, *Tacit. Ann.* 5. et 15, 23; *Hist.* 2, 89.

IGUSTUS, a surname given to ius or Octavianus, the adopted d successor of Julius Caesar, *Suet.* 7. and after him to the succeed-mpers; hence **AUGUSTALES** tes, vel *Sodales*, priests appointed igustus after his death, *Tacit.* 1, 15. et 54. et 2, 83. et 3, 6; , 95. **AUGUSTALES ludi**, games ted in honour of Augustus, *Tacit.* 1, 15. & 54. **AUGUSTANI** equi-body of cavalry, so called by *Tacit. Ann.* 14, 15. **AUGUS-**, *Suet. Ner.* 25. *Augustinus*, v.

AVIDIËNUS, a sordid fellow, firma-med **CANIS**, Dog, from his manner of living, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 55.

AULUS, a *praenomen* common a-mong the Romans, marked by the let-ter A. as, A. Gellius; thus, *Auli Lex*, is put for *Lex Gabinia*, *Cic. Att.* 6, 2.

AULI FILIUS, i. e. Afranius, *Cic. Att.* 1, 20.

AUNUS, a Ligurian, the father of a warrior slain by Camilla, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 700.

AUKÖRA, the goddess of the morn-ing, the daughter of Hyperion and Thea, *Apollodor.* 1, 2, 2. or *Acthbra*, *Hygin. Praef.* who fell in love with Tithönus, the son of Laomëdon, *Apollo-dor.* 3, 11, 4; *Hygin.* 270. whence she is called by the poets the wife of Ti-thönus, *Ovid. Ep.* 18, 111. et 16. 199; *Am.* 2, 5, 15; *Virg. Aen.* 4, 447. beautifully and variously described, *Id. Aen.* 4, 6. 3, 389. & 521. 5, 105. 11, 129; *Ovid. Met.* 2, 112. 1, 598. 2, 144. 4, 628. &c. put for the east. *ib.* 1, 61. and the morning, *See Latin Dictionary.*

AUTOLËCUS, the son of Mercury and *Chione*, ingenious at every kind of theft, who could turn whatever he stole into any colour he pleased. But he was at last detected by Sisÿphus; who, while employed in making the detection, is said to have seduced his daughter Anticlea, who was afterwards married to Laertes, and became the mother of Ulysses; whence Ulysses is supposed to have derived his craftiness from his grandfather by the mother's side, Autolycus, and from his alledged father Sisÿphus, *Hygin. f.* 200. & 201; *Ovid Met.* 11, 312. &c.; *Col.* 1, 3, 7. (*Vid. G.* 451.)

AUTOMATIA, a goddess of fortune, worshipped by Pimoleon, *Nep.* 20, 4.

AUTOMËDON, -ontis, the charioteer of Achilles, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 477; *Ovid. Trist.* 5, 6, 10. put for a charioteer, *Cic. Rose.* 35; *Add. ib.* 7.

AUTONÖE, -es, the daughter of Cadmus and *Hermiöne*, the wife of A-ristaeus,

fighting with the *Lapilli*
12, 307.

ASŶLAS, a Tufc
joined Aeneas against
Aen. 10, 175.

ATALANTA, *d*
Jafius, (*Jafus*, *idis*.) an
gin, devoted to huntin
first that wounded th
Calýdon; and on th
beloved by Meleæger,
boar, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 3
native city Tegæa, the
ib. et. 380. from the
cris, *Nonacria*, *sc.* vi
from mount Maenäl
Ep. 4, 99. Manil
Meleæger, has *Atah*
179. and Statius, *S*
as implerat nuntius au
the ears of Parthenop
Atalanta by Meleæger.

ATALANTA,
Schoeneus, king of the
hence called *Schoeneus*.
609. She agreed to
contend with them in
condition, that the
man that vanquished
were vanquished, the
several suffered this fa-
pomines conquered
down, in different
golden apples which
from Venus; and to
gather them, he goes
Met. 10, 565, &c.;
pertius confounds her
Atalanta, calling her
lover MILANTON in
1, 1, 9.

C. ATEJUS *Gly*
the commons, who
Crassus from going
against the Parthian
omens, and
him to prison,
account the
Atejus from
leging at
the omens

ATTN:

AL. 8, 9. to distinguish him from
acle, who is called MAJOR, *Plin.*
quaestor to Aemius Pollio in
Id. Fam. 10, 32. who triumph-
er the *Garamantes*, and was the
foreigner that enjoyed that ho-
Plin. 5, 5.; *Solin.* c. 29. He
and dedicated a theatre, a. u. 741,
afterwards bore his name, *Dio*,
5. et 66, 24.; *Suet. Aug.* 29.;
5, 5.
ALBI duo, two Stoic philosophers,
Or. 3, 21.; *Brut.* 42.; *Fam.* 3,
V. D. 1, 7.
CLLIO, the comic name of a
rer, *Cic.* 2, *Rosc.* 7.; *Phil.* 2, 6.
that of Plautus, *Pseud.* 1, 2, 59.
BAMBALIO, a nick-name gi-
the father of Falvia. *Vid. FA-*

BĀTUS, the name of a Roman
Suet. Cl. 21.

RCA, **BARCAS**, or **BARCHAS**,
name of Amilcar, the father of
ibal, *Nep.* 21, 1. hence *BARCĪ-*
nika, the family of Hamilcar or
ibal, *Liv.* 23, 13. So *Barcina*
the party at Carthage which fa-
l Hannibal, *Liv.* 21, 2. & 9. et
& 42. *Maximus secundum Bar-*
ma, next to those of the family
es, i. e. next to Hannibal and
thers, *Liv.* 28, 12.

IVUS Cassius, a friend to Caesar
ntony, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 2.

IVLIS, a powerful Illyrican rob-
ic. Off. 2, 11.

IVÈ, the name of a courtesan,
Id. 2, 8, 2.

IVUS, a person vain of his beau-
ty. Sat. 1, 6, 30.

IVINE, -es, the wife of Alexan-
murdered by Cassander; with her
scules, *Justin.* 15, 2.

IVLIUS, a partizan of Caesar's,
wards conspired against him,

an commander, on
he civil war, *Flor.*

in poor circum-
disregarded, *Ju-*

BASILUS, a Roman governor, who
plundered his province, *Juvenal.* 10, 222.

BASSĀREUS, voc. *Bassāreū*. (in three
syllables), a name of Bacchus, *Hor. Od.*
1, 18, 11. hence *Bassaricae comae*, the
hair of Bacchus, *Propert.* 3, 17, 30.
BASSĀRIS, -idis, a priestess of Bac-
chus, *Perf.* 1, 100.

BASSUS, a poet, famous for his com-
positions in Iambic verse; a friend of
Ovid's, *Trist.* 4, 10, 47.; mentioned
also by Propertius, 1, 4, 1. & 12.

BASSUS Aufidius, an historian, in the
time of Augustus and Tiberius, who
wrote an account of the German war,
Quintil. 10, 1, 103. and also of the
civil war, *Senec. Rhetor. Suas.* 6. Pliny
the Elder began the history of his own
time where Bassus left off, *Plin. Praef.*
et *Flin. Ep.* 3, 5. Neither of these
works remains.

Cassius BASSUS, a poet, contempo-
rary with Quintilian, 10, 1, 96.

Several others of the name of Bassus
are mentioned by the classics, *Cic. Att.*
12, 5.; *Quintil.* 6, 3, 27. &c.; *Plin.*
Ep. 4, 15. et 4, 9. et 10, 32.; *Martial.*
passim.

BATHYLLUS, a young man of Sa-
mos, the favourite of Anacreon, *Hor.*
Epod. 14, 9.—¶ 2. Also a pantomime,
Juvenal. 6, 63.; *Tacit. Ann.* 1, 54.

BATTIS, -idis, a native of Cos,
(*Coa*), *Ovid. Pont.* 3, 1, 58. the mi-
strefs of the poet *Philetas*, *Id. Tr.* 1,
5, 2.

BATTUS, a Lacedemonian, who,
with a colony from the island Thera,
founded the city Cyrène in Libya, *He-*
rodot. 4, 145,—164.; *Pausan.* 10, 15.;
Strab. 17. p. 837. from whom the Cy-
renians (*Cyrenenses*) were called *BAT-*
TIADAE, -arum, *Sil.* 3, 253. and the
poet Callimachus, a native of *Cyrēnae*,
who gave out that he was descended
from Battus, *Strab. ib.* is called *BAT-*
TIADES, -ae, *Ovid. Trist.* 5, 5 38.
et in *Ibin.* 53.; *Stat. Silv.* 5, 3, 157.
Justin says that the founder of Cyrēnē
was called *ARISTAEUS*, and got the
name of *BATTUS*, from a defect in his
speech, *Justin.* 13, 7.

BATTUS, the name of a shepherd,
whom

whom, for having violated his promise of secrecy, Mercury turned into a touch-stone, (*INDEX*), *Ovid. Met.* 2, 687, 707.

BATŪCIS, *idos*, the name of a poor old woman, who, with her husband Philémon, entertained Jupiter and Mercury, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 631. &c. hence put for any poor woman, *Perf.* 4, 21.

BAVIUS, a contemptible poet in the time of Virgil, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 90.

BEBRYX, *βῆρις*, a king of that part of Spain which lies among the Pyrenæan mountains, *Sil.* 3, 423; but the adjective is short; thus, *nomen Bebrycæ duxere a virgine colles*, the Pyrenæan mountains derived their name from Pyrène, the daughter of Bēbryx, *Sil.* 3, 420.

BELLERŒPHON, *-ontis*; *vel* **BELLERŒPHONTES**, *-æ*, an illustrious Corinthian, distinguished for his chastity, and for his skill in horsemanship. He disdained the advances of Stenobœa, the wife of Proetus, king of Argos; whence he is called **CASTUS**, *Hor. Od.* 3, 7, 15. and mounted on his horse Pegæus slew the monster Chimaera, (*See G.* 393.) whence *Eques ipso melior Bellerophonte*, an incomparable rider, *Hor. Od.* 3, 12, 7.—*Bellerophontis equi humor*, the fountain Hippocrênê, formed by the stroke of the hoof of Pegæus, *Propert.* 3, 3, 2.

BELLIËNUS, a partizan of Pompey's, whose house was burnt by the mob after the funeral of Cæsar, *Cic. Phil.* 8, 15.

BELLŒNA, the goddess of war; said to be the sister of Mars, *Laſtant. ad Stat. Theb.* 5, 155. But Claudian makes her the daughter of that god, *Stilic.* 2, 372. She is represented as his constant attendant, armed with a bloody whip, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 703; *Lucean.* 7, 569. and driving the horses of his chariot, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 72. She is called **HASTATA**, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 719. because before her temple at Rome there was a pillar called **BELLICA**, over which a spear used to be thrown, when war was proclaimed, *Festus et Serv. ad Aen.* 9, 53. Bellona is described, *Sil.* 5, 221. *Claudian Eutr.* 2,

144. *et de quart. Conf. Honor.* 12 temple was vowed to her by A Claudius while engaged in battle, 10, 19. In this temple, which without the walls of the city, the senate was often assembled, *Liv.* 20, 28, 9, & 38. 30, 22, & 40. 31, 33, 22, & 24. 39, 29. 42, 21. priests of Bellona, (*Bellonarii*; *entbeata Bellonæ*, *Martial* 12, 57, used to cut their arms and shoulders when performing her sacred rites, *can.* 1, 566. *Tibull.* 1, 5, 47.

BELLOVĒSUS, the command the first body of Gauls that crossed the Alps, in the time of Tarquinius; and having defeated the Tiber near the river Ticinus, took possession of that country, and built the city Milan *Liv.* 5, 34.

BELUS, the chief god of the Syrians, *Plin.* 37. 10. f. 55. supposed to be the same with **BAAL**, mentioned in the Bible.

BELUS, the Hercules of India *N. D.* 3, 16.

BELUS, a king of Phœnicia father of Dido, *Virg. Aen.* 1, descended from a remote progeny of the same name, *Virg. ib.* 729. *tant.* 1, 21. From him was descended **BARCAS**, the founder of the family of Hamilcar, and the companion of Dido's flight from Tyre; hence *Belides juvenis*, *Sil.* 1, 75.

BELUS, a king of Egypt, the brother of *Aegyptus* and *Danaus*. was hence called *Belidæ fratres*, *Theb.* 6, 291. (nom. *BELIDES*, and the daughters of Danaus, *naïdes*,) are called from their grandfather, *Belides*, (nom. f. *Belis*, thus, *Affiducè repetunt quas perdatelides undas*, they are continually up again the waters which they) *Ovid. Met.* 4, 463. *Vid. Da* One of them is also called *Belias*. *Senec. Herc. Oet.* 960.—*P* *des*, one of the generals of the Greeks in the Trojan war, is called the this Belus, (*BELIDES*, *-æ*,) according to Servius, the seven descended from him, *Virg. Aen.* 2,

BERT

BERENICE, *-es*, the name of several queens of Egypt, particularly of one, whose hair (*Bereniceo vertice caesaries*), was converted into a constellation, *Catull.* 64, 5. *De Coma Berenices*.

BERENICE, a Jewish princess, of whom the Emperor Titus was so fond, that he promised to marry her, *Suet. Tit.* 7. She is called *Incesta* by Juvenal, *Sat.* 6, 157. because she was said to have had commerce with her brother King Agrippa, *Joseph. Ant.* 20, 5. with whom she lived for some time after the death of her husband, Herod. *ib.* 4, & 5. while Festus was governor of Judaea, *Ant.* 25, 13. Tacitus mentions the passion of Titus for Queen Berenice, *Hist.* 2, 2. and that she even pleased Vespasian by the magnificence of her presents, *ib.* 81.

BERENICE, (*al. Pherenice*), said to have been the only woman that was the daughter, sister, and mother of victors at the Olympic games, (*Olympionicarum*), *Plin.* 7, 41. and therefore the only woman admitted to see the games, *Val. Max.* 8, 15. ext. 4, f. *Adian. Var. Hist.* 10, 1.

BEROE, *-es*, the nurse of Semèle, the mother of Bacchus, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 278.

BEROE, the wife of Doræclus, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 620.

BERON, the daughter of Oceanus, (*Océanitis, -idis*), and sister of Clío, *Virg. G.* 4, 341.

BERŌSUS, a famous astrologer, to whom, on account of his divine predictions, the Athenians erected a statue at the public expence, with a gilt tongue, in the gymnasium, *Plin.* 7, 37. *Add. Vürrov.* 9, 7. He is thought to be the same with the historian mentioned by Josephus, who is said to have been a priest of Belus at Babylon in the time of Alexander; *lib.* 1. *contra Apion.* and by Eusebius 10, *Præp. Evangel.* p. 289. *Edit. Rob. Steph.*

L. Calpurnius BESTIA, a consul in the Jugurthine war, *Sallust. Jug.* 27, &c. condemned by the Mamilian law, *Cic. Or.* 2, 70.; *Brut.* 24.

BIAS, *-antis*, a native of Priene in Ionia, one of the seven wise men of Greece; who, upon the taking of that city by the enemy, having fled without taking any of his effects with him, as others did, being asked the cause, said, OMNIA MEA MECUM PORTO, I carry all my things with me, *Cic. Paradox.* 1.

BIBŪLUS, a surname of the Calpurnii:

M. BIBŪLUS, the colleague of Julius Caesar in the consulship, *Cic. Har. Resp.* 22. *Att.* 2, 19. *et alibi passim*.

BION, *-ōnis*, a celebrated sophist and poet, born in Scythia, near the river Borysthènes; hence called *Borysthenites*, *Laert.* 4, 46. contemporary with Socrates. *ib.* He came to Athens, where he distinguished himself by his genius and wit, *ib.* Cicero mentions one of his witty remarks, *Tusc.* 3, 26. He imitated Archilochus and Hippônax in his poems; whence *Bionæi sermones*, the satires of Bion, or satirical compositions like those of Bion, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 60.

BISALTIS, *-idis*, the daughter of Bisaltis or Bisaltes, who being violated by Neptune in the form of a ram, brought forth the ram with a golden fleece, which carried Phryxus, *Ovid. Met.* 6, 117. Hyginus calls her, *Theophânè*, 188.

BISTON, *-ōnis*, the son of Mars and Callirhœe, who built the city Bistonia in Thrace; whence the Thracians are called *Bistones* or *Bistonii*; *Bistonii viri*, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 430.

BITIAS, a nobleman at the court of Dido, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 738.

BITIAS, the son of Alcænor, an inhabitant of Mount Ida, the brother of Pandarus, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 672. slain by Turnus, *ib.* 703. *et* 11, 396.

BITON, *-ōnis*, the son of the priestess of Juno at Argos, (*Argiæ sacerdotis*), who one day at a solemn sacrifice, when the mules were too long of coming, together with his brother Cleobis, drew the chariot of their mother to the temple. Whereupon she having prayed the goddess

to bestow on her sons the greatest reward that could be given to man by a god, they were both found dead next morning, *Herodot.* 1, 31. *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 47. *Plutarch. de Consolat.*

BLAESUS, a surname given to Aristaeus, or Battus, the founder of Cyrenè in Africa, from his lisping manner of speaking, *Ovid. in Ibin.* 541. *Justin.* 13, 7, *Herodot.* 4, 55. — ¶ 2. Also a surname of the family of the Sempronii at Rome, *Stat. Silv.* 2, 1, 191. *Tacit. Hist.* 1, 59. *Quod donas, facis ipse Blasianum*, you make the gift of Blæsus; you call the festival instituted in honour of him. *Festum Blasianum*, *Martial.* 8, 38, 14.

BOCCAR, -āris, a Mauritanian name, put for any Mauritanian or African, *Juvenal.* 5, 90.

BOCCHUS, a king of Mauritania, who delivered Jugurtha in chains to Sulla, *Sallust. Jug.* 113.

BÖETHUS, a carver and statuary, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 14. *Plin.* 33, 55. et 34, 8. a Carthaginian, *Pausan.* 5, 17.

BOETHUS, a Stoic philosopher, *Cic. Div.* 1, 8. et 2, 20. *Laert.* 7, 143, &c.

BOGŮDES, -is, a king of *Mauritania Tingitana*, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 32.

M. BOLANUS, a friend of Cicero's, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 77.

BOLANUS or *Bollānus*, a choleric or irritable person, who kept those who were apt to be impertinent at a distance; whence Horace says of him, *O te, Bolane, cerebri felicem*, O Bolanus, happy in having a brain or temper easily ruffled or irritated, *Sat.* 1, 9, 11. et *ibi Scholiast.* But others suppose Bolanus to have been a dull phlegmatic man, who could bear patiently any impertinence or insipid discourse, *Cruguius*. The first interpretation, however, seems preferable; whence *cerebrofus* is put for *iracundus*, passionate, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 21.

BOMILCAR, -āris, a Carthaginian general, crucified on suspicion of treason, called REX, from his being suspected of aspiring at sovereignty, *Justin.* 22, 7.

BOMILCAR, a commander of the Carthaginian fleet, *Liv.* 23, 41, 24, 36, &c.

BONA, vel BONA DEA, the name of a goddess among the Romans, worshipped only by women, *Cic. Att.* 1, 12, et 2, 4. *Harusp. Resp.* 17. *Dom.* 40. *Templum ejus virum introire non licebat*, *Macrobi. Sat.* 1, 12. *Sacra Bonae maribus non adunda deae*, *Tibul.* 1, 6, 22. It was thought that any man that saw them would be deprived of sight, *ib.* 24. Add. *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 148, &c. *Art.* 3, 637, et 243. *Juvenal.* 6, 314, et 2, 86. *Propert.* 4, 9, 25.

BÖÖTES, -ae, vel -is, (i. e. *bubulcus*, the ox-driver), a constellation near the *Ursa Major*, *Hygin. Astron.* 2, 2. called also *Arctophylax*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 42. This name was given to Arcas, the son of Calisto, when translated into a constellation, (*G.* 417.) called *piger*, from the slowness of his motion, *Juvenal.* 5, 23; *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 405.; *tardus*, *Id. Met.* 2, 172. So *Cur serus versare boves, et plaustra Bootes*, *Propert.* 3, 5, 35.

BOREAS, -ae, a king of Thrace, who married Orithyia, the daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, *Herodot.* 7, 189. or according to Ovid carried her off, *Met.* 6, 707. and had by her twins, Calais and Zethes, who resembled their father in having wings, *Ovid. in Ibin.* 713. Boreas was said to have power over the winds, and was afterwards worshipped by the Athenians as the god of the north wind, *Herodot. ib.* As such Ovid describes him, *ib.* 690, &c.

BOSTAR, a Carthaginian prophet, *Sil.* 3, 647.

BRANCHUS, a son of Apollo, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 479. called by the same epithet with his father INTONSUS, *ib.* 8, 198. Apollo is also called BRANCHIDES, *Mel.* 1, 17. *pr.* and the priests of his temple in Ionia, BRANCHIDAE, *Plin.* 15, 29, *f.* 30, *Ammian. Marcellin.* 29, 1.

BRENNUS, a general of the Gauls, who took Rome, *Liv.* 5, 38, &c. (*G.* 220.) — ¶ 2. Another, who attempted

d to plunder the temple of at Delphi, but was miraculously prevented. Concerning the authors differ, *Justin.* 24, 6, *Propert.* 3, 13, 51.; *Pausan.* *al. Max.* 1, 1, 18.

REUS, (3 syll.) a huge giant, of Caelus and Terra, said to have hundred hands, (*centumgemirg.* *Aen.* 6, 287. called also *ib.* 10, 565. whence *Brīā-*, *-um*, *Claudian.* *de Rapt. Pro-* 188.

io, *-us*, s. a name of Hecätè *rpine*, *Propert.* 2, 2, 12.; *Stat.* 3, 38.

ÆRUS, a name of Bacchus, from *Brīsa*, a promontory of Lesbere he was worshipped, or from lump of pressed grapes;—added epithet to the poet Accius, 96. because poets were supposed to be under the protection of *s*. But some here read *Brī-* the name of a tragedy of Acci-

ĒIS, *-īdis*, voc. *Brīzi*, a native of Iesus, a city of Troas, remarkable for her beauty; who fell to the Achilles, in the distribution of prizes, when that city was taken by the Greeks. See *Geog.* p. 446.

ANNICUS, the son of Claudius Salina; so called because under peror a part of Britain was subdued. *venal.* 6, 124; *Tacit. Ann.* 11, 2, 2. deprived of the succession of empire by the art of Agrippina, mother of Domitius Nero, *Tac.* 2, 25, 41, 68, &c. and at last d by Nero, *ib.* 13, 16.; *Suet.*

TOMARTIS, a nymph, the daughter of Jupiter and Carmè, a favourite of Diana, who being beloved by the king of Crete, to avoid falling into his power, threw herself from a rock into the sea, *Virg. Cir.* 285,—295.; *ib.* in *Dian.* 189, &c. But others say she was saved by some fishers, and her under their nets, (*δίκτυα*,) she was also called *DICTYN-*

NA, *Diodor.* 5, 76.; *Anton. Liberalis Metaph.* c. 40.

BRŌMIUS, a name of Bacchus, (*τῷ Βρῆμῳ*, a *fremendo*,) from the noise of thunder at his birth, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 11.; *Lucan.* 5, 73. hence *Bromius*, *-a* *-um*; *Bromii remi*, the oars of the ship of Bacchus, *Claudian.* *de Consul. Stilic.* 3, 365.

BRONTES, *-ae*, one of the *Cyclopes*, who forged Jupiter's thunder-bolts, (*Βροντες*) *Virg. Aen.* 8, 424.

BROTEAS, *-ae*, one of the *Lapithae*, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 262.—¶ 2. Also a noted boxer, *ib.* 5, 107.

BROTHEUS, *-vel* **BROTĒAS**, a son of Vulcan, who being mocked for his deformity, threw himself into the fire, and was consumed by the flames, *Ovid. in Ibin.* v. 519. But some think this passage has been interpolated.

BRUTUS, the surname given to Lucius Junius, who expelled the Tarquins, from his apparent stupidity, *Liv.* 1, 66. (G. 204.) *Brutus erat stulti sapientis imitator, ut esset Tutus ab insidiis, dire Superbe, tuis*, *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 717. called **ULTOR**, because he revenged the cruelty of king Tarquin, and the rape of Lucretia by his son Sextus, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 819.; *Ovid. ib.* 837. He punished his own sons with death for conspiring to restore the regal government, *ib.* 820.; *Liv.* 2, 5. It seems this action was blamed by some in the time of Virgil. The poet therefore makes Anchises add, *Utcunque ferent ea facta minores; Vincet amor patriae, laudumque immensa cupido*, *ib.* 823. Propertius praises this deed, by joining the *secures* or axes of Brutus with the courage of Decius, 4, 1, 45. Brutus fell in battle, fighting with Aruns Tarquinius, *Liv.* 2, 6.

M. Junius BRUTUS, a tribune, who supported the Oppian law concerning the dress of matrons, *Liv.* 34, 1. He was afterwards made praetor, *Id.* 35, 24. and consul, *Id.* 40, 59.

D. (al. A.) Junius BRUTUS, consul with Scipio Africanus Minor, a. 616, *Cic. Brut.* 22. was put in prison by the tribune Curiatius, *Cic. Legg.* 3, 9. Having

ving conquered the *Gallaci* in Spain, he obtained a triumph, *Cic. Balb.* 17. whence he got the surname of *GALLÆCUS*. *Vell.* 2, 5. He was a good Greek scholar, (*Græcè doctus*.) *Cic. Brut.* 28. and so fond of poetry, that he adorned the entrances to the temples and monuments of his family by inscribing on them the verses of his friend Attius, the poet, *Cic. Arch.* 11.

M. Junius BRUTUS, the son of M. Brutus, lieutenant to the consul Lepidus in Cisalpine Gaul, who was put to death by order of Pompey after having surrendered himself, *Plutarch. in Pomp. et Brut. Appian, B. C.* 2, p. 497. His mother Servilia was sister to Cato by the mother's side, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 1. of the family of Servilius Ahala, who slew Spurius Maelius. Brutus having lost his father when very young, was educated with great care by his uncle Cato. Being adopted by his uncle Q. Servilius Cæpio, he is sometimes called Q. CÆPIO BRUTUS, *Appian. ibid. Cic. Phil.* 10, 11.; *Att.* 2, 24.; or simply, Q. Cæpio, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 21.; *Dio.* 41, 63.

Brutus, not only in youth, but through the whole of his life, applied with the greatest attention to study. He was thoroughly acquainted with the doctrines of all the sects of the Greek philosophers; but he chiefly esteemed the old academy, or the Platonists, *Plutarch. in Brut.* He wrote books on various subjects, *Cic. Att.* 12, 5. et 13, 8.; *Acad.* 1, 3.; *Fin.* 1, 4. and Cicero inscribes several of his books to him, *Cic. Brut.* 1. *Orat.* 1. *Tusc.* 1. &c. The talents and virtues of Brutus procured him universal respect, *ib.* But some circumstances are mentioned by Cicero concerning his connection with usurers not much to his credit, *Cic. Att.* 5, 21. et 6, 1. &c. In the civil war between Pompey and Caesar, though he hated Pompey, as the murderer of his father, yet he joined his party, thinking it less dangerous to the liberty of his country than that of Caesar, *Plutarch. Cic. Att.* 11, 4. He was present in the battle of Pharsalia; but after the de-

feat of Pompey, he submitted conqueror. Caesar had pardoned his officers to spare out of tenderness to his mother, of whom Caesar in his youth had been passionately fond; and as he continued his attachment, so the alleged Brutus was his son, *Plutarch. Brut. Suet. Caes.* 50.; *Appian.* Whatever be in this, Caesar forgave him, but instantly recalled him into favour. When about to embark on an expedition into Africa against C. Scipio, he committed to Brutus the government of Cisalpine Gaul, and he conducted himself with the prudence and integrity.

Brutus, after his return to Rome, divorced his wife Claudia, without ground of complaint, for the sake of marrying Porcia, the daughter of the widow of Bibulus; for which he was much censured, *Cic. Att.* 13, 1. A. U. 709, Caesar made him dictator in preference to Cassius.

Brutus, however, did not give up his favours of Caesar could not bear the friendship of Brutus. He could not bear the thoughts of owing to Brutus those preferments which he had received from a free people; he therefore always behaved to Brutus with distance and reserve. Brutus, the son of Cassius, who was married to the daughter of Cassius, was brought to join the conspiracy against Caesar, *Plutarch.* But Brutus was the author of the plot, and says that he brought Cassius to join in it, *ib.* 14. To this unpopularity Brutus is said to have been brought by various intimations from Cassius. Under the statue of Brutus, who expelled Tarquin, were inscribed these words, *O that we had a Brutus! O that Brutus were alive!* The statue on which he sat as praetor was carried each morning with such inscriptions: "You are asleep," "You are not a true Brutus," &c. *in Brut. Dio.* 44, 12.; *Appian.* 2, p. 498.; *Suet. Caes.* 80. Brutus confirmed in his purpose by the discontent at Caesar's usurpation, thought that the only way

entry, was by cutting off the . Hence Antony used to de-
 hat of all the conspirators, Bru-
 ne acted from virtuous motives,
 at the rest were actuated by pri-
 dlice and envy, *Plutarch. in Br.*
 when attacked by the conspira-
 the senate-house on the Ides of
 , a. u. 710, seeing Brutus rushing
 , is reported to have said in
And are you among them ; you, my
uet. Caes. 82. But Dio denies
 th of this fact, 44, 19, and Plu-
 takes no notice of it, *in Brut.* Ap-
 ys, that Caesar at first made a vio-
 littance, but that being struck by
 , he covered his face with his robe,
 ietly submitted to his fate, *Bell.*
p. 502. Suetonius says, that
 er uttered a word, *ib.* The in-
 y of Brutus and his party, after
 rating the deed, ruined their
Vid. OCTAVIUS et ANTONIUS.
 tus and Cassius being forced to
 Rome by the art of Antony,
 emaining for some time in Italy,
 over into Greece. They were
 where received with the greatest
 r, particularly at Athens; where
 statues were erected to them, nigh
 se of Harmodius and Aristogiton,
 the Athenians regarded as the
 rers of their country from the ty-
 of the sons of Pisistratus, about
 ears before, *Dio. 47, 20.* Cassius
 t for the province of Syria, which
 on became master of. Brutus re-
 d at Athens, hearing and conver-
 with the philosophers, as if he had
 g else in view. He secretly,
 er, made preparations for war.
 ngth he began to act openly, and
 such success, that in a short time
 lected a great army, equipped a
 ous fleet, and got possession of all
 e and Macedonia, *Plutarch. in*
; Dio. 47, 21, and 22. ; Vell. 2,
Liv. Epit. 118.
 tus and Cassius having joined
 forces, came to a decisive engage-
 with Antony and Octavius in the
 of Philippi. In this battle Bru-
 ho was opposed to Octavius on

the right wing, gained the victory and
 took the camp of Octavius. But An-
 tony was equally successful against Cas-
 sius on the left ; who having retreated
 to some rising grounds adjoining, sent a
 centurion to enquire what Brutus was
 doing, for the dust intercepted his
 view. The centurion fell in with a
 body of cavalry which Brutus had sent
 in quest of Cassius, and returned slowly
 with them as if there was no danger.
 Cassius observing these cavalry ap-
 proach, and taking them for the e-
 nemy, ordered Pandarus, his freedman,
 to kill him. The centurion seeing the
 fatal effects of his tardiness, also slew
 himself. Brutus lamenting the fate of
 Cassius, called him the "last of the
 "Romans." Having now become sole
 commander of both armies, he wished
 to decline battle ; and if he had done
 so, Antony and Octavius must have
 yielded, as they were in the utmost
 want of provisions. Besides the fleet
 of Brutus under Statius Murcus and
 Aenobarbus had gained a great victory
 over the fleet of the *Triumviri*, under
 Domitius. But fearing the desertion
 of his men, whom Antony and Octavi-
 us used every art to seduce, he was led
 to risk a second battle ; in which, after
 an obstinate conflict, he was entirely
 defeated. Hearing that a number of
 his friends had joined the conquerors,
 and being surrounded on all hands, ha-
 ving taken each of his friends by the
 hand, he addressed them with a cheer-
 ful countenance, and exhorted them to
 provide for their safety. Then with-
 drawing with two or three of his par-
 ticular confidants, he fell on his sword
 and expired. Some say, that Strato,
 his former fellow student, at his earnest
 entreaty, held the sword, with his face
 turned away ; and that Brutus rushed
 upon it with so much violence, that
 entering at his breast, it passed quite
 through his body. Antony honoured
 Brutus with a splendid funeral, and sent
 his ashes to his mother Servilia, *Plu-*
tarch. Suetonius says that Octavius
 sent the head of Brutus to Rome to be
 put below the statue of Caesar, *uet.*
Aug.

Aug. 13. But according to Dio, it was thrown into the sea, in a tempest during the passage from Dyrrhachium, 47, 46. Dio also relates, that Brutus before his death repeated in Greek this saying of Hercules; "O virtue, thou art an empty name: I have worshipped thee as a goddess, but thou art the slave of fortune," 47, 49. So Florus, *Moriens* (sc. Brutus) *afflavuit, non in re, sed in verbo tantum esse virtutem*, 4, 7, 11. to which Horace is supposed to allude, *Ep.* 1, 6, 32. et 7, 41. Plutarch relates on the authority of Volumnius, who was then with Brutus, that Brutus, the night before his death, repeated two verses; the one of which was from the Medea of Euripides: "Punish, great Jove, the author of these ills," (meaning Antony;) the other he says he had forgotten, *Plutarch. in Brut. fin.*

Brutus and Cassius are said to have fallen by the swords with which they slew Caesar, *Dio*, 48, 1. So *Suet. Caes.* 89. Brutus was then about forty years old, *Liv. Epit.* 124. according to Vel-leius Paternulus, only thirty-seven, *l.* 2. c. 72.

Plutarch observes, that Providence determined Brutus to fight before he heard of the success of his fleet, in order to remove out of the way the only man who was able to resist him (Octavius) who was destined to change the government of Rome from a republic into a monarchy, *in Bruto*. He might have said more justly, that Providence involved the Romans in a long and bloody civil war, in support of the most profligate characters, and finally subjected them to the most ignominious servitude, as a punishment for their crimes, and for their cruelties to the nations which they subdued. *Vid. Hor. Ode.* 1, 35, 33. et 2, 1, 29.; *Epod.* 7. *ad fin.* 16, 1. &c.; *Juvenal.* 4, 37. et 6, 292. et 8, 98. &c.

A considerable time before the battle of Philippi, a spectre is said to have appeared to Brutus one night, while sitting alone in his apartment, which, upon Brutus asking, 'Who art thou?'

answered, "I am thy evil genius; thou shalt see me again at pi." "Then," says Brutus, 'being discomposed, "I will sit there." The same spectre is have appeared to Brutus a second on the night before the last battle. *Bel. Civ.* 4. p. 668.; *Fin Brut.*

All the ancient writers agree in tolling the virtues of Brutus; but generally condemn his conspiracy against Caesar, *Vell.* 2, 72.; *App.* 666. &c. *Vid. præcipue Senec. nef.* 2, 20. The friends of Caesar regarded Brutus and his associates with ingratitude for killing their benefactor; but Cicero and the republicans applauded them, for having preserved the liberty of their country to the expense of private friendship, *Cic.* 3. & 11.

D. Junius BRUTUS, one of the conspirators against Caesar, of the family with Marcus, but not very closely related to him. He was a nephew by *A. Posthumius Albinus*, and is sometimes called *Decimus Brutus*, *Appian. B. C.* 2, 497. He attended Caesar, and, though a man, was greatly trusted by him in the Gallic wars, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 11, 7, 9, & 87. In the civil war he gave Brutus the command of his army at the siege of Marseilles, *Caes.* 1, 36. where Brutus acted with courage and ability, *ib.* 56, 57, 3, 6. &c. He was in so great friendship with Caesar, that, when about to depart to the Parthian war, he appointed Brutus to the command of Cisalpine Gaul and to the consulship of the following year, and even named himself his heir in his will; so that people were surprised at his joining the conspiracy, *Cic. Phil.* 10, 7. When he hesitated about going to the house on the fatal ides of March, he accounted of certain omens, as we learn from his bad health, *Decimus Brutus*, counselling his apprehension of omens by representing how improper it

disappoint the senators, who were ; his arrival, removed his scruples, terminated him to go, *Suet. Caes. Dio*, 44, 18. Brutus was possessor of an immense fortune, and supported a band of gladiators, at his own expense, for the diversion of the city. These gladiators the conspirators guarded, when, after killing Caeser, he took refuge in the capitol, *2. p. 503. ; Dio*, 44, 21. ; *Plutarch Caes. et Brut.* Brutus having possession of his province of Cisalpine Gaul, spent about 400,000 l. in raising an army against Antony. He was besieged by Antony at Mutina, and ended himself with great bravery, was relieved by the consuls Hirrius Pansa, and Octavius. But the consuls being slain, and Octavius concluded an alliance with Antipater and Lepidus, Decimus Brutus deserted by his soldiers, and attempting to escape into Macedonia to rescue Brutus, was taken by the forces of Antony, and put to death, *64. ; Appian*, 3, p. 588. ; *Valer. Max.*, 9, 13, 3. ; *Dio*, 46, 53. Brutus and Decimus Brutus were said to be lineally descended from Brutus, who expelled Tarquin, by his eldest son ; whence he is said to be the author of their nobility, (*Princeps stirpis Brutorum*), *Cic. Phil.* 1, 6. ; 4, 1. and Atticus, at the request of Brutus, drew up a genealogy of the Brutian family from its first origin, *Ist.* 18. But as the family of the Brutus was of Patrician rank, and the conspirators against Caesar in, the latter were supposed by some not to have been sprung from the Brutians, *Plutarch. in Brut. pr. ; Dionys.* 92. ; *Dio*, 44, 12. ; *Vid. Manut. ad Brut. Ep. Cic. ad Brut.*

BRUTIANA castra, the camp of M. Brutus, *Vell.* 2, 72. *Brutianae Cassi- partes*, the party of Brutus and Cassius, *ib.* 74. *Confilia inire coepi Brutianae (vestri enim haec sunt propriae) reipublicae liberandae*, like those of Brutus, *Cic. ad Brut.* 15.

BUBASTIA, a name given by the Eg-

gyptians to Diana, *Ovid. Met.* 9, 690. whence the city BUBASTUS was named, and the country around it, BUBASTITES NOMOS. Here meetings were annually held in honour of Diana, *Herodot.* 2, 59, 137. & 156. and sacred rites performed in her temple, called BUBASTIA, -orum, *Gratian. Cyneg.* 42.

BUCEPHALUS, the horse of Alexander the Great, so named, either from his stern aspect, or from the figure of a bull's head (*βοὺς κεφαλῆ*) being branded on his shoulder, *Plin.* 8, 42 s. 64. ; *Solin.* c. 45. He would admit no one to sit on his back but Alexander ; and when that king wished to mount him, he is said to have kneeled to receive him, *Ib. et Curt.* 6, 5, 18. When this horse died, Alexander celebrated his funeral obsequies, and built a city (called BUCEPHALUS, -a, -eia) round his tomb, *Ib. et Curt.* 9, 3, 23. ; *Plin.* 6, 20. ; *Gell.* 5, 2. ; *Arrian.* 5, 3.

BUPALUS, a sculptor and statuary of Chios, who exposed the deformity of the poet Hippônax to ridicule by an image he made of him ; on which account the poet, being greatly incensed, wrote so bitter a satire against Bupalus, that he is said to have hanged himself. But Pliny says this report is false, *Plin.* 36, 5. Others say that he and his brother Anthemus were only obliged to leave Ephesus. Hence, however, Horace calls Hippônax, *Acer hostis Bupalo*, *Epod.* 6, 14.

BURRUS, vel *Burrus*, i. e. Pyrrhus. *Burrum semper Ennius, nunquam Pyrrhum dicebat*, *Cic. Orat.* 48. ; *Quintil.* 1, 4, 15.

BURRUS Afranius, praefect of the praetorian guards, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 42. the governor of Nero, *ib.* 13, 2. by whom his death was supposed to have been hastened, *ib.* 14, 51.

BUSIRIS, -is, vel -idis, a king of Egypt, who used to sacrifice his guests to his gods ; whence he is called *illudatus*, infamous, *Virg. G.* 3, 5. and his altare immites, cruel, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 154. He was slain by Hercules, *Apollodor.* 2, 11. ; *Ovid. Art. Am.* 1, 647.

BUTEO, -onis, the surname of a fam-
ily

family of the Fabii, *Liv.* 23, 22. 30, 26. 33, 24. &c. derived from a hawk (*Buteo*) perching on the ship of one of them when commanding a fleet, which was reckoned a lucky omen, *Plin.* 10, 8 f. 9.

BUTES, -ae, the son of Teleon, one of the Argonauts, *Apollodor.* 1, 16.; *Hygin.* 14. the father of Eryx by Venus, *Hygin.* f. 260.; *Apollodor.* 1, 9, 25. —¶ 2. A pugilist of great bulk, descended from Amŷcus king of Bebrycia or Bithynia, slain by Dares in a combat of the *cestus*, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 372. —¶ 3. A Trojan, slain by Camilla, *ib.* 11, 690.

BUZYGES, -is, (i. e. *Bovum junctor*), an Athenian, who is said to have first ploughed with harnessed oxen, (*bovem et aratrum invenit*), *Plin.* 7, 56.; *Varr. R. R.* 2, 5, 4. which invention is commonly ascribed to Triptolŷmus, *Serv. ad Virg. G.* 1, 19. et *Plin. ib.*

BYBLIS, -idis, the daughter of Miletus, (*Milētis*, -idis), by the nymph Cyānē, who fell in love with her brother Caunus; but being rejected by him, and on that account wasted with grief, was, by the compassion of the gods, turned into a fountain, (*Sic lacrymis consumpta suis Phœbeia Byblis Vertitur in fontem*), *Ovid. Met.* 9, 449,—665. She is called *Phœbeia Byblis*, because Miletus was the son of Apollo, *ib.* 662. But she is also said to have ended her life by a halter, *Ovid. Art. Am.* 1, 284.

C.

CABALLUS, the surname of a Roman family, *Martial.* 1, 42, 17. *Non es Scaevius ille* (Caballus), *sed caballus*, You are not equal to Sextius Caballus in wit, but a mere beast or horse, *ib.* 20.

CACUS, a monster that emitted flames from his mouth, the son of Vulcan, who resided in a cave on mount Aventine, and infested the neighbouring country by his thefts and robberies. Having stolen some of the cattle of Hercules, he was slain by that hero, *Liv.* 1, 7.; *Virg. Aen.* 8, 193,—268.; *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 551. &c.

CADMUS, the son of Agēnor, (*Agenorides*), who founded Thebes, (*See G.* 426.), and is said to have brought the knowledge of letters from Phœnicia into Greece; hence *Cadmi nigellae filiae*, letters, *Auson. Epist.* 21. *filioŷae atricolores*, *ib.* 29.

CADMĒIS, -idis, f. a daughter of Cadmus; **CADMĒUS**, v. -ĒIUS, -a, -um, descended from Cadmus. *Errant furētes. impiæ Cadmēides*, i. e. Agēnē, Ino, Aubonœe, the daughters of Cadmus, who tore Pentheus to pieces, *Senec. Herc. fur.* 759. *Talibus ignaram Juno Cadmeida diŷis Formarat*, i. e. Sēmēle, the daughter of Cadmus, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 287. *Cadmēis domus*, for *Cadmēa*, the house or family of Cadmus, *ib.* 4, 545. *Matres Cadmēides*, the Theban matrons, *ib.* 9, 304. *Contigerant tēŷi Cadmeida nubibus arcem*, covered with clouds, they had reached the citadel of Thebes, *ib.* 6, 217. called **CADMĒA**, *Nep. Pel.* 1. *Thebas Cadmēae*, Thebes built by Cadmus, *Propert.* 1, 7, 1. *Juventus Cadmēa*, the Theban youth, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 600. *Cadmeum limen*, the threshold of the palace of Oedipus, or of his sons, *ib.* 1, 123. *Mater Cadmēa*, Agave, the daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Pentheus, *Senec. Oedip.* 1006. So *Cadmēia Ino*, *ib.* 446. *Cadmēus Aemon*, the Theban Aemon, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 519.—But *Gens CADMĒA*, the Carthaginian or Punic nation, as being of the same origin with Cadmus, from Phœnicia, *Sil.* 1, 6. So *Cadmēa stirps*, *ib.* 106. *manus*, *Id.* 17, 582.

CADMUS, a noted executioner in the time of Horace; hence *Tradere Cadmo*, to sentence to death, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 39.

CAECILIUS, the name of a Roman *gens*, containing several branches or *familiae*, particularly the *Metelli*; whence the family of the *Metelli* is called *CAECILIA familia*. *Vell.* 2, 11.—**CAECILIA Laŷuca**, a kind of lettuce, so called from the name of Metellus, *Columel.* 10, 182. & 190. et *CAECILIANA*, *Id.* 11, 3, 26.; et *Plin.* 9, 8. So *Ceraŷa Caecilianæ*, *Plin.* 15, 24.

CAECILIUS Statius, an ancient poet, contemporary with Enn, originally a slave, *Gell.* 4, 20. and a Gaul by birth, *Cic. Or.* 2, recommended for the gravity of his manners *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 59. also for his wit and humour, *Pater.* 1, 17. but for the purity of his style, (*malus color Latinitatis est*), *Cic. Att.* 7, **CAECILIANUS pater**, the character of a father, as described by Caecilius, *id.* 11, 1, 39. *Vereor, ne, Lucullanam Graecum poema condidit, nunc Caecilianam fabulam spectet*, sc. Archimedes afraid, Archias, since he has sold his Greek poem for the Lucullan now (instead of writing concerning my consulship) set about writing a poem concerning *Caecilius Metellus*.

(This poem Cicero calls *Fabula Caecilianae*, in allusion to the plays of the poet, *Cic. Att.* 1, 16.) **CAECILIUS**, a tribune, a. u. c. 500, who proposed a bill to the people (*lex rogatio*) for mitigating the punishment enacted against bribery by the laws; but it does not appear to have been passed into a law, *Cic. Syll.* 23.

CAECILIUS, surnamed **NIGER**, a Roman, the quaestor of Verres, at whom Cicero delivered an oration called *DIVINATIO*, *Quintilian.* 7, 11, 1, 20.

CAECILIUS, *Q. F. Metellus*, the father-in-law of Pompey, *am.* 8, 8. See **P. SCIPIO NASICA**.

CAECILIUS, a name assumed by **Pomponius Atticus** from his uncle's mother's side, who adopted the name, *Dep. Attic.* 5. hence Cicero, when he gratulates Atticus upon his success to the fortune of his uncle, says it was very considerable, inscribes to him thus, **CICERO S. D.** (*salutem Q. CAECILIO Q. F. (Quinti filio) POMPONIANO ATTICO*). The adopted name assumed the name of the adopter, at his own gentle or family name changing the termination into that of a possessive adjective; thus, *Caecilianus*, for *Pomponius*, as it were, owing to the gens of the *Pomponii*,

Cic. Att. 3, 20. So *Scipio Aemilianus*, *Caesar Octavianus*, &c.—**CAECILIA**, the daughter of Atticus, *Cic. Att.* 6, 2, & 4.

T. CAECILIUS Eutychides, a freed man of Atticus, *Cic. Att.* 4, 15.

A. CAECINA, a native of Volaterrae, for whom Cicero made an oration, *Caecin.* 1, &c. He was afterwards banished, for having written a book against Caesar, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 5, 8, & 9.

CAECULUS, the son of Vulcan, the founder of Praeneste, *Serv. ad Virg. Aen.* 7, 681. from whom, according to Festus, the family of the *Caecilii* at Rome was descended.

CAECUS, a surname given to Appius Claudius from the loss of his sight, *Liv.* 9, 27. ; *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 38.

CAEDICIUS a centurion chosen as general by the Romans, who fled to Veji when Rome was taken by the Gauls, *Liv.* 5, 45. & 46.

CAEDICIUS, a severe judge in the time of Vitellius, *Juvenal.* 13, 197.

CAELIUS, the name of a young man defended by Cicero, when accused of being accessory to Catiline's conspiracy. See **COELIUS**.

CAENIS, -is, a woman of Thesfaly, changed by Neptune into a man, called **CAENEUS**, (in two syllables), *Ovid. Met.* 12, 179,—210, et 469, &c. according to Virgil, changed again into her former figure, *Aen.* 6, 448.

CAEPARIUS, one of Catiline's associates, *Cic. Cat.* 3, 6.

CAEPIO, -onis, a surname of the *Servilii*: Vid. **SERVILIUS**.

CAESAR, -aris, the name of a branch or family of the *Gens Julia*, or Julian clan at Rome; the first of which is said to have been so named from his being cut out of his mother's womb, (*ex caeso matris utero*), *Plin.* 7, 9, or from his being born with hair, (*cum caesarie*), Festus. Other reasons of this name are assigned, *Serv. ad Virg. Aen.* 1, 290, et 11, 743. This family was rendered illustrious chiefly by **CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR**, who subverted the liberties of his country, and established a monarchical form of

government at Rome, under the name of IMPERATOR. After him the name of CAESAR was annexed to that of IMPERATOR, *Tacit. Hist.* 2, 60, & 80. *et* 3, 58, and the one often put for the other, *Id. passim*. but in later times was appropriated to the heir-apparent of the empire.

C. JULIUS CAESAR was the son of C. Caesar and Aurelia, the daughter of Cotta, born on the 12th July, (*IV Id. Quintil.*) *Macrobius* Sat. 1, 12. a. u. 653.; (al. 654.) in the consulship of C. Marius, for the sixth time, and L. Valerius Flaccus. In the 16th year of his age he lost his father, *Suet.* 1. who died suddenly at Pisae. after being praetor, (*praetura perfundus*), while he was putting on his shoes, *Plin.* 7, 53 l. 54. The following year, (*sequentibus consulibus*) Caesar was elected priest of Jupiter, (*flamen dialis*). Having parted with Cossutia, a rich heiress, who had been betrothed to him when a boy, (*praetextato*), he married Cornelia the daughter of Cinna, by whom he soon after had Julia. Caesar continued faithful to Cornelia after the overthrow of her father, nor could he be compelled by Sulla the dictator to divorce her. He was therefore deprived of his priesthood, of his wife's fortune, and of some inheritances that had fallen to him by the death of relations, (*gentilitiis haereditatibus multatus*.) Being reckoned of the opposite party, not only on account of his connection with Cinna, but because his aunt Julia had been married to Marius, he was obliged to abscond; and, though ill of a quartan ague, to change his lurking places every night, and at one time to redeem himself from the soldiers of Sulla, who were searching those places for the proscribed, with a sum of money, *Suet.* 1. by giving their commander, Cornelius Phagita, two talents, *Plutarch. in Caes.* *Suet.* 74. till by means of the Vestal Virgins, and of his kinsmen and connections, he obtained a grant of his life. Sulla having long withstood the importunity of his best

friends, and persons of the highest rank, in behalf of Caesar, at last being with difficulty prevailed on, is said to have cried out, whether, says Suetonius, by divine inspiration or by human conjecture, (*sive divinitus, i. e. per divinationem; sive aliqua conjectura, i. e. a caesarum scientia*), "That they should have their request, but bade them take notice, that he for whose safety they were so solicitous, would one day be the ruin of the aristocratic party, which they together with him had defended." *Suet.* *id.* And when they said that it was below Sulla to seek the life of a boy; he warned them to be upon their guard against that loose-girt boy, (*ut male praecinäum puerum caverent*;) alluding to Caesar's manner of always wearing his tunic loosely girded, *Suet.* 45.; *Dion.* 43, 43. "for in that boy, said he, are many Mariuses," *Suet.* 1. — Plutarch differs from Suetonius in his account of this matter, as in several other particulars.

Caesar served his first campaign in Asia under Thermus the Praetor, by whom he was presented with a civic crown at the siege of Mitylène, *Suet.* 2. Being sent by Thermus to fetch a fleet from Bithynia, he remained for some time with Nicomèdes, the king of that country, in such familiarity, as gave occasion to reports unfavourable to his character, *Suet.* 2, & 49.

After the death of Sulla Caesar returned to Rome. He first distinguished himself by accusing Dolabella of extortion, (*vid. DOLABELLA*), according to the author of the dialogue concerning the causes of corrupt eloquence, in the 21st year of his age, c. 34. But it appears to have been in his 23d year, *vid. Casaubon. et Pigh. ad Suet. Caes.* 4. Dolabella being acquitted, Caesar, in order to avoid the odium of this prosecution, resolved to retire to Rhodes, to study eloquence under Apollonius, the son of Molon, the most celebrated master of rhetoric at that time. In his way thither, near the island of Pharmacusa, he fell

the hands of pirates, who then sailed those seas; among whom, for forty days, he behaved rather as a prisoner than captive, often threatening that he would crucify them: they taking in jest, used to do it to him. But he having ransomed himself for 50 talents, made good his word, *Suet. ib. et 74.*

Plutarch makes Caesar repair to the aid of Nicomêdes, to avoid the wrath of Sulla, and says, that in sail-
ing thence he was taken by the pirates, who at first demanded only 20 talents for his ransom, and Caesar gave them forty; after which he studied rhetoric for some time under Apollonius at Rhodes; upon his return to Rome he attacked Dolabella; but takes no notice of his leaving Rome, and retiring to Rhodes, in consequence of Dolabella's acquittal.

Caesar discovered such abilities in the prosecution of Dolabella, that ever after he was ranked among the chief, *Suet. Caes. 55.; Cic. Ligari. Brut. 72, & 75.; Patere. 2, 43.* His first honour Caesar obtained by the suffrages of the people was the office of military tribune in the army, in opposition to C. Popilius, *ib.* He keenly promoted the restoration of the power of the tribune which Sulla had diminished, *ib.* 83, and by a law which Plotina, tribune, proposed at his instigation (*rogatione Plotinae*), procured the return of returning from banishment his brother-in-law L. Cinna, and his wife who together with Cinna had fled with the consul Lepidus, and after his death had fled to Sertorius, *ib.*

Caesar when quaestor lost his wife Julia; at which time also his aunt the wife of Marius, died. Caesar honoured both of them with a funeral from the Rostra, *Suet. 6.* At the funeral of Julia he brought forth the name of Marius, which no one ventured to do since the victory of *Plutarch.*

It fell to Caesar's lot to go as Quaestor, *a. u. 687,* with the Praetor Antistius Vetus, *Id. et Vell. 2, 43.* to farther Spain, *Suet. 7.* There, when by order of the Praetor he was going round the province to hold the assizes for the administration of justice, and had come to Cadiz, observing an image of Alexander the Great in the temple of Hercules, he fetched a deep sigh, as if grieved at his own inactivity; because he had performed nothing memorable at an age (33), at which Alexander had conquered the world, *ib.* Dio says, that this happened while Caesar commanded after his praetorship in Spain, 37, 52. So Plutarch, who says that Caesar, while reading the history of Alexander at a leisure hour, having sitten a long time very thoughtful, at last burst into tears; and when his friends, being surprised, asked the cause of it, he gave as a reason what has just now been mentioned.

At the expiration of his quaestorship, Caesar married POMPEIA, the daughter of Q. Pompeius, and granddaughter of Sulla, *Plutarch.*

Caesar, when aedile, by the magnificence of his shews, surpassed all his predecessors in that office. He is said to have entertained the people with an exhibition of 320 pairs of gladiators, *Plutarch.* But Suetonius informs us that he was not allowed to exhibit the whole of those he had purchased, by a decree of the senate, limiting the number of gladiators which one might keep at Rome, *c. 10.* Caesar afterwards kept a great many gladiators at Capua, *Caes. B. C. 1, 14.* In the shew which he exhibited the same year for his father's funeral, he made the whole furniture of the amphitheatre of solid silver, (*omni apparatu arenae argenteo usus est*), which had never been seen before, *Plin. 33, 3. l. 16.*

Caesar, having thus gained the favour of the people, tried, by means of a part of the tribunes, to get the province of Egypt assigned to him by a decree of the commons, (*plebiscito*); but

but he was prevented by the opposition of the nobility. On which account he endeavoured to weaken the power of the aristocratical party, (*optimatum factionis*), by every method in his power, *Suet. c. 11*. He had the boldness to replace in the Capitol the statues and trophies of Marius, which Sulla had ordered to be thrown down and broken to pieces, *ib. et Plutarch. in Caes.* In the year after his aedileship, being appointed *Judex quaestionis*, or substitute to the Praetor, whose office it was to preside in trials concerning the *Sicarii*, i. e. those accused of killing, or of carrying a dagger (*fica*) with intent to kill; he treated as *Sicarii* all those who in Sulla's proscription had received money from the treasury for bringing the heads of Roman citizens, *Suet. ib.* He suborned T. Labienus, one of the tribunes, to accuse C. Rabirius of treason, (*perduellionis*), for killing Saturninus thirty-six years before, *vid. RABIRIUS*.—He zealously promoted the *Manilian* law, for conferring the command of the Mithridatic war with extraordinary powers, on Pompey, that it might afterwards serve as a precedent for himself, *Dio. 36, 26*.—He was suspected of being concerned in different conspiracies against the state, first with Crassus, Sylla, and Autronius, *Suet. 9*. and afterwards with Catiline, *ib. 13*.

Upon the death of Metellus Pius, the *Pontifex Maximus*, a. u. 690, Caesar having laid aside all thoughts of the province of Egypt, sued for the office of High Priest with the most profuse bribery, *Suet. 13*.; and though only thirty-six years of age, (*adulescentulus*), carried it against two powerful competitors, Q. Catulus and C. Servilius Isauricus, greatly superior to him in age and dignity; one of whom, (Catulus), had been Censor, and then was Prince of the Senate, the other had been honoured with a triumph: yet Caesar procured more votes in their own tribes than they both in all the tribes, *Suet. ib. Sallust. Cat. 9*. Dio says, that there were many other can-

didates, 37, 37. The tribune Labienus had paved the way for Caesar's success by the publication of a new law, for transferring the right of election from the college of priests to the people, *Dio, ib.* On the day of the election, as his mother conducted him to the door, with tears in her eyes, he embraced her, and said, *Mother, to-day you shall see your son High Priest, or an exile*: Plutarch. He was so involved in debt by his remarkable liberality in private, and his splendid shows in public, *Sallust. Cat. 49*. that if he had not obtained some high office, he must have gone into voluntary banishment.

A. U. 690, (al. 691.) Caesar was elected Praetor. Before he entered on his office, the conspiracy of Catiline was detected, by the apprehension of Lentulus, Cethegus, Statilius, and others. When the question concerning their punishment was brought before the senate on the 5th December, (*Nonis Decembris*), and most of the senators agreed in opinion with Silanus, the consul elect, who spoke first, that they should be put to death, Caesar, when it came to his turn to speak, gave it as his opinion, that their estates should be confiscated, and their persons closely confined in the strong municipal towns of Italy. Caesar's speech made a great impression on the House, and he would certainly have carried his point, had not the speech, first of Cicero the consul, *Cic. Cat. 4*. and after him of Cato, then tribune elect, determined the Senate to decree capital punishment against the conspirators, *Sallust. Cat. 52*.; *Vell. 2, 35*.; *Dio, 37, 36*. Caesar was so strongly suspected of being concerned in the conspiracy, that some Roman *Equites*, whom Cicero had placed as a guard round the temple of Concord, where the senate was assembled, threatened to kill him with their swords, as he came out of the senate-house, *Sallust. ib. 49*. But Curio is said to have screened him with his cloak, and Cicero to have given a signal to the *Equites*

o spare him, *Plutarch. Cæf.* Suetonius says, that this happened while he sat in the senate that he was with difficulty protected by a few of his

c. 14. Cæsar, discouraged that had passed, did not come to senate for the rest of the year, from the 5th December to the January, when he entered on his

ib. ar, on the first day of his prætor, a. u. 691. called Catulus to account to the people about the state of the Capitol, and published a transferring the charge of finishing to another, (meaning Pompey, 7. 44.) But being violently opposed by the nobility, he dropt the *rogationem deposuit*, i. e. *rogationem*),

5. Dio mentions several other instances concerning this affair, 3. 14. *Add. Tac. Hist.* 3. 72. he advice and support of Cæsar, as Nepos, one of the tribunes, suggested a bill to the people, that they should be ordered to transport money from Asia to Italy, as if to the state, and quiet the disorders caused by the conspiracy of Catiline and the temerity of Cicero, *Plut.* 872. but in reality to make Cæsar master of the government, *b. Cat. Min.* p. 771. that by his advice they might accomplish their various projects, *Dio.* 37, 43. This great disturbances in the city, at last the senate suspended both Cæsar and Metellus from the execution of their offices, (*administratione reipublice novebant.*) Cæsar at first resolved in defiance of this decree, sending a strong force prepared to assist him, he dismissed his lictors, laid aside his *toga prætexta*, and retired to his private person to his house. Two days after, when the mob assembled in tumultuous manner, promising him assistance to assert his dignity, he stoutly checked them. The senate complied with this unexpected moderation; and having cancelled his former decree, reinstated him

in his office, (*in integrum restituit, indulto priore decreto.*) *Suet.* 16. Metellus fled to Pompey, *Dio.* 37, 43.

After the defeat of Catiline in the consulship of Silanus and Murena, a. u. 691, Cæsar was again involved in danger by a new information brought against him as an accomplice in the conspiracy, by L. Vettius, before Novius Niger, the quaestor, and by Q. Curius in the senate. To repel this charge Cæsar implored the testimony of Cicero, *Suet.* 17. which, says Appian, Cicero durst not refuse to so popular a character, *B. Civ.* 2, p. 431. Cæsar, by his influence in the city, not only freed himself from danger, but obtained at last full revenge on his accusers, *Suet.* 17. ; *Cic. Vatin.* 11. ; *Att.* 2, 24. ; *Dio.* 37, 41.

Towards the end of the year an affair happened in the family of Cæsar, which made a great noise in the city, and was productive of very important consequences. Publius Clodius, a young patrician, then quaestor, having fallen in love with Pompeia, Cæsar's wife, in order to procure an interview with her, by means of a maid-servant, got admission to Cæsar's house in the habit and disguise of a music girl, while Pompeia, as being the prætor's wife, and other matrons were celebrating the sacred rites of the BONA DEÆ, or GOOD GODDESSES, from which every male creature was excluded, and even their pictures used to be veiled during the ceremony, *Juvenal.* 6, 339. But Clodius being detected, was driven out of doors; and soon after brought to a trial for his crime. By means of bribery he was acquitted. *Vid. CLUDIUS.* Cæsar immediately divorced Pompeia; but being summoned as a witness in the trial, he declared that he knew nothing at all of the matter; though his mother Aurelia and his sister Julia, who were examined before him, had given a faithful relation of the whole fact; and being interrogated why then he had divorced his wife; "Because, says he, I think that those who belong to me ought to be free from suspicion, as well

as from guilt." *Suet.* 74. Caesar did not wish to offend so popular a man as Clodius, *Dio.* 37, 45.; *Appian.* 2, f. 435. At the same time Caesar was suspected of carrying on an intrigue with Mucia, the wife of Pompey, *Suet.* 50.

At the expiration of his praetorship, Caesar obtained by lot the province of Lusitania or Farther Spain. His creditors now urged him for payment, and threatened to arrest him. Crassus undertook to satisfy the most clamorous of them, to the amount of 830 talents, about L. 160,000 of our money, *Plutarch.* Appian mentions a saying of Caesar's at this time, "That he wanted 250 millions of sesterces, to be worth nothing," (*opus esse sibi bis milles et quingentis centenis millibus, ut nihil haberet,*) i. e. he needed L. 2,018,229 to pay his debts! *Appian. B. C.* 2, 432.

As Caesar in his way to Spain passed a small village on the Alps, some of his companions asked him in jest, if there were any contests for power and preferment there; upon which Caesar is reported to have said, "I would rather be first man there than second man in Rome," *Plutarch.* p. 712. Caesar conquered several states in Lusitania, which he made tributary to the Romans; by which means he acquired great wealth to himself and enriched his soldiers. He was as much praised for his strict administration of justice as for his military exploits. Before the end of the year, without waiting for a successor, he returned to Rome to demand a triumph and the consulship. But as both were incompatible, without an exemption from the laws, which, from the opposition of Cato, he could not obtain, he dropt his pretensions to a triumph, and sued for the consulship, *Suet.* 18.; *Plutarch.* *Caes.* p. 713.; *Cat. Minor.* p. 774.; *Dio.* 37, 54.

Caesar's competitors were L. Lucceius, the historian, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 10. and M. Bibulus, who had been his colleague in the aedileship and praetorship. Caesar united himself with Lucceius, on condition that Lucceius, who was inferior to himself in interest but more rich, should

furnish money on their joint account to bribe the centurians. The *optimates*, apprehensive that would attempt any thing with league subservient to his will, contributed to enable Bibulus to stand as high as his competitors; and procured his election. Accordingly he was made consul with Caesar, *Suet.*

From the same jealousy of the senate decreed to the consul should be elected for that year provinces of small importance, the woods and roads. Caesar, provoked by this affront, tried by every means his power to gain the friends of Pompey, and reconcile him to Crassus; in which he succeeded. Accordingly these three entered into an agreement which they confirmed by a solemn oath not to allow any thing to be done to the state without their joint concurrence, (*ne quid ageretur in republica displicisset ulli e tribus*), *Suet.* 19, 37, 57. This is that famous coalition commonly called the *FIRST TRIUMVIRATE*, which in reality was little else but a criminal conspiracy of three men, to extort from their fellow-citizens, by violence, what they could not obtain by law; and from the time when this confederacy was made, in the consulship of Metellus and Afranius, all the writers date the origin of the civil wars, (*ex Metello consule*, a. 68, *Horat. Od.* 2, 1, 1.), which terminated in the subversion of the republic. Hence Horace calls the Triumvirate *Graves Principum amicitiae*, the friendships of the chiefs; of which the most powerful, Crassus the most opulent, and Caesar the ablest and most popular man in Rome, were the pillars. So Velleius Paterculus: *Hoc consilium* (it should be *consule* or *consul elect*, according to *Suet.* *ib.*) *inter cum et Cn. Pompeium Crassum inita potentiae societas*, &c. In the epitome of Livy it is, *Eo consilio, et captante rempublican re, conspiratio inter tres principes*, &c. *Liv. Epit.* 103. Pompey's motive for joining in this con-

get his acts in Asia confirmed in his consulship. (*Vid.* Pompey.)

Caesar perceived, that by to Pompey's glory, he should his own; and Crassus hoped by the authority of Pompey influence of Caesar, that pre- which he could not obtain *ell.* 2, 44. Add. *Flor.* 4, 2, it the chief advantage of the redounded to Caesar. It however, in the end as destructive who made it, as to their

(*Quae*, sc. societas, urbi orbique, nec minus, diverso quoque tem-
pore, Crasso primum, deinde Pompe-
nique Caesari, exitiabilis fuit.)

44. The confederacy for some s kept secret. The first who d it was Cato, *Plutarch*.

r now assured of the support of and Crassus, endeavoured in ship to gain the favour, first of ple, by promulgating an agrar-; and next of the *Equites*, by g the third part of what they ilated to pay for the Asiatic s, (*Vid.* *A.* p. 24. and 204.) Bibulus attempted by his inter- to prevent these laws from fied, he was treated so roughly mob, that for the last eight of the year, (not the whole year, as says, *ad Marc.* 14.) he shut up in his house, and only en- ed to obstruct the proceedings ar by his edicts, *Suet.* 20. irth Caesar managed every thing hofe; whence some witty per- en they signed any writing as s, did not add, as usual, "In the ip of Caesar and Bibulus, but of id Caesar," (*non Caesare et Bibu- lio et Caesare Coss.*) putting e person down twice by his id surname, *Suet. ib.*; *Dio*, 38, : bitter edicts (*Archilochia* edi- Bibulus, however, provoked o far, that he attempted to ex- : mob to storm his house and n out by force; and Vatinius, une, at Caesar's desire, actually assault on it, though without

success, *Cic. Att.* 2, 21.; *Vat.* 9. Cicero having, in a speech at the trial of Antonius, his former colleague, complained too freely concerning the state of the times, Caesar being informed of it, instantly called an assembly of the people, and by the assistance of Pompey, who acted as augur, ratified the adoption of Clodius, Cicero's enemy, into a plebeian family; that so Clodius might be made a tribune, and thereby enabled to prosecute Cicero for putting Lentulus and the other accomplices of Catiline's conspiracy to death without a trial, *Suet.* 20.; *Plutarch. Caes.* p. 714.; *Cic. Dom.* 16.; *Sext.* 7.

The violent proceedings of Caesar rendered the triumvirate odious to all ranks of men, and Pompey chiefly became the object of the public hatred, *Cic. Att.* 2, 13, 19, & 20. He now began to be sensible of his error in associating himself with Caesar; which he frankly owned to Cicero, *Cic. Att.* 2, 21, & 21. who urged him to the only remedy, an immediate breach with Caesar; but Caesar was more successful, and entirely alienated Pompey from Cicero, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 10.

Caesar, to strengthen his union with Pompey, gave him in marriage his only daughter Julia; who, by her amiable disposition and engaging manners, preserved a good understanding between her father and husband while she lived, *Suet.* 21.; *Cic. Att.* 2, 17. About the same time, to secure the interest of Piso, his successor in the consulate, Caesar married Calpurnia, Piso's daughter, *Suet. ib. Dio*, 38, 9.

In order to strike a terror into the opposite party, Caesar bribed Vettius, who had formerly accused himself, to declare, that he had been solicited by some of the nobility to assassinate Pompey; and being produced to the people in the *Rostrum*, named several: but this plot being treated with merited contempt, Caesar was glad to get rid of it, by strangling or poisoning Vettius privately in prison, and giving out that it was done by the conspirators, *Suet.* 20.;

Cic. Att. 2, 24.; *Vat.* 11.; *Sex.* 63.; *Appian.* 2, p. 244. Dio, who is rarely favourable to Cicero, asserts, very improbably, that Cicero and Lucullus actually did attempt to perpetrate this crime by means of Vettius, 38, 9.

Caesar being now near the close of his consulship, employed his agent, the tribune Vatinius, to procure from the people, by an extraordinary law, the province of Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum, for five years, with three legions, *Suet.* 22.; *Cic. Dom.* 9.; *Vat.* 15. to which the senate soon after, disregarding their former appointment, upon Caesar's desire, added likewise Transalpine Gaul, and one legion more; afraid lest, if they should refuse it, he should get that also from the people, without their consent, *Suet. ib.*; *Dio*, 38, 8 while Cato in vain remonstrated, that, by their decrees, they were placing the tyrant in a citadel, *Plutarch. in Cat. Min.* p. 775.

Though Caesar received at first only four legions, *Dio*, 38, 8. & 41.; *Plutarch. ib. et Caes.* p. 714.; *Pomp.* p. 644.; *Appian.* 2, 435. he afterwards encreased that number, at different times, *Suet.* 24.; *Caes. Bell. Gall.* 2, 2. & 23. to ten legions, *ib.* 6, 1, 31. & 32. At the end of the Gallic war he had thirteen legions, besides the two which he gave to Pompey, *ib.* 8, 54.

Caesar having laid down the consulship, remained for some time with his army before the city, *Dio*, 38, 17.; *Cic. Sext.* 18.; *Post. Red. in Senat.* 13. Several of the succeeding magistrates wanted to prosecute him for his illegal proceedings during the former year, and to annul his acts; but Caesar, by the interposition of the tribunes, whom he had gained, prevented them; and, to secure himself for the future, always took care, by every method, to attach to his interest a majority of the annual magistrates *Suet.* 23.

Caesar set out for his province about the end of March, a. u. 695, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 6. He first conquered the HELVETII, who had left their country in quest of better settlements; and forced

them, after sustaining prodigio to return to their own territory 21. He next defeated ARIO, a king of the Germans, who lived in Gaul, with great slaughter obliged him to cross the Rhine,

In the second year, a. u. 696, he subdued the BELGAE, *Id.* the *Suessiones*, c. 13. the *Bellores*, the *Nervi*, c. 28. the *Atreates*, whom he sold 53,000 for slavery, after making a surrender again took up arms, c. 33. reduced several other states, c. 34. the same year, by means of his lieutenant Sergius Galba, he vanquished the *Nantuates*, *Veragri*, and *Seduni*, 1,—6. For these successes, a giving (*supplicatio*) was decreed Rome in honour of Caesar, for days, a greater number than had before been granted to any one, 35 f.

Caesar thinking that all Gaul now subdued, *ib.* c. 3, 7. marched into Illyricum, *ib.* and from thence went to Luca in Italy, where he and Crassus met him, to concert measures for their mutual advantage. They agreed that Pompey and Crassus should be consuls for next year, that they should procure for Caesar a prolongation of his command five years more, with money to recruit his troops, *Suet. Caes.* 24.; *Appian.* p. 437.

In the mean time a sudden war broke out in Gaul with the *Vendii*, an nation bordering on the ocean, *ib.* G. 3, 7. who, being vanquished in a naval battle, surrendered themselves to Caesar. But he, provoked at the *Vendii* for having detained the Roman ambassadors, ordered all their senators to be put to death, and the rest to be sold as slaves, *ib.* 7,—16. Meantime Lucius Sabinus, Caesar's lieutenant, by an artful stratagem, defeated the *Vendii*, *ib.* 17,—19. At the same time Crassus, in Aquitania, having vanquished the *Sotiates*, forced them to surrender, *ib.* 20,—25. with several others of the same country, *ib.* 27.

f the same summer, Cæsar attack-
e *Morini* and *Menapii*, which were
nly states in Gaul that remained
na, but, by the woody nature of
country, was prevented from com-
g the conquest of them. *ib.* 28. &
ut he effected it next season, with
slaughter, *Id.* 4, 37. & 38.

u. 698, when Pompey and Cæsar
re consuls, the *Uspites* and *Tench-*
two German nations, being ex-
l by the *Suevi*, passed the Rhine,
sized the country of the *Menapii*,

1,—4. the *Eburones*, and *Con-*
ib. 6. to the number of 430,000,
; Cæsar defeated them with
laughter, and without the loss of
on his own side, *ib.* Plutarch
that no less than 400,000 were
in *Cæsar*. p. 718.

æsar, that he might strike terror
he Germans, in his turn, and for
l other reasons, which he men-
particularly that he might assist
his against the *Suevi*, resolved to
the Rhine, *Id.* 4, 16. He more-
was desirous of doing what no Ro-
iad ever done before him, *Dio*, 39,
Accordingly having made a wood-
idge with surprising dispatch, in
ays, he led over his army; and
g ravaged the country of the *Si-*
i, who fled to their woods upon
proach, led back his troops into
after staying beyond the Rhine
eighteen days; and broke down
ridge, *Cæsar*. B. G. 4, 16,—19.
ays that Cæsar staid twenty days
rmany, and that he left it, upon
g that the *Suevi* were assembling
st the *Sicambri*. *ib.*

om the same fondness of accom-
g things never before attempted,
h but a small part of the summer
aed, Cæsar transported his army
Britain, on pretext that the Bri-
iad assisted the Gauls in all their
against him. The Britons oppo-
s landing with great bravery; but
defeated, were forced to ask
, and to give hostages, *Id.* 4, 20,
In this expedition Cæsar lost a

number of his ships by a storm, *ib.* 28.
& 29.

Next year, a. u. 699, Cæsar made
a second expedition into Britain. Af-
ter several contests, in some of which
Cæsar sustained considerable loss, *Cas-*
sibelaunus, the chief king of the island,
was obliged to sue for peace; upon
which Cæsar sailed back with his army
to Gaul, *ib.* 5, 5,—23. Upon his land-
ing he received letters informing him
of the death of his daughter Julia, *Pla-*
tarch.

Next winter, on account of the scar-
city of corn, Cæsar distributed his le-
gions among the several states, *ib.* 24.
On this account the Gauls, at the in-
stigation of *Ambiörix* and *Cativolcus*,
the chiefs of the *Eburones*, and of *In-*
duitiomärus king of the *Treviri*, form-
ed a plan of attacking the Romans in
their winter-quarters. *Ambiörix* ha-
ving, by an artful speech, induced *Ti-*
turius and *Cotta* to quit their camp,
which was placed between the *Maese*
and the Rhine, in the country of the
Eburones, attacked them on their march,
and cut them off, with all their forces,
consisting of a whole legion and five
cohorts. *Cotta* had at first strongly
opposed this measure, but yielded to
the opinion of *Titurius*, *ib.* 26,—36.
Suetonius calls him *Aurunculeius*, and
says, that he and *Titurius* were killed
by an ambuscade in the territories
of the Germans, *Cæsar*. 25. *Ambiö-*
rix being afterwards joined by the *At-*
aiici and *Nervii*, attacked the camp of
Q. Cicero, the brother of the orator,
who defended himself with great brave-
ry; but being reduced to the greatest
straits, must have soon surrendered, had
he not been relieved by Cæsar; who
having heard of his danger, came to his
assistance with wonderful expedition,
defeated the Gauls, and, to prevent
their continual revolts, determined him-
self to pass the winter in Gaul, *ib.* 37,
—51. *Indutiomarus* attacked the camp
of *Labienus*, which was placed on the
confines of the *Treviri* and *Rhemi*; but
being slain in the attempt, the Gauls

separated, and tranquillity was in a great measure restored, *ib.* 53. *ad fin.*

Caesar, to repair his losses, levied three new legions. He next year, a. 700, reduced the *Nervi*, by a sudden invasion, and forced the *Carnutes* and *Menapii* to surrender. The *Treviri* were routed by the artful conduct of Labienus his lieutenant, *ib.* 6, 1,—7. As the Germans had assisted the *Treviri*, Caesar again crossed the Rhine; but understanding from the Ubian scouts that the *Suevi* were retired to their woods, and fearing the want of provisions, he in a short time returned into Gaul, *ib.* c. 8, 9. & 28. Dio says that Caesar retreated from fear of the *Suevi*, as before, 40, 32. He however left a part of his bridge standing, having broken down only about 200 feet of it on the German side, and, to secure the rest, built at the extremity a strong tower of four stories, where he left a garrison of twelve cohorts, under the command of C. Volcatius Tullus, *Caes. et Dio, ibid.*

Caesar, after his return from Germany, ravaged the country of the *Eburones*. In the mean time the *Sicambri* having crossed the Rhine, attacked a party of the Romans under Cicero, and cut off two cohorts. They also attacked his camp; but being beat off from it, they repassed the Rhine with their booty, *Caes.* 6, 31. *ad fin.*

A. n. 701, almost all the states of Gaul conspired to recover their liberty under the conduct of VERGINGETORIX, prompted, as Caesar himself says, by hearing of the disturbances at Rome, occasioned by the murder of Clodius, *ib.* 7, 1,—5. After several desperate conflicts, repulsing the Romans at Gerovia, with the loss of 700 men and 46 centurions, *ib.* 51. (*legione fusâ*, Suet. *Caes.* 25.), the Gauls were at last entirely defeated at Alesia, and that city, together with Vergingetorix, and a great number of captives, surrendered to Caesar, *ib.* 89. The senate at Rome being informed of these successes by Caesar's letters, decreed a supplication, i. e. that prayers and sacrifices should

be made in all the temples, and festivals celebrated for twenty days, *ib.* 90.

Notwithstanding the dreadful defeats which the Gauls had sustained, new efforts were still made next year, a. 702, to shake off the Roman yoke, by different states, by the *Baturiges*, *Carnutes*, *Bellovaci*, *Treviri*, *Pisönes*, *Armoëri*, *Cadurci*, &c. but these were all finally crushed, some of them with the utmost severity, *ib.* 8, 1,—40. To prevent these repeated revolts by an exemplary punishment, Caesar having taken *Uxellodūnum*, cut off the hands of all those who had borne arms against him, *ib.* 44. Thus Caesar completely subdued all Gaul in less than ten years. Suetonius says in nine years, c. 25. but in another place he says in ten, c. 69. Dio makes the time only eight years, 39, 33. & 44, 43. Caesar himself makes it nine years, *B. C.* 1, 7. but a little after complains that he was recalled from his government six months before his decennial period was completed, *ib.* c. 9. so that he is commonly said to have been ten years in conquering Gaul; thus, *Bellantem geminis tenuit te Gallica lythri*, Lucan. 1, 283. *Decimo jam vincit anno*, *ib.* 300. During that time he is said to have taken 800 towns, to have subdued 300 states, (Appian says 400 states), and to have engaged at different times three millions of men, (Appian says four millions), one million of whom he slew in battle, and made another million prisoners, *Plutarch. in Caes. et Appian. in Celt. p.* 955. Pliny makes him to have slain 1,192,000 men, 7, 25. Paterculus 400,000, 2, 47.—Though Caesar always gives plausible pretexts for his wars, yet there is reason to think that they were not always justifiable. Suetonius says, that after he had augmented and disciplined his army to his mind, he declined no occasion of war, even though unjust and dangerous, attacking confederate states as well as those that were hostile; so that the senate once decreed, that ambassadors should be sent to examine the state of Gaul, and some advised that Caesar should be given up to the ene-

all opposition was quashed by
 endid successes, *Suet. Cæs.* 24.
 far reduced Gaul to the form of
 ince. To secure its subjection,
 lt forts in different places, and
 d an annual tribute of forty mil-
 f sesterces, (*quadringenties*), *Suet.*
Eutrop. 6, 14; *Dio*, 40, 43.
 ile Cæsar prosecuted his con-
 with so much vigour and suc-
 1 Gaul, he paid the utmost at-
 n to support and increase his in-
 e at Rome. He always took
 o oblige the annual magistrates,
 o assist none of the candidates
 his interest, but such as engaged
 fend him in his absence; and to
 their performance, he did not
 e to exact from some of them an
 and even a formal bond or written
 tion, (*syngrapham exigere*), *Suet.*
 Every year, when he came to Cis-
 Gaul to hold assizes or courts of
 , (*ad conventus agendos*), and to
 te the affairs of the province, a
 many of the principal persons in
 came to pay their respects to
 Plutarch informs us, that there
 once at Luca at the same time
 dictors, and more than 200 sena-
 in *Cæsare*, p. 718. So Appian,
 v. 2. p. 437.
 en Pompey was created sole con-
 o quell the disturbances which
 place after the death of Clodius,
 701, some of the tribunes pro-
 making Cæsar his colleague;
 Cæsar requested, that they would
 get a law passed, that when the
 of his command in Gaul was near
 ing, he should be permitted to
 candidate for the consulship in
 bsence, *Suet.* 26. *Dio* says, that
 ispenfation was granted to Cæsar
 ompey, *Dio*, 40, 51, & 56. The
 owever appears to have been pass-
 the joint application of the tri-
 , with the concurrence of Pom-
Cic. Fam. 8. 3.; *Appian.* 2, 442.
 Cicero acknowledges that he al-
 d lent his aid in that business, by
 ing Coelius, then one of the tri-
 , to promote the law; which Ci-

cero did at the request of Cæsar, whom
 he had seen at Ravenna, and afterwards
 of Pompey himself at Rome. Hence
Ubi illae sunt densae dextrae? Where
 is that right hand, which you joined
 closely to Cæsar's, when you promised
 to support his interest? Cæsar and his
 friends will ask, says Cicero, if I act
 against him, *Cic. Att.* 7, 1. But Ci-
 cero afterwards asserted, very inconsist-
 ently, that he had advised Pompey not
 to grant Cæsar this dispensation, *Cic.*
Phil. 2, 10.—Cæsar, having obtained
 this favour, raised his views still higher.
 He lavished immense sums to gain the
 favour of the people both in public and
 in private. He was the sure succour
 of criminals, of insolvent debtors, and
 prodigal young men; nor was he less
 studious to gain the friendship of kings
 and of the allied states. He main-
 tained a large body of gladiators in
 different places, particularly at Capua.
 He doubled the pay of his soldiers,
 and by his liberality gained their af-
 fections to a wonderful degree, *Suet.*
ib. 26, 27, & 28. *Cic. Att.* 7, 3. *Fam.*
 8, 4, & 14.

Pompey, who had so long contri-
 buted to raise Cæsar, (*per decem annos*
aluit, *Cic. Att.* 7, 5). at last became
 jealous of his power; but, from a vain
 confidence in his own strength, neglect-
 ed to make proper preparations for his
 defence: and by the violent measures
 which his party pursued, afforded Cæ-
 sar a pretext for bringing matters to
 extremity. For three years there was
 each year one of the consuls of the
 name of Marcellus, all of them inimi-
 cal to Cæsar.

A. U. 702, M. Marcellus made a
 motion in the senate, that a successor
 should be appointed to Cæsar, and
 since the war in Gaul was finished, that
 he should be obliged to disband his ar-
 my, and come in person to sue for the
 consulship; alleging that the law, which
 granted him leave to declare himself a
 candidate in his absence, was not for-
 mally passed. But this motion of Mar-
 cellus was opposed by his colleague
 Serv. Sulpicius, and some of the tri-
 bunes

bunes, who were in the interest of Cæsar, *Suet.* 28. It was disapproved of even by Pompey himself, who pretended not to wish that Cæsar should be deprived of his command before the time, *Dio*, 40, 59. and seems to have had no notion that Cæsar would think of retaining it longer, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 8. Accordingly, after many warm debates, in which the summer was chiefly spent, a decree of the senate was carried on the last day of September, "That the next consuls, L. Paulus and C. Marcellus, (who was the cousin of Marcus), should, on the 1st of March thereafter, a. u. 703, move the senate to settle the consular provinces, &c." But to this decree four of the tribunes gave their joint negative, *Cic. ib.* M. Marcellus, not satisfied with taking from Cæsar his provinces and the privilege of being made consul in his absence, also moved the house, that the freedom of the city should be taken from those planters, whom Cæsar, by the Vatinian law, had settled at Novum-cömum, *Suet.* 28.; and having caught a certain Comensian magistrate, who was acting the citizen, he ordered him to be seized and publicly whipt; as an indignity to Cæsar, *Appian.* 2, 243. which act Cicero greatly condemns, *Att.* 5, 11.

Cæsar, alarmed by these proceedings, took every precaution for his defence; he levied soldiers, collected money, and tried to conciliate the Gauls by the mildness of his administration, *Dio*, 40, 60.; *Cæf. B. G.* 8, 49. To counteract the designs of his enemies at Rome, he attached to his interest L. Paulus, the consul, by no less a sum than 1500 talents, about L. 279,500; and Curio, one of the tribunes, by a still larger sum, *Dio, ib. Appian.* 2, 243.; *Plutarch. Pomp.* p. 650; *Cæf.* p. 722. (The sum given to Curio is said to have been *sexcenties sestertium*, i. e. L. 484,373, *Val. Max.* 9, 1, 6.; *Paterc.* 2, 48.): But in most editions of Paterculus it is *centies H. S.*

Under pretext of the Parthian war, the senate, which was now, at least a

great majority of it, in the interest of Pompey, decreed, "that both Cæsar and Pompey should each give a legion to Bibulus, the governor of Syria;" and Pompey demanded from Cæsar the legion which he had lent him after the destruction of Titurius and Cotta. Cæsar, though he perceived that both these legions would be given to Pompey, as they actually were, yet readily sent them, *Cæf. B. G.* 8, 54. because it afforded him a plausible reason for levying still greater forces in their room, *Dio*, 40, 65. At their departure he gave each legionary foldier 250 *drachmæ*, about L. 8, *Plutarch.*

These soldiers, whether from ignorance or design, spread unfavourable reports of Cæsar, "that his army, wearied of the war, would readily desert, as soon as they came into Italy," which increased the confidence and security of Pompey, and of his partisans, *Appian.* 2, 446.

The consuls elected for the ensuing year 704, were C. Claudius Marcellus, (the brother of Marcus), and L. Cornelius Lentulus, both of them attached to Pompey. Cæsar now assumed the appearance of moderation, and proposed to resign the command of his army, provided others, meaning Pompey, should do the same; knowing from Curio, that Pompey would never agree to such a proposal. He even made still greater concessions, *Suet.* 29.; *Flor.* 4, 2.; *Vell.* 2, 49. Cæsar wrote a letter to this effect by Curio, who, after laying down his office of tribune on the 10th December, had gone directly to Cæsar, *Dio*, 40, 66. and returned with great dispatch to Rome before the 1st of January 704, *Appian.* 2, 247. Authors differ about some particulars in this letter, but they all agree in the principal point of Cæsar's proposing to resign his command, if Pompey would do the same, *Appian. ibid.*; *Dio*, 41, 1.; *Plutarch. Cæf.* 727. The matter was violently debated in the senate for several days. At last a decree was made by a great majority, at the motion of Scipio, "That Cæsar

ld dismiss his army by a certain
r be declared an enemy;" and
M. Antony and Q. Cassius, two
tribunes, opposed their negative,
ate proceeded to that decree,
was usually made in cases of ex-
r, "That the consuls, præ-
ribunes, and all who were about
y with proconsular power, should
are that the republic received no
ent," (*ut curarent, ne quid resp.*
ni caperet), *Cic. Fam.* 16, 11.
which Antony and Cassius, to-
with Curio, fled, in disguise,
to meritorio, tedi servili habitu),
far, who was then at Ravenna,
B. C. 1, 5. with only one legion,
Plutarch says, with about 5000
nd 300 horse, the usual num-
troops then in a legion, *Plu-*
n. Caes. p. 727. *Add. Dio.* 41, 3;
. 2, 248.; *Lucan.* 1, 267, &c.
en Caesar was informed of what
fled, he immediately dispatched
orts before, and to avoid sus-
spent the day himself in public,
d a show of gladiators, and
as usual with his friends. Af-
set he rose from the table, and
privately with a few attendants.
z travelled all night, he in the
g overtook his cohorts at the
Rubicon, the boundary of his
e. Here he stopped a little,
on the greatness of his enter-
(*reputans quantum moliretur*);
rning to those who were next
Still, says he, we may go back,
we pass this little bridge, every
must be done by arms," (*omnia*
genda erunt), *Suet.* 31 f. Upon
he quickly crossed the river, say-
"The die is cast," (*ALEA JACTA*
Suet. ib. *Hic, ait, hic, pacem; te-*
que jura relinquo, Te, Fortuna se-
c. *Lucan.* 1, 225.) His troops
followed him. He speedily
m to Ariminum, and took pos-
of the place without resistance,
31, & 32. *Plutarch. in Caes.*
Appian. 2, 249.; *Lucan.* 2,
Flor. 2, 19. *Lucan* represents
ibicon as swelled by the winter

rains, and says, that Caesar and his
troops waded it with difficulty, the
horse entering first, and opposing the
rapidity of the current till the foot
passed, 1, 217, &c. A prodigy is al-
so said to have appeared to Caesar
while he hesitated on the banks, which
encouraged him to pass, *Suet.* 32. *Lu-*
can makes the image of Rome to ap-
pear to Caesar, and address a speech
to him, 1, 186.

Caesar takes no notice of his pass-
ing the Rubicon, but only mentions
his arrival at Ariminum, *B. C.* 1, 8.
Here he met with Curio, and the tri-
bunes. Having summoned his troops
to an assembly, he brought forth the
tribunes in the same servile habit in
which they had fled from Rome; and
after Curio had given an affecting ac-
count of all that had happened, Cae-
sar, with marks of the greatest emo-
tion, (*flens, ac veste a peñore dissipā*),
implored the protection of his soldiers,
Suet. 33.; *Dio.* 41, 4.; *Lucan.* 1,
272, &c. Caesar takes no notice of
this, but mentions his having made a
speech to his soldiers at Ravenna, in
which, after recounting the injuries he
had suffered, he conjured them to de-
fend his reputation and dignity against
the malice of his enemies, *B. C.* 1, 7.

From Ariminum Caesar sent orders to
his army in Gaul to follow him with the
utmost expedition. But while he made
the most vigorous preparations for war,
he professed the strongest desire of an
accommodation. Accordingly various
overtures for peace were made on both
sides, but without effect, *Caes. ib.*; *Cic.*
Att. 7, 14, & 15.; *et* 8, 9. *Fam.* 16,
12. Though Caesar had the best dis-
ciplined army, yet his enemies were
greatly superior to him in resources,
particularly as they were masters of the
sea, *Cic. Att.* 10, 8. whence Cicero
usually speaks of Caesar's attempt as
a kind of madness, (*cum amentia qua-*
dam raperetur), and did not imagine
he would venture on so desperate an
enterprise, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 12. Pom-
pey not having an army sufficient to
oppose Caesar, till he should collect
his

his forces from the different parts of the empire, seems originally to have formed the resolution of relinquishing Italy; but imprudently concealed that design from his friends, *Cic. Att.* 8, 12.

The news of Caesar's approach filled Rome and all Italy with the greatest consternation. Many prodigies, as usual, were reported. The same calamities were apprehended as happened under Marius and Sulla, *Caes. ib.* 1, 14; *Appian.* 2, 449; *Dio*, 49, 5; *Lucan.* 1, 466,—*ad fin. et* 2, 1,—234; Pompey fled from Rome to Capua, *Id.* 2, 392. declaring, that he should consider as enemies all those who did not follow him, (*qui Romae remanissent*, *Caes. ib.* c. 33. *Qui reipublicae defuissent*, *Suet.* 75.) which he is said to have done by the advice of Domitius, *Suet. Ner.* 2; whereas Caesar declared, that he should esteem all those who remained neuter, (*medios et neutrius partis*), as his friends, *Suet.* 75. *Cic. Lig.* 11. The consuls, and most of the other magistrates and senators, followed Pompey, *Caes. ib.* 14; *Dio*, 41, 6. & 9; *Cic. Fam.* 16, 12. Appian says that Pompey was urged by the consuls to leave the city, *ib.* 450. They departed in such a hurry, that they neglected to take with them the money from the treasury, *Caes. ib.*; *Dio*, 41, 6; *Cic. Att.* 6, 7. The only person of note in Caesar's army that joined Pompey, was Labiënus, *Dio*, 41, 4; *Cic. Att.* 7, 11, & 12. Caesar's chief lieutenant, and then commander of Cisalpine Gaul, *Caes. B. G.* 8, 52.

Caesar remained for some time at Ariminum till he was joined by his troops, *Id. B. C.* 11. He quickly overran all Picenum, *ib.* 15. and then laid siege to Corfinium, the chief town of the Peligni; where Domitius, who had been appointed his successor by the senate, had shut himself up with thirty cohorts, or three legions; expecting that Pompey would come to his assistance. But Caesar forced the place to surrender in seven days.

Domitius intended to make his escape; but his troops prevented him, and delivered him up to Caesar, who dismissed him in safety, and restored to him a great sum of money, (*sestertium sexagies*, six millions of sesterces), which Domitius had deposited in the town. Caesar treated with the same lenity Lentulus, the consul, and many other persons of rank who fell into his power. He joined the soldiers of Domitius to his own, administering to them the usual military oath; and instantly marched from Corfinium to Apulia, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 23; *Dio*, 41, 11; *Lucan.* 2, 477. The news of Caesar's clemency to Domitius and the other captives, raised the spirits of such as remained in the city, and made many of those who had fled return to their habitations, *Plutarch.*

Pompey being informed of this disaster, retreated to Brundisium, where Caesar endeavoured to block him up, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 24, &c. But Pompey made his escape, (*per obsessi claustra portus, nocturnâ fugâ evasit*, *Flor.* 4, 2.) on the 15th March, (*Idib. Mart.*) with all the forces he could carry with him, *Cic. Att.* 9, 14; and sailed to Dyrrachium, *Dio*, 41, 14. Several prodigies are said to have been seen by him in his passage, *ib.*

Thus Caesar, with very little bloodshed, in sixty days, made himself master of all Italy, *Plutarch.*; whence Cicero justly exclaims, *ô celeritatem incredibilem!* *Att.* 7, 22; and speaking of the rapidity of his progress, he says, *Illum ruere nuntiant*, *ib.* 7, 20.

Caesar, unable to pursue Pompey for want of shipping, sent Valerius, his lieutenant, to take possession of Sardinia with one legion, and Curio to Sicily with three, *Caes. ib.* 29,—31.

Caesar having distributed his troops among the nearest towns, set out for Rome. In his progress through Italy he was met by crowds from the different towns, *Cic. Att.* 8, 16. *Lucan* says the contrary, 3, 80. Notwithstanding the favourable reports of his clemency, his arrival in Rome occasioned

surrender with their whole army, consisting of five legions, besides auxiliaries, (Livy says, seven legions, *Epit.* 110.), on his own terms, "that they should disband their forces, and quit Spain." *Caes. B. C.* 1, 37.—*ad fin.*

Soon after, Varro, who commanded two legions, being deserted by his men, was forced to submit, *ib.* 2, 20. Caesar, leaving Q. Cassius to command in Spain with four legions, returned to Marseilles; which, after a long and brave resistance, was at last obliged to surrender, *ib.* 22.; *Vell.* 2, 50.; *Dio.* 41, 19, & 25.

Caesar, though greatly provoked at the people of Marseilles, (*Massiliensibus iratissimus*), yet on account of the antiquity and renown of the place, treated them with gentleness, *Caes. ib.* *Gic. Phil.* 8, 6. Dio says, that he took from them every thing except liberty, 41, 25.; which they valued above all things, (*quam potiore omnibus habebant*), *Flor.* 4, 2, 27.

Caesar, having left two legions as a garrison at Marseilles, set out for Rome, *Caes. B. C.* 2, 22 *f.* In his way thither some of his soldiers mutinied at Placentia, particularly the ninth legion; but he so moved them by a speech, particularly by calling them in the end of it CITIZENS, instead of FELLOW-SOLDIERS, (*Discedite castris; Tradite nostra viris ignavi signa QUIRITES*, *Lucan.* 5, 357.) that with tears they entreated his forgiveness, which with difficulty they obtained. He however selected 120 of the ringleaders, and having made them cast lots, he caused every tenth man to be beheaded, (*decimabat*); but it was found that one of these twelve had been absent in the time of the mutiny. Caesar therefore ordered the centurion who had accused him to be put to death in his stead, *Appian.* 2, p. 457. Dio says, that the rest of the soldiers were all disbanded; but afterwards, having given proofs of their penitence, they were restored, 41, 35, *f.* So Suetonius, *Caes.* 69, who says, that it was the soldiers of the tenth legion whom

Caesar reclaimed from a mutiny at Rome during the African war, by calling them QUIRITES instead of MILITES, *ib.* 70.

Caesar, before he left Marseilles, was informed, that he had been made dictator in his absence, by Lepidus, the praetor, at Rome, *B. C.* 2, 21. Dio says, that Lepidus advised the people to create Caesar dictator, 41, 36.; but Dio afterwards says, that Caesar was chosen dictator by Lepidus himself, 43, 1. Appian says, that the people in a great fright elected him dictator of themselves, without either a decree of the senate, or the superintendence of a magistrate, *B. C.* 2, 457. Lucan says, that Caesar assumed the office of dictator at the request of the people, 5, 382. Plutarch says, that he was created by the senate, in *Caes. p.* 725. It is certain that he was created in an unusual manner.

Caesar, as dictator, presided at the *Comitia* for the election of magistrates. He himself, and P. Servilius Isauricus were made consuls for the next year, *a. u.* 705, (*al.* 706). Having made several regulations for the government of the state, (*Vid. R. A. LEGES JULIAE*), he resigned the dictatorship in eleven days, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 1, & 2. *Plutarch. et Appian. ibid.* and set out to join his army at Brundisium, where he had ordered twelve legions and all the cavalry to assemble; but he scarcely found ships sufficient to transport 20,000 legionary soldiers, and 600 horse, *Caes. ib.* With these he set sail on the 4th of January, and next day landed at *Pharsalus*, a small place near *Oricum*; which town he got possession of the same day, *ib. c.* 8. and soon after also of Apollonia, *ib. c.* 12.

Caesar having landed his troops, sent the fleet back the same night to Brundisium, to bring over the rest of his legions and cavalry, *ib. c.* 8. But as they were long of coming, Caesar disguising himself, set out in a fishing-boat to bring them more speedily; but a tempest having arisen, the pilot re-

fused

so proceed farther. Upon which discovered himself, saying, not afraid, you carry Caesar," 11, 46.; *Plutarch. Caes.* 726.; *begm. p.* 206.; *Suet.* 58.; *Appian.* 2, 463, 522, &c. (QUID TI-CAESAREM VERIS, *Flor.* 4, 2.) ter many fruitless efforts he was forced to sail back. His soldiers ed the utmost joy at his return, Caesar takes no notice of this dventure; but that he wrote to Antony and Calenus, his ants at Brundisium, to lose no n endeavouring to join him. quickly set sail, and next day in Epire, to the great joy of , having narrowly escaped the 's fleet, *Caes. ib.* 25, & 26. ar soon after forced Pompey, n army much more numerous is own, to shut himself up in hium; and surrounded him with of an amazing extent, *Caes. ib.* 47. Here many sharp conflicts lace, generally to the advantage ar. At last Pompey made a ally, and broke through Cae- es, after making a great slaugh- his troops, *ib. c.* 52,—72. ar led his army from thence to ly, whither Pompey had the ence to follow him, and was tely defeated in the plains of lia. *Vid. POMPEIUS.*

army of Pompey was much numerous than that of Caesar. my of Pompey was above 45,000 nd that of Caesar 22,000, *Caes.* 88, & 89. *Appian* says, that had only 22,000 foot and 1000 but that Pompey had more than , and of these 7000 were caval- he number of Italians on both re said to have amounted to , at least to 60,000. Some them 400,000, *Appian. B. C.* 2.

So *Florus*, *Trecenta amplius mil- vel illinc, praeter auxilia regum et n.* 4, 2. Caesar had auxiliaries of horse and foot from the different of Gaul, and light-armed soldiers veral parts of Greece, *Appian.*

ib. p. 472.; *Lucan.* 1, 396,—465. The auxiliaries of Pompey were collected from the various nations of the east, which are enumerated at great length, *Appian. ib.*; *Caes. B. C.* 3, 3, 4, & 5.; *Lucan.* 3, 169,—295. The assemblage of so many nations, as *Lucan* observes, enabled Caesar to subdue the world at once, (*Acciperet felix ne non semel omnia Caesar, Vincendum pariter Pharsalia praestitit orbem*), *ib.* 296. The troops from the conquered countries are said to have fought with particular alacrity and vigour, that they might reduce the Romans to the same servitude to which the Romans had reduced them, *Dio,* 41, 59*f.* As these foreign soldiets contributed to establish tyranny, so they afterwards served to perpetuate it, *Suet. et Tacit. passim.* Pompey did not allow his men to run to the charge with a shout, as usual, but ordered them to receive the attack of Caesar without changing their ground, which Caesar disapproves of, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 92.

Pompey depended chiefly on his cavalry; but Caesar frustrated this hope by one of those contrivances which marked the superiority of his genius. Knowing that Pompey's horsemen were in a great measure composed of young men of rank, who were fond of their looks, Caesar selected six cohorts of his bravest soldiers, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 89, & 93. consisting of 3000 men, *Appian. ib.* to oppose them. These he directed to aim their spears at the enemy's faces, *ib.* and during the fight rode up and down, calling out, FACIEM FERI, MILES, *Flor.* 4, 2, 47. which had the desired effect. Pompey's cavalry, struck with the dreadful wounds they received in their faces, took to flight, and drew the foot after them, *Appian. ib.*; *Plutarch. Caes.* 657. Caesar takes no notice of this stratagem, though he ascribes his victory chiefly to these six cohorts, *ib.* 94. *Lucan* makes Caesar's order to aim at the faces of the cavalry a general order to the whole army, 7, 322. In the pursuit Caesar charged his soldiers to

spare citizens, *Flor. ib. 50. (Civis, qui fugerit, esto, Lucan. 7, 319.)*, and to slaughter the auxiliaries, *Appian. p. 478*. Those senators and *Equites* whom he had formerly taken and dismissed, he ordered to be put to death, except such as were preserved by his friends, each of whom he permitted to save the life of one of the adverse party, *Dio, 41, 62; Suet. 75*. Caesar, viewing those who were slain on the field of battle, is reported to have said, "They would have it so, (*hoc voluerunt*); I Caius Caesar, after having performed so great exploits, should have been condemned, had I not asked assistance from my army," *Suet. 30*.

After the victory Caesar immediately attacked Pompey's camp, and took it. Here he found tables covered, plate displayed, and other preparations for a feast; so that Pompey's men seemed to have been confident of success, and not to have in the least apprehended an adverse issue of the battle, *Caes. ib. 96*. The infatuation of Pompey is surprising, in not having taken proper precautions against a defeat; and his flight to Egypt still more so, when he had so great resources still left in different parts of the empire, by which he might have retrieved his affairs. Caesar burnt all the letters he found in the coffers of Pompey without reading them; for which he is justly praised, *Dio, 41, 63; Senec. Ir. 2, 24; Plin. 7, 25*.

Caesar next day forced a great number of men to surrender, who had taken refuge in a neighbouring mountain, *ib. 98*. The smallness of Caesar's loss in this battle is astonishing, only 30 centurions and 200 legionary soldiers, *ib.* Some made the number of men 1200, *Appian. ib. 479*. Of Pompey's army 15,000 were slain, and 24,000 taken prisoners, *ib. 99*. Appian says, that on Pompey's side there fell 25,000 Italians, 10 senators, among whom was Domitius, the successor-elect of Caesar, and 40 *Equites*; but adds, that Asinius Pollio, one of Caesar's genera's, makes Pompey's slain amount only to 6000. The number

of auxiliaries that fell was so great, they could not be reckoned, *ib. 479*.

Caesar, immediately after his set out in pursuit of Pompey, to him from renewing the war, *Caes. ib. 97*. While crossing the Hellespont by boat, he fell in with one of Pompey's fleets, consisting of ten ships, under the command of L. Cassius; but, before he could come to an engagement, Cassius, he exhorted him to fly, and upon his compliance, too late, he fled to the boat to him, (*supplicem cepit*), *Suet. 63*. Appian says, that Cassius, struck with Caesar's success, and thinking that he might gain by his flight, stretched out his hands to ask forgiveness, and begged his life, *ib.* So Dio,

Caesar reached Egypt soon after the murder of Pompey, with a small force, only twelve Rhodian galleys, a few from Asia, having on board more than 3200 foot and 800 horse, but, trusting to the same success, he thought that in Egypt he should be safe, *Caes. ib. c. 1*. On his arrival at Alexandria, a tumult on shore, occasioned by news of the death of Pompey, prevented yet unknown to Caesar, *1015; Caes. B. C. 3, 106*. He did not land immediately, (*dubii credere regnis, Abstulit tellure can. 9, 1009*), but waited till he had returned from Pelusium, and then he showed him the head of Pompey with his own hand, *Dio, 42, 7*. Caesar, shocked at the sight, shed tears; and, expressing utmost displeasure against the Egyptians, ordered it to be sumptuously buried, *ib. 8; Plutarch. p. 662, 2, 481; Val. Max. 5, 1*. Dio says, that this grief of Caesar was not long, *ib.* So Lucan, (*la sponte cadentes Effudit, gemitu, sit pectore laeto*), *9, 1038, &* Ptolemy was disappointed in his expectation of gaining the friendship of his detestable present, (*foedus cum Caesare facienda, medio*

mans. Thus the tumult was allayed for the present, *Dio*, 42, 35. and a feast was kept for the joy of this reconciliation, *Plutarch. ib. p. 731.* (*Excepere epulae tantarum gaudia rerum*), *Lucan.* 10, 108. of which *Lucan* gives a long description, *ib. ad v. 332.*

In the mean time, *Pothinus*, apprehending the loss of his power, and perhaps of his life, sent privately to *Achillas* to bring the army from *Pelusium* to *Alexandria*, *Dio*, 42, 36. *Caesar*, unable to contend in battle with so great forces, fortified himself in a part of the palace, (*Foribus clausae se protegit aulae—nec tota vacabat Regia compresso: minima colligerat arma parte domus*, *Lucan.* 10, 440.) and sent two Egyptians, *Dioscorides* and *Serapion*, as ambassadors to *Achillas*, in the name of *Ptolemy*, to desire him to refrain from hostilities. But *Achillas* ordered them to be seized and put to death, (*Sed neque jus mundi valuit, neque foedera sancta Gentibus*, *Lucan. ib. 471.*) One was killed on the spot, and the other, having received a dangerous wound, was carried off for dead by his attendants, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 109.; *Dio*, 42, 37. *Lucan* speaks only of one ambassador, *ib.*

Caesar having discovered a correspondence betwixt *Pothinus* and *Achillas*, ordered *Pothinus* to be put to death, *Caes. ib. 112 f.* *Achillas* quickly made himself master of *Alexandria*, and endeavoured to break into the palace by force; but was repulsed. He next attempted to seize the ships in the harbour; but *Caesar*, to prevent them from falling into the power of the enemy, set fire not only to these vessels, but also to all that were in the arsenals, *Caes. ib. 111.* By this conflagration, a part of the famous *Alexandrian* library was consumed consisting of 400,000 volumes, *Senec. Tranquill. An. 9.*; *Gell.* 6, 17.; *Oros.* 6, 15. *Marcellinus* says 700,000 volumes, 22, 17.

The war being thus begun, called the *Alexandrian* war, (*BELLUM ALEXANDRINUM*,) *Caesar* sent for reinforcements from all quarters, and used every

art to defend himself against the attacks of the enemy, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 1. nor were the *Alexandrians* less attentive on their part, *ib. 2.* Many fierce combats were fought both by land and sea with doubtful success; nor was *Caesar* ever in greater danger. At one time in defending the bridge which led to the island *Pharos*, which he had taken possession of, *Hirt. ib. 19.*; *Lucan.* 10, 509. being forced by a sudden fall of the enemy into a small skiff, (*in scapham*, *Suet.* 64. *Hirtius* says, into his own galley, *in suum navigium se recepit*, *ib. 21.*) and many hurrying on board along with him, perceiving that the skiff must sink, (as it actually did), he jumped into the sea, and saved himself by swimming for 200 paces to the nearest ship, raising his left hand, that some papers which he held in it might not be wetted, and drawing after him his military robe in his teeth, that the enemy might not become master of his spoils, *Suet. Caes.* 64. *Hirtius* takes no notice of the two last circumstances, *c. 21.* *Appian* says that the enemy got possession of his cloak, *B. C.* 2, p. 484. So *Dio*, 42, 40. and *Florus*, 4, 2, 59. *Plutarch* speaks of *Caesar's* saving his papers, but says nothing of his cloak, p. 731. So *Orosius*, 6, 15. *Julius Celsus* agrees with *Suetonius*, p. 218. *Lucan*, who alludes to this fact in the end of his poem, 10, 534. supposes *Caesar* to have been prompted to attempt his escape in the manner he did, by reflecting on the wonderful bravery of *Scaeva*, *ib. 544.* one of his own centurions at *Dyracchium*, *Id.* 6, 138,—263.

Arfinoe, the sister of *Ptolemy*, made her escape from the palace by the contrivance of *Ganymedes* an eunuch, her governor, and joined *Achillas*. But a difference having arisen between them, *Arfinoe* caused *Achillas* to be put to death, and gave the command of the army to *Ganymedes*, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 112.; *Hirt. B. A.* 4.; *Dio*, 42, 39, & 40.; *Lucan.* 10, 520, &c. This happened soon after the commencement of hostilities. *Dio* says, that *Caesar*, afraid lest *Pothinus* should also carry off

Ptolemy

y by artifice, ordered him to be death, *ib.* 39. But other au-
elate that Pothinus was put to
efore, and for a different rea-
es. *B. C.* 3, 112 f. Plutarch
at Caesar ordered Pothinus to
ed at a feast; and that Achilles
to the army, and raised a dan-
war against Caesar, *p.* 731.
mentions the death of Achilles
ately after that of Pothinus, as
d victim to the *manes* of Pom-
Altera, Magne, tuis jam víctima
umbris), 10, 524.

war was conducted with no less
by Ganymedes than it had been
illas. The Alexandrians, pre-
g to be tired of the war, sent
adors to Caesar to treat about
and to beg the release of their

But having obtained their re-
they prosecuted the war with
ed fierceness. Caesar having
ed supplies, and being joined by
dātes of Pergāmus, with a great
f forces, routed the Egyptians,
eir camp, and thus put an end
war. Ptolemy was drowned in
ht over the Nile, *Hirt. ib.* 23,—
Dio, 42, 42, & 43. Nine months
pent in this contest, *Appian. B.*
p. 484. which was thought to
een undertaken chiefly on ac-
of Cleopatra. For this reason
says, that Caesar, conscious of
prudence, was ashamed to write
it, *Att.* 11, 15. and in fact he
t so much as send a letter to
concerning his affairs from De-
to June.

Caesar gave the kingdom of Egypt
opatra; but, to save appearan-
e joined with her in the govern-
her younger brother Ptolemy,
boy, and ordered that she should
him, according to the custom of
gyptians, *Dio, ib.* 44. He re-
Arsinöe out of the kingdom,
h, 33. and afterwards caused her
led among the captives in his
h, *Dio*, 43, 19.; *Flor.* 4, 2, 88.
Caesar made a progress through E-
with Cleopatra, along the Nile,

in a large pleasure boat, (*eādem nave
thalamēgo*), *Suet.* 52. attended by 400
ships, *Appian. ib.* He would have ad-
vanced as far Aethiopia, but his army
refused to follow him, *Suet. ib.* He
was so attached to Cleopatra, that she
would have detained him still long-
er in Egypt, or have accompanied
him to Rome, if he had not been ob-
liged to march against Pharnāces,
the son of Mithridates; who having
heard of the dangerous situation of Cae-
sar's affairs in Egypt, and thinking this
a favourable opportunity for regaining
his father's dominions, had defeated
Domitius, one of Caesar's lieutenants,
seized on Armenia Minor and Cappa-
docia, and made himself master of all
Pontus, *Hirt.* 34,—42.—But Caesar,
having come up with him, crushed him
so speedily, that giving an account of
his victory to a friend at Rome, he
made use of only three words, *VENI,*
VIDI, VICI, I came, I saw, I con-
quered, *Appian. ib. p.* 485.; *Dio, ib.*
48.; *Plutarch. p.* 731. These words
he afterwards ordered to be inscribed
on a frame, which was carried before
him in his Pontic triumph, *Suet.* 37.
and used frequently to speak of the
good fortune of Pompey, who had
gained such renown by vanquishing so
feeble an enemy, *ib.* 35. Appian re-
lates, that Caesar, seeing the enemy
fly so soon, said, "O happy Pompey,
who hadst to fight with such men,
and obtained the surname of *MAGNUS*
the GREAT, for vanquishing them,"
ib. But this surname was given to
Pompey by Sulla, *Vid. POMPEIUS*.
Caesar gave the kingdom of Bosphö-
rus, on the lake Mocötis, which Phar-
nāces had possessed, to Mithridātes,
to whose services in Egypt he had
been so much indebted, *Hirt. ib.* 78.

Caesar, having left the settlement of
affairs in Asia to Domitius, the gover-
nor of it, and having exacted large
sums of money in the countries through
which he passed, set sail for Italy,
Dio, 42, 49. where great disturbances
had been excited by the misconduct of
Antony, and of his other agents, *ib.*

27,—34, & 50.; *Appian. ibid.*; *Plutarch. p. 732.*

Cæsar reached Italy in the month of September, *a. u.* 706, much sooner than he was expected. Upon his arrival at Rome he easily quieted the commotions of the city; but found greater difficulty in quelling a mutiny of his soldiers. Those of his favourite legion, the tenth, (*decimani*), knowing that Cæsar, on account of the renewal of the war in Africa, needed their assistance, and therefore thinking that they should easily obtain whatever they desired, insolently demanded their discharge, and rewards for their service. Cæsar, contrary to the opinion of all, without hesitation said, "That he discharged them;" and, to their astonishment, added, "That, after having triumphed with the rest, he would grant them all that he had promised:" concluding with calling them *QUIRITES*, Romans, instead of *MILITES*, soldiers. This so mortified them, that they all earnestly entreated to be continued in the service; to which request Cæsar, with apparent reluctance, at last consented. *Appian. ib. p. 485, &c Dio, 42, 52, &c.; Plutarch. p. 732.* Suetonius says, that they followed Cæsar into Africa, though he refused their service; and that notwithstanding he punished the most seditious of them with the loss of a third in their share of the plunder, and of the land designed for them, *c.* 70. Cæsar was blamed for not punishing them more severely; because in their tumult they had killed Gosconius and Galba, men of prætorian rank, *Plutarch. ib.* and Sallust, the historian, then prætor, whom Cæsar sent to them with a message, narrowly saved his life by flight, *Dio, et Appian. ibid.*

About the middle of December, Cæsar set out for Africa; where Cato and Scipio had renewed the war, called the African war, (*BELLUM AFRICANUM*;) and, by the assistance of Juba, king of Mauritania, had collected a great army, *Hirt. B. A. 1.* Here Cæsar's usual good fortune attended

him. He defeated Scipio and Juba, near Thapsus, with great slaughter; upon hearing which Cato, who commanded at Utica, slew himself, that he might not fall into the hands of Cæsar, *Dio, 43, 1,—14; Hirt. ib. 88.* Cæsar is said to have expressed regret at the death of Cato, because he had envied him the glory of saving his life, *Dio, 43, 12.* Cæsar pardoned many of his enemies who surrendered to him, *Hirt. ib. 89.* but several he caused to be put to death, *Dio, ib. et c. 13.* He reduced the kingdom of Juba into the form of a province, and appointed Sallust to govern it, *Appian. ib.* The senate at Rome having heard of Cæsar's success, decreed to him extraordinary honour, some of them almost divine, *Dio, 43, 14.* He set sail from Utica on the 13th of June, (*Idibus Jun.*) *a.* 707; and on the third day after landed at Cagliari in Sardinia, (*Carales in Sardiniam pervenit*;) which island Cicero pleasantly calls one of Cæsar's farms (*prædium*;) intimating, that he now was as much master (*dominus*) of all the countries of the republic, as a proprietor of an estate, *Fam. 9, 7.* Here he staid till near the end of the month, *Hirt. 98.* and being detained by bad weather, did not arrive at Rome till near the end of July, *Hirt. 98.*

Cæsar, upon his return, celebrated four triumphs, with an interval of a few days between each: the first over Gaul, the second over Alexandria, the third over Pontus, and the fourth over Africa, (or, as Dio expresses it, over the Gauls, Egypt, Pharnâces, and Juba, 43, 16.) each of them with different apparatus and furniture, (*diverso apparatu et instrumento*;) *Suet. 37.* Appian adds, that though there could not properly be a triumph over Roman citizens, yet that representations of the various defeats, and effigies of all the vanquished leaders, except Pompey, were carried along, *B. C. 2, 491.* Plutarch mentions only three triumphs, *p. 733.* After the Gallic triumph Vereingetrix and others were put to death, *Dio, 43, 19.*

After

these triumphs Caesar gave donations to his soldiers, and to the citizens. He entertained the people with feasts and spec-

At one of these feasts there were fewer than 22,000 tables. He showed a shew of gladiators and a night in honour of his daughter *Plutarch. ib. Dio, 43, 22.* After

he made a review of the people; the number of the citizens is said to have been diminished one half by destruction occasioned by the civil war. *Appian. ibid.* So that instead of 600,000, there were only 150,000, *Plutarch. ib.* But this is to be understood of a review of the poorer sort of common people, who used to receive a daily gratuity of corn from the state; the number of whom Caesar reduced to one half, *Suet. 41, Dio, 43, 22.*

He enacted several useful laws for the government of the state. He corrected the irregularities in the Roman Calendar, and adjusted the relation of time to the course of the sun; which is still called the Julian or Solar Year, (*Vid. R. A. p. Dio, 43, 26.* In the mean

time Cleopatra came to Rome with her nominal husband; to whom he assigned an apartment in his own house, *Dio, 43, 27.* and suffered her to do as she had Caesar's name, after his death, *Suet. 52.*

At the end of the year, Caesar set out again, against the sons of Pompey, Cn. Pompeius; whom he defeated near the city, after one of the most obstinate battles he ever fought. His soldiers were so pressed that they were forced to surrender, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he rallied them. He is said to have said, "That he had never before fought for victory, but for the first time for life," *Appian. 2, 493; Plutarch. p. 734.* He

was to have been reduced to such a state, that he once had thoughts of his own life, *Suet. 36; Flor. 4, 2.* The victory, however, at last was complete, that it put an end to the war. About 30,000 of the enemy slain, *Plutarch. ib.*

Caesar returned to Rome about the end of September, *Suet. 76; Dio, 43, 46.* or the beginning of October, a. 708; *Vell. 2, 56.* He celebrated his fifth and last triumph with greater magnificence than had ever been seen, *Appian. ib. p. 498.* It was professedly a triumph over Spain, but in reality over the sons of Pompey, over the noblest families of the republic, and over the liberties of his country. The people considered it in this light; and instead of admiring and applauding it, as Caesar expected, were sullen and silent. They esteemed it a dismal procession, (*acerba pompa,*) and expressed the same discontent, as they had done before at the Circensian games, when Caesar's statue was carried along with the image of victory, *Cic. Att. 13, 44.*—Caesar granted a triumph also to Fabius and Pedius, his lieutenants; which occasioned great ridicule; because they, instead of ivory, used wooden images, *Dio, 43, 42.* whence Chrisippus said wittily, "That the images of Fabius were the cases of Caesar's towns," (*thecas esse oppidorum Caesaris,*) *Quintil. 6, 3, 61.*

The honours which the senate now conferred on Caesar exceeded all bounds. They decreed to him a continual consulship, (*Dio says, for ten years, 43, 45.*), the dictatorship for life, the superintendence of the public morals, the *praenomen* of IMPERATOR, the surname of Father of his Country, a statue among the kings, an elevated seat in the theatre, a golden seat in the senate-house and on the tribunal in the forum; nay even temples, altars, and priests, as to a divinity. All these and other empty honours of the same kind Caesar accepted, *Suet. 76; Dio, 44, 4. & 5.* though it might have been expected his mind would have disdained them. The senate bestowed on him the management of the public treasury, and the command of all the forces of the empire; also the nomination of all the magistrates, *Dio, 43, 45.* which he afterwards shared with the people, (*comitia cum populo partiti est,*) reserving

ving to himself the choice of the consuls, *Suet.* 41.

Cæsar, after his victory in the civil war, used great clemency to his adversaries. But this, by many, was ascribed to policy, not to humanity; whence Cicero calls it an *insidious* clemency, *Cic. Att.* 8, 16.

Cæsar's activity was not diminished by his wonderful success. He made various laws for the better regulation of the state, (*Vid. R. A. LEGES JULIAE.*) He administered justice with great labour and strictness, *Suet.* 43. He settled about 80,000 Roman citizens in colonies beyond seas, *Id.* 42. Among other places which he assigned to them, were Carthage and Corinth; which cities he ordered to be rebuilt, *Dio*, 43, 50. He every day formed many important plans for adorning and improving the city, as also for securing and enlarging the empire, *Suet.* 44. Not satisfied with his numerous conquests, he meditated an expedition against the *Getae* and *Parthians*. But these mighty projects were prevented by his death, *ib.* His engrossing all the powers of the state, and ruling with absolute authority, created general disgust; and his desire of assuming the name of King increased the popular odium. What gave particular offence, was his receiving, one day, the senate, which waited on him in a body, with very honourable decrees in his favour, without deigning to rise, *Suet.* 78.; *Plutarch.* p. 736. At the same time, though Cæsar behaved thus haughtily, yet trusting to his acts of clemency, and perhaps prompted by a desire of surpassing Sulla, he dismissed his bodyguards, and appeared in public attended only by his lictors; which facilitated any attempt on his life. A conspiracy was therefore formed against him by more than sixty senators, the chief of whom were Brutus and Cassius. He was stabbed in the senate-house on the Ides of March, a.u. 709, (*al.* 710,) with three and twenty wounds, *Suet.* 82. and fell at the foot of Pompey's statue, *Plutarch.* p. 739.; *Cic. Div.* 2, 9. in

the 56th year of his age, *Suet.* 88. after he had enjoyed the quiet possession of the empire only for five months, *Vell.* 2, 56. which verified the prediction of Cicero, (*id regnum vix semestris esse posse,*) *Cic. Att.* 10, 8. He was to have set out on his Parthian expedition four days after, *Appian.* B. C. 2, 497. And Cicero, who at first so highly extolled the action of the conspirators, after he found that, by sparing Antony and by their misconduct afterwards, the Romans had only changed masters for the worse, seems to think that the conspirators were too precipitate, and that they ought to have waited the events of the Parthian war; from which he imagined that Cæsar would not have returned, (*ille enim nunquam revertisset:* but some understand this passage differently,) *Cic. Att.* 15, 4. Nay Cicero appears even to regret his death, (*Si hæc manent, ut videntur,* if the present state of public affairs continue; *me Idus Martiae non delebant: Quoniam, interfecto domino, liberi non sumus, non fuit dominus ille* (sc. Cæsar) *fugiendus,* *ib.* *Sulato enim tyranno, tyrannida* (i. e. dominationem Antonii) *manere video,* *ib.* 14. *Alia quidem illa res,* (sc. caedes Cæsar's), *animo virili, consilio parvi: quis enim non videt, regni heredem relatum?* sc. Antonium, *ib.* 21.)

The opinions of men in that age were greatly divided, as they have been ever since, whether Cæsar was slain justly or not, (*cum aliis pessimum, aliis pulcherrimum facinus videretur,* *Tacit.* Ann. 1, 8.) In general the favourers of a popular government, as Cicero, Lucan, &c. applaud the action, while the supporters of monarchy, as Virgil and Horace, Seneca, Dio Cassius, &c. condemn it. But the sentiments of writers are commonly influenced on this subject by the nature of the government under which they live. Suetonius, however, after enumerating the good qualities and actions of Cæsar, declares that his bad actions, in a political light, preponderate, and that therefore he was thought to have abused his power, and to have been slain justly, (*Prægro-*

nam cætera facta dislaquo ejus, ut dominatione, et jure cæsus existit. 76.

death of Cæsar was followed most dreadful scenes of war and ; so that in this respect at least, a great misfortune to the Roman ANTONIUS and OCTAVIUS. al justly ascribes the fate of all

Triumviri to their inordinate ; *Quid Crassus, quid Pompeius et illum* (i.e. Cæsarem), *Ad lamias deduxit FLAGRA Quirinus nempè locus nulla non arte*.

The poet expresses the s of the servitude to which Cæced the Romans, by his bringing to bear his lash, (*ad sup. fl.*) punishment which, under the , it was unlawful to inflict on a citizen, 10, 107.

Cæsar is perhaps on the he most distinguished character y. He possessed very uncompliances, and was formed to ex-peace, as well as in war. Cinks him among the greatest

Br. 75. ; Suet. Cæs. 55. His were admired for two qua-not always found together, and elegance, (*vis—et mira ser-ujus propriè studiosus fuit, eleganti-til. 10, 1, 114.* Quintilian that he spoke with the same ith which he fought, (*eodem ixisse, quo bellavit*), and if he oted himself to the bar, (*se su- vacasset*), would have been r man capable of rivalling Cice-

He wrote memoirs or commenta-uis wars in Gaul, in seven books, his civil war with Pompey, in ooks; which are still extant. 5th book, concerning the Gal- was written by Hirtius. The of the memoirs of Cæsar's wars t, Africa, and Spain, is un-

Some ascribe them to Hir- d others to Oppius, *Suet. Cæs.* icero bestows the highest praise esar's commentaries, *Br. 75.* liæ Asinius thought that they

were composed with too lit'le care, and without sufficient regard to truth, *Suet. ib.*—Cæsar also left two books on the *Analogy* of language, *ib.* or the *Art of Grammar*, *Quintil. 1, 7, 34, (de ratione Latine loquendi)*, *Cic. Br. 72.* iscribed to Cicero, *Gell. 19, 8.* He is said to have written this book during the Gallic war, in his passage over the Alps. He wrote his answer to Cicero's eul-igium on Cato about the time of the battle of Munda; and while travelling from Rome to Farther Spain in his last expedition, he composed a poem, which he called *ITER*, the Journey. There were some of Cæsar's juvenile poems extant in the time of Suetoni- us; also several of his letters to the senate, to Cicero, and to his familiar friends; and a collection of Apoph- thegms, or memorable sayings of eminent men, (*dicta collebantur*), *Suet. ib.* which we learn from Cicero he conti- nued to improve in the height of his power, *Cic. Fam. 9, 16.* But Au- gustus is said to have forbidden these books to be published, *Suet. ib.* Such was the power of Cæsar's mind, that while reading or writing, he used to dictate and hear at the same time. He is said to have dictated letters on the most important affairs to four secreta- ries at once; or if otherwise quite dis- engaged, (*se nihil aliud ageret*), to se- ven, *Plin. 7, 25.* Happy had it been for Cæsar himself, as well as for man- kind, if he had employed his wonder- ful talents to promote the good of his country, and not to enslave it, (*Fel- ix—si patriæ hostes tantum, non et pa- triam viciisset.* I. Cels. in *Vita Cæs.* p. 246. But the desire of becoming sovereign of Rome, and of the world, (*Rex populi Romani dominusque omnium gentium esse*), made him disregard every other consideration, *Cic. Offic. 3, 21.* He used often to repeat two verses of Euripides, which he himself thus translated, *Nam si violandum est jus, regnandi gratiâ Violandum est, aliis rebus pietatem colas*, *Cic. Off. 3, 21. ; Suet. Cæs. 30.* Euripid. Phoeniss. n. 527. So Seneca, *Phoen. 4, 220.* Hence

Lucan calls Caesar's usurpation *Jus datum sceleris*, 1, 2. Thus, among the scoffs which his soldiers, according to custom, threw out against him in his triumphs, this was one: *Si rectè facies, plèdère; sin malè, regnabis*, "If you do right," i. e. if you restore to the people their liberty, "you shall be punished," (for what you have done contrary to law); "But if you do wrong," i. e. if you do not restore liberty, "you shall be a king," *Dio*, 43, 20. So Juvenal, *Ille crucem pretium sceleris tulit, hic diadema*, 13, 105. Caesar after his death was ranked among the gods, and worshipped as a divinity, *Suet.* 58.

Caesar is said to have been tall, of a fair complexion, and very healthful, except that in the latter part of his life he was liable to the falling sickness, with which he was twice seized in the time of action, *Suet.* 45.; *Dio*, 44, 38.; *Plutarch*, in *Caes.* 715. & 733.

CAESAR is often put for the emperor, thus, *Vivaria Caesaris*, the emperor's fish ponds or stews, *Juvenal.* 4, 51. So *Caesaris ad mensas*, *Id.* 5, 4. *Calcemus Caesaris hostem*, i. e. Sejanum, *Id.* 10, 86. *Caesaris uxor*, i. e. Messalina, *ib.* 330. *Caesaris Armentum*, i. e. elephant, *Id.* 14, 106. *Tumulus Caesarum*, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 9. C. SÜETONII TRANQUILLI XII CAESARES, the lives of the twelve first emperors by Suetonius; the usual inscription to that work. *Prope Caesaris hortos*, near Caesar's gardens, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 18.; which he left to the Roman people, *Suet.* 83. — adj. CAESAREUS et CAESARIANUS. CAESAREAE domûs series, the successors of Caesar, *Lucan.* 4, 823. CAESARIANI, sc. milites, the soldiers of Caesar, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 13, &c. whom Lucan calls *Caesaris pbes*, 3, 526. *Caesarianae necis conscii*, privy to the death of Caesar, *Suet. Ner.* 4. *Sanguis Caesareus*, the blood of Julius Caesar, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 200. *Caesarca domus*, the house of Augustus Caesar, *Id. Trist.*

1, 1, 70. So *Caesarei Penates*, *Id. Met.* 15, 864. *Caesarianâ celeritate uti*, to be as expeditious as Caesar, *Cic. Att.* 16, 10. *Caesarianum civile bellum*, the civil war between Caesar and Pompey, *Nep.* 25, 7.

CAEYX. See CRYX.

CÄJËTA, the nurse of Aeneas, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 1.

CAIUS, a frequent praenomen of men among the Romans; and CAIA of women.

Caius is marked by C. and CAIA by the same letter inverted Q. *Quintil.* 1, 7, 28. — CAIA was a name assumed by every new-married woman. When 'on the marriage-night she arrived at the door of her husband, being asked by him what was her name, she answered, UBI TU CAIUS, ET EGO CAIA, i. e. where you are master of the family, I am mistress; as it is said, from Tamaquil, the wife of Tarcinius Priscus; who was also called CAIA CAECILIA, *Plin.* 8, 48 f. 74, et *Festus*. et *Quintil.* *Ibid.* adj. CAIANUS; *Caiana nex*, the murder of Caius Caligula, *Suet. Tit.* 1. *Emptum (sc. librum) plus minus asse Caiano Donas*, for one of Caius Caligula's asses, i. e. at the lowest price, *Stat. Silv.* 4, 9, 22. The as is said to have been diminished in weight by C. Caligula.

CALÄIS, the son of Boreas and Orithyia, and brother of Zethes, both represented by the poets as furnished with wings. See ZETHES.

CALÄMIS, -idis, m. a statuary, who was unrivalled in his art of representing horses, (*equis semper sine aemulo expressis*), *Plin.* 34, 8 f. 19, 11.; *Proper.* 3, 9, 10.; *Ovid. Pont.* 4, 1, 33.; *Quintil.* 12, 10, 7.

CALÄNUS, a celebrated Indian philosopher, who falling sick, caused a funeral pile to be raised, on which he was burnt at his own desire in presence of Alexander and his army, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 21. He is said to have predicted the death of that prince, which happened soon after. *Id. Div.* 1, 13,

CALCHAS,

CALCHAS, *-antis*, the son of Thestor, the soothsayer of the Greeks in the Trojan war, *Cic. Or.* 22; *Div.* 1, 33; *Virg. Aen.* 2, 122; *Sil.* 13, 38.

CALDIUS, a surname given to Tiberius by the soldiers from his fondness of hot drinks, (*calidae potiones*;) instead of Claudius, *Suet. Tib.* 42.—

CALDUS, a surname given to rash hot-headed men, *Cic. Inv.* 2, 9.

CALIGŪLA, the fourth Emperor of Rome, remarkable for his cruelty; so called from his being educated in the camp, and wearing the shoes or short boots (*caligae*) of the common soldiers, *Suet. Cal.* 9.

Q. Fufus CALĒNUS, a tribune of the commons, who got a law passed, called *Lex FUFIA*, by which he procured the acquittal of Clodius, when tried for violating the sacred rites of the good goddess (*BONA DEÆ*); *Cic. Att.* 1, 14, & 16. an adviser of peace with Antony, *Cic. Phil.* 8, 3.

M. CALIDIUS, a remarkable orator, *Cic. Br.* 79. *Quintil.* 70, 1.

CALLICRATES, *-is*, an Athenian who imposed on Dion, and having caused him to be put to death, seized on the supreme power at Syracuse, *Nep.* 10, 8. & 9.—¶ 2. A Lacedæmonian artist, who made ants and other little animals of ivory, so small, that their parts could not be discerned by any other persons but himself, *Plin.* 7, 21; also chariots with their drivers, so minute, that a fly could cover them with its wings, *Id.* 36, 5; & *Aelian.* 1, 17.

CALLICRATĪDAS, *-æ*, a general of the Lacedæmonians, *Cic. Off.* 1, 24, & 30.

CALLIMĀCHUS, a celebrated Greek poet, born at Cyrène in Africa, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 34, & 39; the son or descendant of Battus; hence called **BATTIĀDES**, *-æ*, *Ovid. Am.* 1, 14, 33; *Tr.* 2, 367; & 5, 5, 33; in *Ibin.* 53; called also *Clarius poeta*, i. e. inspired by Apollo, *Ovid. Tr.* 1, 5, 1. who is denominated **CLARIUS**, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 360; from *Claros*, a grove near Co-

lophon, where he had a temple, *Strabo* 14, p. 442; *Ovid. Met.* 1, 515.—

—**CALLIMACHUS** is esteemed by Quintilian the chief elegiac poet or writer of love poems: *Cujus* (sc. elegiac) *princeps habetur Callimachus*, 10, 1, 58. But Horace seems to prefer Mimnermus, *Ep.* 2, 2, 101.—Propertius made Callimachus his model; whence he calls himself the Roman Callimachus, *Propert.* 4, 1, 64. Horace is supposed to allude to Propertius in these words: *Discedo lææus pundo illius: ille meo quis? Quis nisi Callimachus?* I come off, or am made an Alcaeus by his suffrage; and he a Callimachus by mine, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 99.

CALLIMACHUS is commonly joined by the poets with Philætas; thus, *Ovid. Art. Am.* 3, 330; *Rem.* 760; *Tr.* 1, 5, 1; *Propert.* 3, 1, 1. So *Serta Philæteis*, &c. (*Vid. PHILÆTAS*); *Et Cyrenæas urna ministret aquas*, and let my urn furnish me with the waters of Cyrene, i. e. let me drink of the same fountain, and thus imbibe the same poetic enthusiasm with Callimachus, *Propert.* 4, 6, 3.

CALLIŌPE, *-es*, the chief of the nine Muses, who presided over eloquence and heroic poetry, called also **CAL-LIŌPĒA**, *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 80. the mother of Orpheus, *Virg. Ec.* 4, 57.

CALLĪPHO, *-ōnis*, a philosopher, who made the chief happiness of man to consist in pleasure and virtue, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 6, & 11; *Acad.* 4, 42; *Fin.* 5, 25.

CALLIPĒDES, *-is*, a name put proverbially for one who promises a great deal, but does nothing, *Cic. Att.* 13, 12; *Suet. Tiber.* 38. The cause of this appellation is uncertain.

CALLIRHŌE, *-es*, the daughter of the river Achelous, (*Achelœia*, *Ovid. Met.* 9, 413.), and wife of Alcmaeon, who obtained from Jupiter that her infant sons by Alcmaeon should become men before their time, in order to avenge the death of their father, *Ovid. ib.* 414.

CALLISTHĒNES, *-is*, a native of Olynthus,

lythus, (*Olynthius*), the scholar of Aristotle, and companion of Alexander; by whom he was put to death, because he refused to pay him divine honours, *Cic. Raber. Possib.* 9.; *Tusc.* 3, 10. He wrote the history of his own country, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 14. and of the Trojan war, *Id. Div.* 1, 34. et 2, 25.

CALLISTO, -*ūs*, the daughter of Lycæon king of Arcadia, converted by Jupiter into the constellation *Ursa Major*, the Greater Bear. (*G.* 417.)

CALLISTRATUS, the name of several Athenians.

CALPURNIA *gens*, the name of a clan at Rome, containing the families of the *Pisones*, *Bestiae*, *Bibuli*, and *Caelennini*, *Cic. Pis.* 23.; *Att.* 10, 8, &c.

CALPURNIA, the daughter of L. Calpurnius Piso, and the fourth wife of Julius Caesar, said to have been warned by a dream of her husband's death, *Suet. Caes.* 81.

CALPENA, a friend of Caesar's, *Cic. Att.* 14, 5.

CALVISIUS, a governor of Africa, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 10. the name of several eminent men, from one of whom is derived *ACTIO CALVISIANA*, an action granted to a patron against his freed man, for recovering what the freed man had defrauded him of, *Digest.*

Licinius CALVUS, a satirical poet, whose works are lost, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 24. mentioned by Horace, *Sat.* 1, 10, 19.

C. Licinius CALVUS, an orator, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 21.; *Fin.* 1, 2.; *Brut.* 81.

—¶ 2. A name given to M. Crafus, *Cic. Att.* 1, 16.

CALYPSO, -*ūs*, (rarely *Calypsōnis*, *Quintil.* 1, 5, 63. in the other cases *Calypsō*), a nymph, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, or according to others, the daughter of Atlas, (*Atlantis*, -*idis*), who possessed the island Ogygia, the situation of which is uncertain. When Ulysses was shipwrecked on her coast, Calypso gave him a hospitable reception, retained him in her island for six or seven years, and promised him immortality, if he would remain for ever with her, which he refused, *Homer. Odyss.* 7, & 15.; *Ovid.*

Pont. 4, 16, 13.; *Amor.* 2, 17, 15.; *Art.* 2, 125.; *Cic. Off.* 1, 13.

CAMBÛSSES -*ūs*, the son of Cyrus the Great, king of Persia. (*G.* 603.)

CAMILLA, the queen of the Volsci, who assisted Turnus against Aeneas, famous for her swiftness and courage, slain by Aruns, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 803. d 11, 535.

CAMILLUS, the name of a branch or family of the *gens Furia*.

M. Furius CAMILLUS, an illustrious Roman general, who took Veji after it had been besieged for ten years, and defeated the Gauls, who, under Brennus, had taken and sacked Rome. He was celebrated as a second Romulus, and founder of his country, *Extulit hæc (sc. Italia) Decios, Marius, magnosque Camillos*, for *Magnum Camillum*, *Virg. G.* 2, 169. *Reducessque Camillos*, so called, because he returned from banishment to free his country, *Lucan.* 7, 358. (*G.* 218, &c.)

CAMOENAE, vel CAMËNAE, (q. *Canēnae*, a *canendo*), the Muses. *Virg. Musa.*

CAMPASPE, -*es*, a favourite concubine of Alexander's, whom Apelles being ordered to paint naked, fell desperately in love with her. Upon which Alexander gave her to him in a present. She was so beautiful, that Apelles is said to have painted from her his Venus rising from the sea, *Plin.* 35, 10.

CANACE, -*es*, the daughter of Oeolus, (*Oeolis*, -*idūs*; voc. *Oeoli*), who had a child by her brother Macareus. Her father having got notice of it, ordered the child to be exposed to wild beasts, and sent a sword to his daughter, with which she might kill herself. She complied with the command, but first, according to Ovid, wrote a moving epistle to Macareus, who had fled to the temple of Delphi for protection, *Ovid. Ep.* 11.; *Amor.* 2, 18, 23.; *Trist.* 2, 384.; in *Ibin.* 359, & 564.; *Hygin. Fab.* 238. Macareus is also said to have killed himself, *ib.* 242. But Homer makes Oeolus give his daughters in marriage to his sons, *Odyss.* 10, 7.

CANACE,

ACE, f. *Canache*, one of A-c-dogs, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 217.; *Hy-*

ACHUS, a statuary, *Cic. Br.* 18.; 4, 8.

DACE, -er, a queen of Aethiopia, time of Augustus, *Plin.* 6, 24.

ENS, -entis, a beautiful nymph, able for her skill in music,

her name, the daughter of Ja-l Venilia, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 333.

she is called *Janigena*, *ib.* 381.

e of Picus king of the Laurentes; ving been turned by Circe into called Picus, Canens lamented so much, that she pined away, degrees vanished into the thin : she was changed into a voice, *Met.* 14, 432.

EPHÖRAE, virgins at Athens, n the sacred rites of Venus, car-nifers on their heads, *Cic. Verr.*

NIDIUS, the name of several is.

CANINIUS *Relilus*, one of s lieutenants in Gaul, *Caes. B.* 13, & 90. 8, 26. also in the ci-3, *Id. B. C.* 1, 24, 26.; *Hirt.* p. 35. whom Caesar made con-

u. 708, at his own request, day of the year only for a few (*Vid. Q. FABIVS MAXIMVS*),

: Cicero lays of him sarcastical-minio *consule, neminem prandisse*, o one dined in his consulship;

: he was nominated at the our, or one o'clock afternoon,

vii. *remun'atus est*), and the ime of taking the *prandium* was day, *Cic. Ep.* 7, 30.; *Ma'rob.*

3.; *Add. Dio*, 43, 46.; *Plin.*

; *Tacit. Hist.* 3, 37.; *Suet. Caes.* *Plutarch. in Caes.* p. 735.

ius, a learned Roman knight, l by Pytheas, a banker of Si-

ic. *Off.* 3, 14.—¶ 2. A facetious orn at Cadiz, *Martial.* 1, 62, 29,

ULEIUS, a tribune of the com-at Rome, who procured a law nade, that the Plebeians might

urry with the Patricians, *Liv.* 4,

P. CANUTIUS, an eloquent orator, *Cic. Brut.* 56.; T. Canutius, a tri-bune, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 3, & 23.; *Phil.* 3, 9.

CAPHO, a veteran soldier, *Cic. Phil.* 10, 10, & 11, 5. A centurion of An-tony's, *ib.* 8, 3.

CARITO, -onis, a surname of the *Gens Ateja*.

C. CAPITO, a partisan of Caesar's, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 8. et 13, 29.

Fontejus CAPITO, a man highly ac-complished, (*ad unguem factus homo*), an intimate friend of Antony's, *Hor.* *Sat.* 1, 5, 32.

CÄPÄNEUS, -i, (in three syllables); a noble Argive, the husband of Evadne, one of the seven famous generals in the war against Thebes, *Ovid. Trist.*

4, 3, 63.; *Plin.* 35, 11. remarkable for his impiety, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 545. &

3, 602.; and therefore killed by Ju-piter with a thunderbolt, *Hygin.* 68,

& 70.; *Ovid. Met.* 9, 404.—Adj. CÄPÄNĒUS, v. -ēius; thus, *Capaneä*

pectora, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 764.; *Capaneä* *conjug*, *ib.* 545.

Cäpētus, the sixth king of Alba, after Aenēas, *Liv.* 1, 3.; *Ovid. Met.* 14, 613.

CÄPYs, -yis, v. -yos; acc. *Capym*, v. -ym; the son of Asfäracus, and father of Anchises, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 768.; *Ovid.*

Fast. 4, 34.—Also a companion of Aeneas, who is said to have given

name to Capua in Italy, *ib.* 10, 145.

CARCALLA, a Roman emperor, remarkable for his cruelty.

CARBO, a surname of the *Gens Pa-piria*, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 21. adj. *Carboniānus*.

C. CARBO, an orator, said to be the only one of that name that was a

good citizen, *ib.*—¶ 2. Cn. Carbo, the friend of Marius, thrice Consul, *Cic.*

de Orat. 3, 3. slain by Pompey, *Id. Fam.* 9, 21.

CÄRMENTA, v. CÄRMENTIS, an Ar-cadian prophetess, the mother of E-

vander, *Liv.* 1, 7. *Virg. Aen.* 8, 336. from whom the *Porta Carmentatis* at Rome is said to have been named, *ib.*

CÄRNEÄDES, -is, a native of Cyrenè (*Cyrenacus*),

(*Cyrenæus*), the founder of what is called the Third or New Academy, *Cic. Orat.* 1, 11. the scholar of Diogenes, the Stoic, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 30.; but afterwards differed widely from that sect. He maintained that nothing can be certainly perceived by the senses, *ib.* 4, 9. He was remarkable for his eloquence; and was sent to Rome with Diogenes as an ambassador, *Cic. Orat.* 2, 3. *Acad.* 4, 45.

Spurius CARVILIUS, the first Roman who divorced his wife, a. u. 521, *Val. Max.* 2, 1.

CARUS, a Roman emperor, *Eutrop.* 9, 18.

CARTHÄLO, -*ōnis*, the commander of Annibal's cavalry, 22, 15.

CASCA, (a surname of the *Servilii*); one of the conspirators against Caesar, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 11. who gave him the first wound, *Plutarch. Cæs.* p. 739.; *Appian, B. C.* 2, p. 501.

CASSANDER, -*dri*, the son of Antipater, governor of Macedonia under Aridaeus, who put to death Olympias, the mother of Alexander the Great, *Justin.* 14, 6. and others of that king's nearest relations, *id.* 15, 2.

CASSANDRA, the daughter of Priam, king of Troy, to whom Apollo granted the gift of prophecy, upon her promising to gratify his passion; but afterwards, upon her refusal, he ordained that her prophecies, though true, should never be believed, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 246, *Higin.* 93. Hence she is called *Antiphata Phœbi*, *Qvid. Met.* 13, 410.

CASSIÖPE, -*es*, v. *Cassiopœa*; and in later writers *Cassiopeia*, the wife of Cepheus king of Aethiopia, and mother of Andromæda; converted into a constellation, and represented in a sitting posture, *Columell.* 71, 2, 18.; *Cic. N. D.* 2, 43.; *Hygin. Poet. Astron.* 2, 10.; *Ovid. Met.* 4, 737.

CASSIUS, the name of a Roman gens; adj. *CASSIUS*, and oftener *CASSIANUS*. *Cassii familia*, the family of the Cassii, *Liv.* 2, 41. *Horti Cassiani*, the gardens of one Cassius, *Cic. Att.* 12, 21.

Sp. CASSIUS Viscellinus, consul a. u. 261, who obtained a triumph for taking Pometia, *Liv.* 2, 17. the first who was made master of horse, *ib.* 18. made consul a second time, a. 261, *ib.* 33. a third time, a. 268, when he first promulgated an *agrarian* law, for dividing the lands taken from the enemy among the citizens and Latins, which was violently opposed by the patricians, particularly by those who possessed the public lands; and therefore the law did not pass. On this account Cassius, after he resigned his office, was condemned and put to death, on suspicion of his having formed a plot to make himself king, *ib.* 41.

L. CASSIUS Longinus, a tribune a. 616, f. 617, who got a law passed, (*Lex Cassia Tabellaria*), in the consulship of Lepidus and Mancinus, that in all public trials, except for treason, the people in the *comitia*, and the *Judices selecti* in the praetor's court, should give their votes by ballot, and not *viva voce* as formerly, *Cic. Br.* 2, 27.; *Sext.* 48.; *Leg.* 3, 16. Cassius, when praetor, was noted for his rigid strictness; whence *CASSIANI judices*, as strict or as upright as Cassius, *Cic. Rosc. Am.* 30.; *Verr.* 3, 60, & 62. *Ille* (Julianus) *judicibus Cassiis tristior*, Marcellin. l. 22. On account of his excessive severity, his tribunal was called *Scopulus reorum*, the rock of criminals, *Val. Max.* 3, 7, 9. When he presided in a trial for murder or the like, he charged the *judices* or jurymen to enquire, *CUI BONO FUERIT?* To whom was it of advantage, or whose interest was it? He used this saying so frequently, that it was called *CASSIANUM DICTUM*, the saying of Cassius, *Cic. Mil.* 12. *et ibi Afron.*; *Phil.* 2, 14.—Pедуеус a tribune having complained of a sentence of Q. Metellus, the *Pontifex Maximus*, and of the college of *Pontifices*, concerning some Vestal virgins, accused of incest, as partial, Cassius being appointed by the people to try the same virgins anew, condemned several of them to death, *Afron. ibid. Liv. Epit.* 63.

L. CASSIUS,

L. CASSIUS, praetor a. u. 644. So much respected for his integrity, that being sent by the people to bring Jugurtha to Rome on a public promise of safety, (*interposita fide publica*;) when Cassius pledged his own promise, Jugurtha valued it no less than the public faith, *Sallust. Jug.* 33. Some suppose this Cassius to have been the same with the former, but he rather seems to have been a different person;—probably the same who was consul with Marius, a. 647, and who was defeated and slain, and his army made to pass under the yoke, by the *Tigurini*, a canton or division (*pagus*) of the Helvetii, *Caes. B. G.* 17, & 14.; *Liv. Epit.* 65.; *Drof.* 16, 17.;—**CASSIANUM Bellum**, the war in which Cassius was slain, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 12.

C. CASSIUS Varus, a favourer of the Manilian law, *Cic. Manil.* 23. consul with M. Terentius Varro Lucullus a. u. 680, the first year that Verres was praetor of Sicily, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 23. f. 3, 41.

C. CASSIUS Longinus, the quaestor of Crassus, in his expedition against the Parthians; after whose death he collected the remains of the Roman army, checked the progress of the enemy, retook them from the city Antioch, and reserved the province of Syria, *Cic. Fam.* 10. et 5, 20. et 8, 10.; *Phil.* 11, 14.; *Tell.* 2, 46.; *Dio*, 40, 28.; *Orof.* 6, 13. Cassius was tribune of the commons at the beginning of the civil war. Pompey having fled from the city, sent Cassius to the consuls at Capua, to desire they would return to Rome, and carry off the money which they had left in the public treasury. But it was too late, *Cic. Att.* 7, 21. Cassius commanded a large fleet under Pompey, consisting of Syrians, Phoenicians, and Cilicians; with which he destroyed a number of Caesar's ships at Melsana in Sicily, and would have taken that town, had not the news of Caesar's victory at Pharsalia, arriving just at the time, prevented it, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 101. After this Cassius joined Cato in Greece, and passed over, with him to Cyrène in

Africa; but having there heard of the death of Pompey, he left Cato and went over to Caesar, *Dio*, 42, 13. Caesar's pardon had previously been secured for Cassius by Brutus, to whose sister Cassius was married, *Plutarch. in Brut.* & *Cic. Fam.* 12, 2. Nay, so far did Caesar drop his resentment against Cassius, that he even made him one of his lieutenants, (*Cassium sibi legavit*;) *Cic. Fam.* 6, 6, 20. Cassius, however, afterwards became one of the chief conspirators against Caesar; (See **BRUTUS**, and *G.* 242, & 328.) Some ascribe this to his being offended because Caesar had refused him the consulship, *Vell.* 2, 56. others, because Caesar gave Brutus the more honourable praetorship in preference to him, *Plutarch. in Brut.*; *Appian.* p. 498. But Cassius had always discovered a high spirit and a strong love of liberty. When a boy, he is said to have given Sulla's son, Faustus, a box on the ear, for boasting among his schoolfellows of his father's greatness and absolute power, (*proscriptionem paternam laudantem colapso percussit*;) *Val. Max.* 3, 1, 3. and when Pompey called the boys before him to give an account of their quarrel, Cassius declared in his presence, "that if Faustus should dare to repeat the words, he would repeat the blow," *Plutarch. in Brut.*

Cassius in his later years deserted the sect of the Stoics, and became a convert to Epicurus, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 16. He, however, always lived as a Stoic; was moderate in pleasures, temperate in diet, and a water drinker through life, (*totâ vitâ aquam bibit*;) *Senec. Ep.* 83. Hence Caesar, when admonished to beware of Antony and Dolabella, used to say, "That it was not the fat and sleek men that he feared, but the pale and the lean;" meaning Cassius and Brutus, *Plutarch. Caes. p.* 737. Cicero speaks of Cassius as having formerly designed to dispatch Caesar in Cilicia at the mouth of the river Cydnus, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 11. But when this happened is uncertain, (See **BRUTUS**, and *G.* 242. & 328.)

L. CASSIUS, the brother of the former,

former, *Cic. Plac.* 24. made tribune after the death of Caesar, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 9. He presided at the celebration of the games exhibited by Brutus and C. Cassius, the praetors, after the death of Caesar, when they themselves could not be present in safety on account of the designs of Antony, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 2; *Att.* 14, 2.

L. CASSIUS Longinus, a senator, an accomplice in Catiline's conspiracy, *Sallust. Cat.* 17; *Sull.* 13; *Cat.* 3, 4, who demanded the charge of setting the city on fire, *ib.* 6. but made his escape before the conspiracy was discovered, *Sallust. Cat.* 44.

L. CASSIUS, the commander of one of Pompey's fleets, who might have taken Caesar prisoner after the battle of Pharsalia, while crossing the Hellespont; but was so struck with the fame of Caesar's success, that he voluntarily surrendered to him, *Suet. Caes.* 63. *Vid. CAESAR.* Appian says this was done by C. CASSIUS, *B. C.* 2, 497. in which several modern historians have followed him; and Cicero is supposed by some to allude to the same fact, *Phil.* 2, 11. But Caius was at that time with his fleet on the coast of Sicily, *Caes. B. C.* 39, 101; *Dio*, 42, 13, and did not surrender himself to Caesar, till after the death of Pompey, *Dio*, 42, 13. It is uncertain whether this was the other Cassius, (*alter Cassius*), mentioned among the conspirators against Caesar, *Suet. Caes.* 82. and supposed to be the brother of Caius, who is said to have given Caesar the first wound in the breast a little below the throat, *ib.* Appian says that Calpurn was the first that wounded Caesar in the breast; that another stabbed him in the side, and that Cassius wounded him in the face, *B. C.* p. 501. & 502.

L. CASSIUS Longinus, a lieutenant of Caesar's in the civil war, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 14. & 36.

C. CASSIUS Longinus, chosen by Pompey to be his quaestor, without calling lots for it, a. 700. *Cic. Att.* 6, 6; but in the civil war he joined Caesar. He was tribune when he delivered at the senate against Caesar was

made, and gave his negative with Antony, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 2, when their negative was drawn, he fled with Antony and Curio, *ib.* 5; *Cic. Fam.* 16, 11, 41, 1; *Appian. B. C.* 2, 448. the defeat of Afranius and Labienus, Cassius was sent with two legions to Corduba, *Caes. B. C.* 2, 19; after the surrender of Varro, gave him the command of the part of Spain, with four legions, *B. C.* 2, 21; *Dio*, 41, 24; *Appian. B. C.* 2, 454; which country Cassius so cruelly by his exactions, that Spaniards attempted to kill him, *Bell. Alex.* 48,—53, &c. Being, on account of his misconduct, leave the province, he was driven to the mouth of the Iberus, *Dio*, 42, 16.

The commotions excited by the facilitated the attempts of the Pompey and of Labienus to masters of Spain, *Dio*, 43, 1; hence gave occasion to Caesar's in that country, *Hirt. ib. d. B.*

CASSIUS Parmensis, probably called from his being a native of Parma. He was left by Brutus and Cassius, when they marched against Antony and Octavius, with an army to collect money. After death, he, with young Cicero, son of the orator, joined Statilius Taurus, *Appian. B. C.* 5, p. 67; a scholiast on Horace says, that he fled to Athens, where he was killed by the order of Augustus. He wrote tragedies and other poems, which were much esteemed, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 4; is supposed by some to have been the same with Cassius the Tuscan, (*Caes. B. C.* 3, 14), who wrote so much, his papers and books served to be burnt at his funeral pile, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1. But others, and with more probability, suppose him to have been a native of Parma.

CASTOR, -ōris, the son of Leda, by Leda, the wife of Tyndareus, the twin-brother of Pollux; and their death were both ranked

and worshipped as deities by (G. 411.) *Ad Castoris* sc. the temple of Castor, *Cic.*; *Add. Verr.* 1, 49, &c.—
OREUS

OR, the grandson of King , who accused his grandfather of having plotted his c. *Dej.* 1.

ius CATILINA, who formed cy to overturn the government, which was detected by when consul, *Sallust. Cat.* (See —put for any seditious person, 4, 41.; adj. CATILINARIUS.

LUS, s. *Catilius*, the leader of times, one of the confederates , *Virg. Aen.* 7, 672. Hence *asili*, the walls of Tibur, *Hor.* . 2.; the same with *Moenia* so named from Tiburtus, the ther of Catilius, *Virg. ib.* 670.

CIENUS *Plotinus*, a freedman, so fond of his patron, that his sole heir, he threw him- s funeral pile, *Plin.* 7, 36.

ULCUS, a king of the *Eburō-* poisoned himself, that he : fall into the hands of *Cae-* *B. G.* 6, 30.

cius, surnamed CATO, on ac- his wisdom, (q. *CATVS*); *Cic.* *Plutarch. in vita ejus, pr.* His rname was PRISCUS, *ib.* He t Tusculum, (*Tusculānus*), *Cic.* of reputable parents, but not *utarch. ib.* a. u. 520. the year . Fabius Maximus was consul irst time, *Cic. Sen.* 4.; *Val.* 4. He resided in the country bines, where he had a farm,), left him by his father, 1.; near which was a small e, which had belonged to Cu- tatus, whose character Cato imired, and strove to imitate, *et Cic. Sen.* 16.

when very young, served un- s Maximus at the taking of 1, *ib.* (Cicero makes him stor, *Sen.* 4. but the reading s sage is supposed to be incor- . *Gruter in Cic.*) He was a

military tribune in Sicily; and after that gained great praise for his bravery in the battle of Metaurus, near Sena (Gallia), against Hasdrubal, *Nep.* 23, 1.

Cato is said to have been induced by Valerius Flaccus, a nobleman who lived in his neighbourhood, to come to Rome and sue for preferment, *Plu- tarch.* Being made quæstor, it fell to his lot to serve under the great Scipio in Sicily, by whom he was appointed, with Laelius, to command the left wing of the fleet in the passage to Africa, *Liv.* 29, 25. Plutarch says, that Cato, displeased with Scipio's profusion of the public money, and with his indulgence to his troops, returned to Rome; and by his complaints against Scipio in the senate, with the assistance of Fabius, caused ambassa- dors to be sent to Sicily to examine the state of Scipio's army. But Livy gives a different account of this matter, 29, 22.

Cato being created prætor, obtain- ed the province of Sardinia, *Liv.* 32, 7, & 8.; where he acted with great integrity and disinterestedness, (*sanctus et innocens*), but was thought too severe in checking usury, *ib.* 27. a. u. 559.; he was made consul with his old friend Valerius Flaccus, a. 559, *Liv.* 33, 42. The province of Spain fell to his lot, *ib.* 43.; where he performed so great exploits as to merit a triumph, *Id.* 34, 8,—46. Before he left Rome he delivered a memorable speech against the abrogation of the *Appian* law, which limited the expences and dress of women, *ib.* 2,—5. In the war against Antiochus he served under Ma- nius Acilius, the consul, as lieutenant, (*consularis legatus*), *Liv.* 36. 17.; Cicero says, as military tribune, *Sen.* 10.; and contributed greatly to the victory gained over Antiochus at Thermopÿ- lae, *ib.* 18. He was sent by the con- sul to carry the news of the victory to Rome, *ib.* 21. Cicero says, that Ca- to went to the war against Antiochus with L. Scipio, by mistake, as it is thought; or the words (*cum Scipio- ne*) are supposed to have been interpo-
lated

lated by some transcriber, *Cic. Mur.* 14.

Cato was a great admirer of Fabius Maximus, *Cic. Sen.* 4.; and inimical to Scipio Africanus. He supported the charge brought against him of having taken money from Antiochus, to procure for that king favourable terms of peace, *Liv.* 38, 54.; and after the death of Africanus, promoted a similar accusation against his brother L. Scipio, who was condemned, *Liv.* 38, 54, 55, 56, & 60. Cicero represents Cato as extolling Scipio Africanus highly, *Sen.* 6, 9, & 23. But the dialogue required this change of character.

A. u. 570, Cato was created censor with Valerius Flaccus, who had been his colleague in the consulate. He exercised this office with so great strictness, *Liv.* 39, 42, & 44. that he was ever afterwards called CATO CENSOR, or CENSORIUS, *Plin.* 7, 30.; *Quintilian.* 1, 7, 23. *et alibi passim.* *Durus Cato*, rigid, severe, *Juvenal.* 11, 90. Hence Cato is put for a censor, or censorious person; thus, *non possum libertum ferre Catonem*, I cannot bear a freedman to be a censorer of my conduct, *Martial.* 11, 40, 15. *Triste supercilium, durique severa Catonis* FRONS, *Id.* 11, 2, 1.; *Cum tremere—durus Catonem*, *Juvenal.* 11, 90. The Roman people, even in Cato's lifetime, erected a statue to him on account of his meritorious conduct in his censorship, *Plutarch.*

Cato, by his rigid severity against luxury and vice, incurred great enmity, especially among the nobility, who never failed to arraign him whenever he gave the least ground for it. He is said to have pleaded his own cause forty-four times, (*quater et quadragies*); but was always acquitted, *Plin.* 7, 27 f. 28.; and came off from every trial with increased reputation, *Liv.* 39, 40. The republic was then governed, as Nepos observes, not by power, but by justice, (*non potentiâ, sed jure*), 23, 2.

Such was the reputation of Cato for inflexible justice, that Virgil represents him as prescribing laws to the pious shades below, (*secretosque pios*;

his dantem jura Catonem), *A.* 8, 670. Some ascribe this to Cato *Uticensis*. So *Quis te, Magne Cato, tacitum—relinquat?* *ib.* 6, 841.

Horace, inveighing against the luxury of his time, contrasts it with the simple manners of the age of Cato, whom he calls *insonsus*, because barbers were then little used, *Od.* 2, 15, 11.

Cato, though remarkable for temperance, was fond of convivial meetings, where he sometimes remained all night, and drank freely, *Cic. Sen.* 14. Hence *narratur et Prisci Catonis sæpe mero incaluisse virtus*, *Hor. Od.* 2, 21, 11. Hence also Martial calls this *Vitium Catonis*, 2, 89, 2.

Cato was one of the most distinguished characters of ancient Rome as an orator, a lawyer, a general, a statesman, and a scholar, *Liv.* 39, 40.; *Plin.* 7, 27.; *Cic. Brut.* 17.; *Nep.* 23, 3.; *Quintilian.* 12, 11, 23. Through most part of his life he expressed a great dislike to the learning of the Greeks, *Plin.* 7, 30.; afraid, as he said, left it should corrupt the Roman youth, and lead them to prefer the glory of speaking to that of acting well, *Plutarch.*; but when old, having changed his mind, he applied to the study of Greek with wonderful avidity, *Cic. Acad.* 8, 2.; *Sen.* 1, 8, & 11. He wrote books on various subjects. His principal work was on history and antiquities, which he called *ORIGINES*, in seven books, (*ic. Brut.* 17.; *Sen.* 11. Nepos calls them *HISTORIÆ*, and mentions the subject of each book. In the second and third books he traced the origin of every city in Italy; whence he gave the name of *ORIGINES* to all the seven books. He did not begin to write them till he was an old man, *Nep.* 23, 3.; *Cic. Sen.* 11.; though Livy, by a licence or anachronism, which he sometimes uses in his speeches, makes the tribune Valerius quote them while Cato was consul, and only thirty-nine years old, an early age for a *new* man; but the *Leges Annalæ* were not then strictly ob-

served,

and preferments were open to
Liv. 34, 5.

the various compositions of Cato
mentioned, *Cic. Or.* 2, 32.; *Off.* 1,
Brut. 15, 16, 17.; *Quintil.* 3, 1,
3, 6, 97.; *Gell.* 7, 10.; *Plin.*
et 29, 1.; *Macrob. Sat.* 3, 5.;
ib. in *Cat. Maj.* the only one
stant is his book on husbandry,
rufica, vel de rebus ruficis,
en. 15.)

o is said to have enriched the
language with several new
Horat. Art. p. 56. *Vocabula re-*
rificis memorata Catonibus, in the
r a *Prisco Catone,* the names of
or nouns used by Old Cato, *Id.*
2, 117. Sallust is accused of
stolen (*furatus*) or borrowed
of Cato's expressions, *Quintil.*
19.; *Suet. Aug.* 86.

: Carthaginians and Masinissa be-
war with each other, Cato was
in an embassy, to enquire into
use of their quarrel. When he
to Carthage, he found it not in
ow condition he expected, but
it, and flourishing. Instead,
ore, of endeavouring to settle
nces between the contending
upon his return to Rome, he
is countrymen, that they would
be secure, unless they destroyed
gerous a rival; and after this,
atever subject he spoke in the
, he always concluded with ad-
the destruction of Carthage,
HAGO EST DELENDA, *Flor.* 2,
ET HOC AMPLIUS CENSEO, CAR-
INEM ESSE DELENDA, *Plu-*

Scipio Nasica judged more
, that Carthage should be pre-
ib. as the event showed, (*G.*
Appian. Punic. n. 38.; *Vell.* 2, 1.;
33, 11 f. 53.; *Flor.* 2, 15. et

Justice seems to have been lit-
garded either by the one or the
The authority of Cato prevail-
Cicero observes, even after his
, (*etiam mortui*), *Off.* 1, 23. But
rch affirms, that Cato lived till
the beginning of the Third Pu-
ar. Cicero says, that Cato was

eighty-five years' old when he died;
and that he retained his vigour to the
last, so as to accuse Serv. Galba that
very year before the people, *Brut.* 20.
So Pliny, *Atque hic, Cato DCV anno*
urbis nostrae obiit, LXXXV suo, 29, 1
f. 8. But Livy says, that Cato plead-
ed his own cause in his 86th year, and
accused Galba in his 90th year, 39,
40.—So Valerius Maximus, 8, 7, 1.
If, however, Cato died in the year Pliny
mentions, he was only 85.

Cato had a son called also Marcus,
a youth of great hopes, whom Cato
himself taught the rudiments of learn-
ing, *Plutarch.* He served as a soldier
under Pompilius; and when that ge-
neral thought proper to disband the
legion in which young Cato served,
Cato wished to remain in the army,
but would not fight against the ene-
my till he had taken the military oath
anew. Cicero says, that there was a
letter extant in his time from old Cato
to his son, giving him this advice,
Off. 1, 11. Cato's son married the
daughter of Paulus Aemilius, under
whom he fought with uncommon bra-
very in the battle against Perseus,
Plutarch. He died when praetor, to
the great grief of his father, *ib.* et *Cic.*
Fam. 4, 6.; *Sen.* 23.

Cato married a second time the
daughter of his client Saloni-
us, and had by her, after he was eighty, (*octo-*
gesimo exaeto), a son whom he called
M. Cato Saloniānus, or Saloni-
us, from his mother's father, *Plin.* 7, 13.; *Gell.*
13, 18.; *Plutarch.* in *Cat. Maj.* This
Salonius had a son, called Marcus, who
was the father of Cato Uticensis, *Plu-*
tarch. et *Cic. Off.* 3, 16.—Cato, the Cen-
sor, is also called MAJOR, to distinguish
him from his great-grandson, who is
called CATO MINOR. Hence Cicero
calls his treatise on old age, in which
Cato the Censor is introduced as the
principal speaker, CATO MAJOR, *Cic.*
Off. 1, 42.; *Amic.* 1.

M. Porcius CATO, the great-
grandson (*pronēpos*) of Cato the Cen-
sor, lost his parents when very young,
and was brought up with his half-bro-
ther

ther Caepio, and three half-sisters, in the house of Livius Drusus, his mother's brother. From his very infancy he discovered a resolute, firm, and inflexible temper. He was slow in learning, but what he once conceived, he faithfully retained, and conquered every difficulty by perseverance. As he spurned flattery, so he scorned threatenings. Popoedius Silo, an Italian nobleman who had come to Rome to solicit for the allies the rights of citizens, and lodged at the house of Drusus, having become familiar with the boys, asked them one day to intercede with their uncle, that he would befriend their cause. Caepio gave a smile of consent; but Cato, by his silence and looks, intimated his refusal. Upon which Silo, snatching him up, carried him to the window, and threatened to throw him over, if he would not consent, holding his body out of the window, and shaking him several times. But Cato remained all the time unmoved and unconcerned, *Plutarch*. Cicero is supposed to allude to this story in the expression, *De quadrimo Catone*, Fam. 16, 22.

Sulla, the dictator, used frequently to invite Cato and his brother to his house, and to talk familiarly to them, which he did to very few. Cato was then about fourteen years old. One day, observing the heads of several great men brought in, he asked Sarpêdo, his governor, "Why does no body kill this man?" "Because," says he, "they fear him more than they hate him." "Why, then," replied Cato, "do you not give me a sword, that I may stab him, and free my country from this slavery?" Sarpêdo seeing his countenance full of anger and fury, was greatly terrified, and from that time watched him strictly, lest he should attempt something desperate, *ib.*

Cato early became acquainted with Antipater, the Stoic philosopher; and finding the principles he taught agreeable to his natural temper, cordially embraced them, and adhered to them

so steadily, that he has always been justly esteemed one of the chief ornaments of that sect, (*PERFECTUS STOICUS*, *Cic. præf. Paradox.*) The manners of the Romans being at that time very corrupt, Cato thought it requisite, in many things, to go contrary to the ordinary way of the world. Seeing, therefore, that a rich purple was most in fashion, he always wore black. He often used to go out after dinner, (which was a slight meal, and used to be taken about mid-day), without either shoes or tunic; not that he sought reputation from such peculiarities, but wished to accustom himself to be ashamed of nothing but what was really shameful, and to despise all other things which were disesteemed by the world, *Plutarch*. To this negligence of dress Horace alludes, *Ep.* 1, 19, 12. Having succeeded to an estate worth 100 talents, he turned it all into ready money, which he kept by him, that he might have it in his power to serve such of his friends as needed it. *Plutarch. ib.*

Cato married Attilia, the daughter of Sorānus, whom, on account of her misconduct, he was obliged to divorce. He after that married Marcia, the daughter of Philippus, a lady of exemplary virtue, *Plutarch*. Hence Martial puts *Catonis uxor* for *mulier castissima*, 11, 16, 1

Cato served several campaigns with great reputation. The first office he obtained from the people was that of military tribune; in which capacity he served under Rubrius, prætor of Macedonia. He took with him fifteen slaves, two freedmen, and four of his friends. These rode on horseback, but Cato always went on foot, to which hardiness he had inured himself from his youth; yet kept up with the rest, and conversed with them by turns on the way. After his arrival in the army he rendered the legion which he commanded a model for discipline; being, at the same time, equally respected and beloved by the soldiers. In his apparel, his diet, and manner of marching,

ing, he was more like a common than an officer; but in virtue, age, and wisdom, he exceeded commanders.

to always discovered the strongest on for his brother. Whilst he with the army in Macedonia, beformed that Caepio had been tal at Aenus in Thrace, though s the middle of winter, he in- y set sail in a small boat from alonica, and with the utmost ha- reached Aenus just after Caepio d. Cato, forgetting his Stoical ples, lamented the loss of his er with expressions of the deep-rief, and celebrated his funeral the greatest magnificence, *ib.*

to, having left the army, made a es through Asia, to observe the ns of that country. Being little n, and travelling with a small re, he often met with a poor recep-

But when he reached the camp mpey, who was then carrying on against Mithridates, that general, ing his consequence, received him marks of the highest respect. Af- is, the cities through which he l strove to outdo each other in ssions of honour, and in the mag- nance of their entertainments. King tarius offered him the richest pre-, but Cato accepted none of them,

to, after his return to Rome, be- nade quaestor, discharged the du- of that office with the utmost fi- r. His integrity was so conspicu- that it became proverbial among eople, if any thing unlikely or in- ble were asserted, to say, "They d not believe it though CATO lf should affirm it." In vacation as he was going to his country- in Lucania, with his books and sopers, he happened to meet a many horses and attendants, b he was informed belonged to llus Nepos, the brother-in-law of pey, who was going to Rome to himself a candidate for the tri- ship. Cato, apprehending his dan-

gerous designs, immediately returned to the city, and sued for the same of- fice, that he might oppose them. They were both chosen. Cato, having ob- served that the election of consuls was commonly determined by bribery, de- clared, "that he would accuse whom- soever he should find giving money." Yet he excepted Silanus, who was married to his sister Servilia; but ac- cused Murēna, who was not more guilty than the other. Cato was join- ed in the accusation by Sulpicius, one of the disappointed candidates. Cice- ro, then consul, defended Murēna, and in his pleading, exposed the paradox- es of the Stoic philosophers with so much humour, that he raised great laughter among the judges. Where- upon Cato said to those standing by, "What a pleasant consul we have!" *Plutarch. in Cat. Min.* Murēna was acquitted, and instead of resenting the conduct of Cato, always treated him with the greatest confidence, *ib.*— Cato, while tribune elect, *i. e.* be- fore he entered on his office, by his memorable speech in the senate, de- termined the fate of Lentulus, Cethe- gus, and the other accomplices of Ca- tiline, who were apprehended, (See CICERO). Plutarch relates, that this alone, of all Cato's speeches, was pre- served, by means of certain persons, whom Cicero had taught to take down what was said by certain abbreviations; and that this served as the first founda- tion of the art of writing short hand, *in Cat. Min.*

Metellus the tribune, with the con- currence of Caesar, pr poted a law for recalling home Pompey with his army, under pretext of preserving the city from the danger of Catiline's conspi- racy; but their real design was to deli- ver the republic into the hands of Pom- pey, and to give him absolute power. This, however, was prevented by the firmness of Cato, whom Metellus, on the day for passing the law, attacked in the forum with an armed force; but Cato persisted in his opposition, with no small danger, *Cic. Sext. 28.* till

at

at last he was extricated by the intervention of Murena the consul. Metellus thus being frustrated, fled to Pompey. (See CÆSAR.)

Next year, a. u. 692, Pompey returned from Asia, in the height of his glory. Perceiving that he could not accomplish his designs without the concurrence of Cato, he sent his friend Minutius to propose to Cato an intimate alliance with him, by marrying the eldest of Cato's two nieces himself, some say his daughters, and his son the youngest. But Cato, without hesitation, immediately answered, "Go tell Pompey that Cato is not to be gained by female influence, though otherwise I very much value his kindness. While he acts honourably and justly, he shall find in me a friendship more firm than any alliance; but I will not give hostages to Pompey's glory against my country's safety." This answer, as may be imagined, was very disagreeable to the women; and however praise-worthy in Cato, proved in the end very unfortunate to his country; for Pompey soon after formed the fatal connection with Caesar and Crassus, which gave cause to all the civil wars which followed, and finally to the destruction of the republic. All this Cato might have prevented, by yielding a little. Hence Cicero blames him for acting as if he had lived in the republic of Plato, not in the dregs of Romulus, (*tanquam in πολιτειᾷ Platonis, non tanquam in sæce Romuli*), Att. 2, 1. The remaining part of Cato's life was employed in unavailing efforts to oppose the unjust designs of the Triumvirate. The Romans, sunk in luxury, and blinded by corruption, with a very few exceptions, lent a deaf ear to all his remonstrances, Dio, 37, 57. Cato vainly endeavoured to preserve the ancient forms of the constitution, while the spirit of it was gone.

In the dispute between Lucullus and Pompey, Cato took part with Lucullus, both from a sense of justice and regard to affinity, Lucullus being married to Cato's sister, Plutarch.

When most of the nobility made a contribution (*pecunias contulerunt*) to enable Bibulus, in his suit for the consulship, to bribe as high as his competitors Lucejus and Caesar, Cato is said to have approved of it, (*ne Catone quidem abnuente eam largitionem e republica fieri*), Suet. Cæs. 19.

Caesar having got his law passed for the division of the lands of Campania among the poorer citizens, annexed a clause to it, "That all the senators should swear to defend it." This Cato long refused to do, and his admirer Favonius; but moved by the entreaties of his family, and the persuasion of his friends, among the rest of Cicero, he at last complied, Plutarch. & Cic. Sext. 28. Cato, however, still continued to oppose the laws of Caesar, on which account Caesar one day ordered him to be carried to prison; but when many of the senators followed Cato, Caesar, fearing lest such violence should raise odium, desired one of the tribunes to interpose, and liberate Cato, Dio, 38, 3; Suet. Cæs. 20; Gell. 4, 10.

A. U. 695, Clodius, when tribune, having effected the banishment of Cicero, procured a law to be passed, "That the kingdom of Cyprus should be taken from Ptolemy, and reduced into the form of a province." Cato was appointed to execute this law, in order to remove him also out of the way, that he might not thwart the unjust proceedings of Clodius, nor the views of the Triumviri, by whom Clodius was supported, Cic. Dom. 8, 20, & 25; Sext. 18, & 28; Dio, 38, 30, et 39, 22; Vell. 2, 45. Cato, though he disapproved of the proceedings of Clodius, yet accepted this office, which was imposed on him by what Cicero calls *rogatio sceleratissima*, a most wicked law, Sext. 29. and discharged it with his usual fidelity. Upon his return to Rome he was received by the people and senate with every mark of respect, Plutarch.; Flor. 3, 9. The senate decreed him an extraordinary praetorship, or that he might stand candidate

candidate for that office before the legal time, and the right of viewing the spectacles in a *toga praetexta*, or in a robe ordered with purple. But Cato would accept none of these honours, *Plutarch. ib.*; *Dio*, 39, 23.; *Val. Max.* 4, 1, 14. Cato brought from Cyprus no less a sum than 7000 talents of silver, *ib. et Lucan.* 3, 164.

Pompey and Crassus having agreed with Caesar to sue for a second consulship, to continue to him his command for other five years, and to seize for themselves the richest provinces of the empire, the only competitor that appeared against them was Domitius Ahenobarbus, who was married to Marcia, Cato's sister. But on the day of the election, Domitius and Cato, in their way to the *Campus Martius*, were attacked by the party of Pompey and Crassus, one of their attendants killed on the spot, several wounded, and the rest obliged to fly. After this Pompey and Crassus were declared consuls, *Dio*, 39, 31. Cato, still determined to oppose their measures, offered himself a candidate for the praetorship; but Pompey, by violence, artifice, and bribes, prevented his election; and Vatinius, a man of a worthless character, was chosen praetor, instead of Cato, a. u. 698. Upon which Cato, standing up in the assembly of the people, foretold, as if by inspiration, all the calamities that afterwards befel the state, and exhorted the people to beware of Pompey and Crassus, who had been guilty of such crimes, and had formed such designs, that they had reason to be afraid of Cato for their praetor. When he had ended his speech, he was followed to his house by a greater number of people than all the praetors together, *Plutarch. ib.* (*Si verè aestimare volumus, non Catoni tunc praetura, sed praeturae Cato negatus est*, *Val. Max.* 7, 5, 6.). Cato was supported in his application for the praetorship by Cicero; who soon after, through the influence of Pompey, was reconciled to Vatinius, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9, 50.

When Trebonius the tribune propo-

sed the law concerning the provinces of the consuls, Cato, opposing it with his usual firmness, was ordered to be carried to prison; but when the people followed him, listening to him as he spoke by the way, Trebonius, being alarmed, commanded him to be released. When the law was proposed concerning the continuation of Caesar's command, Cato did not address himself to the people, but to Pompey, forewarning him of what awaited himself for his present conduct. But Pompey still went on, never imagining that Caesar would change, and always confiding in his own power and good fortune, *Plutarch. in Cat. Min.*

Cato was elected praetor next year. In this office he was not more remarkable for his integrity than for his singular dress. In summer he used to sit on the tribunal without a tunic, dressed only in his *toga*, with drawers below, (*campestri sub toga sc. praetexta cinctus*), in imitation of the brazen statues of Romulus in the capitol, and of Camillus in the rostra, *Ascon. in Cic. pro Scauro, fin.*; *Val. Max.* 3, 6, 7. also without shoes: both which Plutarch blames, *in Cat. p.* 780.

The people then were so corrupted by the gifts of those who sued for offices, that many made a constant trade of selling their votes. To check this corruption, Cato persuaded the senate to make an order, that those who were elected into any office should be obliged to declare upon oath how they obtained their election. This so offended the populace, that they made an attack one day on Cato as he was coming into the forum. But Cato having got into the rostra, by his firm and steady aspect, instantly awed them into silence, *Plutarch.* literally verifying the description of Virgil, *Aen.* 1, 148. The proposed regulation, however, had such an effect, that the candidates for the tribuneship that year, agreed, that each should deposit in Cato's hands 125,000 *drachmae*, about L. 4000, to be forfeited by any of them whom Cato should judge guilty of bribery, *Cic.*

Att. 4, 15.; 2. Fr. 2, 15. Cato refused to take the money, and only required each of them to find security. On the day of election, Cato having watchfully observed all that passed, discovered one who had broken the agreement, and immediately ordered him to pay his money to the rest; but they, greatly admiring the justice of Cato, remitted the penalty, thinking the dishonour a sufficient punishment, *Plutarch*. On this occasion Cicero is said to have cried out, "O happy Cato, from whom no body dares to ask a dishonest thing!" (*O te felicem, M. Porci, a quo rem improbam petere nemo audet!*), *Plin. Praef.* Cicero declares, "That if the elections should go on freely or without bribery, (*gratis*), as was expected, that Cato alone would effect more than all the laws and courts of justice," (*plus unus Cato fuerit, quam omnes leges, omnesque iudices, ib.*). Such public confidence, however, procured Cato as much envy as reputation. Pompey, in particular, considered the increase of Cato's credit as a diminution of his own power, and therefore continually set up men to rail against him. Among these was Clodius, who now accused Cato of having embezzled part of the treasure brought from Cyprus. But Cato easily refuted this charge, by shewing, "That, without taking any thing to himself, he had brought more treasure from Cyprus alone, than Pompey, after so many wars and triumphs," *Plutarch*.

On account of the tumults which happened after the death of Clodius, Bibulus, who was a relation of Cato's, moved the senate to create Pompey sole consul, a. 701, which Cato, contrary to the expectation of all, agreed to, declaring, that any government was better than anarchy or confusion, *Plutarch*. Cato was one of the judges appointed to try Milo, and gave his vote *vivâ voce* for his acquittal, (*palam lata absolvit sententiâ*), *Vell. 2, 47.* Milo, however, being odious to Pompey, was condemned, *ib.*

Cato perceiving that the overgrown

power of Pompey and Caesar, if they agreed, would oppress the republic, or if they differed, involve it in civil wars, that he might more effectually avert both evils, stood candidate for the consulship against next year, 702. But Cato's competitors, Serv. Sulpicius and M. Marcellus, being more acceptable to the people, were preferred. Cato could not stoop to the arts of solicitation, and had offended the populace by his efforts to check bribery. Not being in the least dejected at this repulse, he the same day played at ball in the *Campus Martius*, and after dinner went to the forum, as usual, without his shoes or his tunic, and there walked about with his acquaintances, *ib.*

When some of Caesar's friends proposed in the senate, that a thanksgiving should be decreed for his victories over the Germans, Cato declared, "That Caesar ought to be delivered into the hands of those whom he had so unjustly attacked." Caesar, upon hearing this, wrote a reproachful letter against Cato, which was openly read in the senate. Whereupon Cato laid open the whole designs of Caesar from the beginning, and told the senate, "That it was not the Britons and Gauls, but Caesar himself they had to fear," *ib.*

When news was brought that Caesar had crossed the Rubicon, and was advancing with his army towards Rome, all men, even Pompey himself, acknowledged, "that Cato alone had foreseen and clearly foretold the intentions of Caesar." Cato said, "That if the senate had followed his advice, they would not now be reduced to the necessity of fearing one man, nor of depending on one man for safety." He however advised them to entrust the supreme command to Pompey; for, said he, "those who are the authors of great evils can best remove them." Cato therefore concurred in all the severe decrees against Caesar, *Caes. B. C. 1, 3, 4, & 32.* Whereas, had the constitution of the republic prevailed, both
Caesar

r and Pompey ought to have deprived of their command, or should never have obtained it. Romans, by submitting to the ed authority, first of Marius and and afterwards of Pompey and r, shewed that they were prepar servitude. The senate, and Ca- ong the rest, by swearing to sup- uch laws as those of Caesar and us, not to mention others, gave air legal means of resistance. If and the few that joined him, had ed the conduct of the virtuous lus Numidicus, they would have more consistently, and probably for the good of their country.

Dio Cassius observes took place the battle of Philippi, in reality e case long before. The contest ot for freedom, but what matter omans should serve, *Dio*, 47, 39. rmy being then mostly composed reenaries, always sided with that which they thought would pay best, (*Nulla fides pietasque viris, Istra sequuntur, Venalesque manus: ubi maxima MERCES*, *Lucan.* 10, . Liberty cannot exist in any where the great body of the : are corrupted. Caesar knew a such a state the most virtuous ts are of little avail, (*nomina va- TONES*), *Lucan.* 1, 313. Cato

Pompey, because, by doing so, ought that there was the best e for restoring liberty; but liberty equal danger from both Caesar Pompey. Cato was sensible of and followed Pompey only as the er of the senate. Thus *Lucan*, c. Cato) *ubi pendebant casus, du- re manebat, Quem mundi dominum ut civilia bella, Oderat et Magnum, is comes issit in arma, Auspicis rap- riae, ductuque senatus*, 9, 19.

o had several years before volun- given up his wife Marcia to nlius, with the consent of her

Philippus; and after the death rtenius, who left her his estate, again formally married her, that ght take care of his family; but

did not cohabit with her, *Plutarch*. *Lucan* makes Marcia come of herself, and request this of Cato, 2, 326, &c. (*Da tantum nomen inane Connubii; Li- seat tumultu scripsisti*, *CATONIS MAR- CIA*, *ib.* 342.). After this Cato is said never to have cut his hair nor shaved his beard, through grief for the cala- mities of his country, *Plutarch. et Lu- can.* *ib.* 375. The great purpose of Cato's life was to serve his country, and promote the good of mankind, (*Patrias impendere vitam; Nec sibi, sed tui genitum se eradere mundo*), *ib.* 382.

Cato had the government of Sicily assigned to him, which he might have defended, *Cic. Att.* 10, 16. but hear- ing that Pompey had abandoned Italy, he was unwilling to engage the island in a war, and therefore sailed from thence and joined Pompey at Dyrra- chium, *Plutarch*. He always gave his advice to prolong the war, in hopes that matters might be amicably settled. In a council of war he got a resolution passed, that no city that was subject to the republic should be sacked, and no Roman killed, unless in the heat of battle. Pompey at first designed to give Cato the command of his fleet, which consisted of 500 ships of war; but reflecting that as Cato's only aim was to free his country from usurpa- tion, if Caesar were conquered, Cato, with so great a force, would oblige Pompey to lay down his arms, and be subject to the laws: Pompey therefore changed his mind, and made Bibulus admiral. Cato's zeal, however, for the public good continued unabated; and he contributed greatly to the success- ful fall at Dyrrachium, which made Caesar desist from his blockade of Pom- pey and his army. Whilst others re- joiced at this success, Cato alone be- wailed the fate of his country, and cursed that destructive ambition which made so many brave Romans murder one another, *ib.*

When Pompey followed Caesar into Thessaly, he left Cato to command at Dyrrachium with only fifteen cohorts. After the overthrow at Pharsalia, Cato,

supposing that Pompey had fled to Egypt or Libya, hastened after him with all the troops he could collect. When they reached the coast of Africa they met with Sextus, Pompey's younger son, who told them of his father's death in Egypt. (According to Lucan, Cneius, the elder son of Pompey, accompanied Cato to Africa, 9, 120. whereas Appian says that he failed to Spain with Labienus, *B. C. 2, p. 482.*) All the troops declared, that after Pompey, they would follow no other leader but Cato. He therefore took upon himself the command, and marched toward the city of Cyrēnæ, which opened its gates to him, though not long before it had refused admission to Labienus, *Plutarch*. Lucan says that Cato forced his entrance into Cyrēnæ by taking the city, but did not use any severity to the inhabitants for having excluded him, (*Exclusus nullâ se vindicat irâ; Poenæque de viâis sola est, vicisse, Catoni*, ib. 208. Here being informed that Scipio, Pompey's father-in-law, had retired to King Juba, and that Varus, the governor of Africa, under Pompey, had joined them with his forces, Cato led his army, with incredible labour and difficulty, (*ingenti cum difficultate itinerum locorumque (al. aquarumque) inopia*, Vell. 2, 54.) through a sandy desert, infested with serpents. Cato all the time went on foot, at the head of his men, and never made use of any horse or carriage, (*Monstrat tolerare labores, Non jubet*,) Lucan. 9, 588.) Ever after the battle of Pharsalia, he used to sit at table; adding this to his other marks of mourning, that he never reclined, but to sleep, *Plutarch*. Lucan gives a long description of the various serpents produced in the deserts of Libya, 9, 619.—890. As a defence against this evil, Cato carried along with him some of those people called *PSYLLI*, who cured the bite of serpents, by sucking out the poison with their mouths, and had certain charms, by which they stupified and laid asleep the serpents themselves, *Plutarch. et Lucan.*

9, 890.—940. *Plutarch* says Cato was seven days in passing *fert*, *p. 787*. Strabo says thirty *libr.* Lucan says two months, (*fitis Phoebe (i. e. Luna) flammis, receptâ, Vidit arenivagum surgensque Calonem*,) 9, 940.

Cato having wintered in drew out his army, which amounted about 10,000 men. He took the affairs of Scipio and Varus in hand by reason of a misunderstanding between them; which led them to undue submissions to Juba, who treated them with great arrogance. Cato induced a reconciliation between them and Varus, and obliged Juba to treat towards them with proper respect. The army desired Cato to be their leader; but Cato yielded the command to Scipio, as being more to him in dignity; Scipio having been consul, and he only praetor, (*parere maluit*, Vell. 2, 54.) A. 482. Besides, it was thought more honourable to have a Scipio to command in Africa, and the very name gave courage to many of the soldiers, *Plutarch. Dio*, 42, 57. (*fatale Africae non num videbatur*, Flor. 2, 15.)

Scipio, having assumed the command, was inclined to spare the inhabitants of Utica, but he was deterred to raze the city, for its attack had been made by Caesar; but was prevented by Cato, who took upon himself the government of the place, *ib.* He chose the most sensible man citizens, who trafficked for a council; and deliberated with them on things of common interest, *Plutarch. Hirt. Bell. Afr.* & advised Scipio, as he had proposed to hazard a battle, but to prepare for war. Scipio, however, rejected his counsel; and when Cato proposed to make a diversion in Italy by bringing thither the troops which he had brought into Africa, Scipio rejected the project. Cato now repented having resigned the command; and told his friends, that he had but slender hopes in gen-

ich presumption and so little

Cato's apprehensions were
trified than he expected, Sci-
uba being completely defea-
Caesar at Thapsus, with the
ir camps. Cato wished to de-
ca, and had made every prepa-
quisite for supporting a long
but finding the townsmen and
his soldiers unwilling to con-
him in that resolution, he de-
to put an end to his days, that
t not fall into the hands of

He, however, was at great
conceal his intention from his

He provided ships and what
ffary for such as wished to de-
sea; he afforded money and
ngs requisite to those who in-
escape by land. He advised
ble of Utica to send speedily
e their peace with Caesar. In
ing he bathed, as usual, and
it to supper with a large com-
which he sat, as he had al-
e since the battle of Pharsalia.
friends, and the magistrates of
pped with him. After supper
erlation was carried on with
t and learning: Several philo-
questions were proposed and
: among the rest that maxim
stoics, "That the wife or
n alone is free, and that all
men are slaves." On this sub-
o spoke with so great vech-
hat every one present suspected
gn. This occasioned a pro-
ence, and the whole company
ch dejected. Cato perceiving
ged the subject of discourse.

the entertainment was over,
lled with his friends, as he used
fter supper, gave the necessary
the captains of the guard, and
to his chamber, embraced his
each of his friends, with more
al affection. Then laying him-
n, he began to read Plato's
or Dialogue concerning the
lity of the soul. Having read
book, upon looking up, he
d that his sword was not hang-

ing at the head of his bed in its usual
place; for his son had taken it away
while he was at supper. Hereupon
Cato ordered it to be brought;
and when this, after various delays,
was done, "Now," says he, "I am
master of myself." Then he took up
his book again, and, as it is reported,
read it twice over. After this he slept
so sound, that his breathing was heard
by those who were in waiting without.
About midnight he called for two of his
freedmen, and sent one of them named
Butas, to enquire if his friends were all
embarked. Butas returned in a short
time, and brought word, "That they
all were gone." Upon which Cato
laid himself down, as if to sleep out the
rest of the night, and ordered Butas
to shut the door. But after Butas went
out, he took his sword, and stabbed
himself under the breast. The wound
not being instantly mortal, with his
struggling he fell from his bed, and by
the noise alarmed his friends, who rush-
ing into the room, found him welter-
ing in his blood, with part of his bowels
fallen out, but still alive, and his eyes
fixed upon them. They were all struck
with horror. As the entrails were un-
injured, the physician tried to put them
in again, and to sew up the wound.
But Cato, coming to himself, thrust
away the physician, plucked out his
own bowels, and tearing open the
wound, immediately expired, *Plutarch*.
Appian says, that Cato's physicians
actually did put in his entrails and sew
up the wound; that Cato pretended to
be sorry for what he had done, thank-
ed his friends for having saved him,
adding, that he needed quiet, and then
laid himself down, as if to sleep. But
when his friends were gone out, being
determined not to submit to a tyrant,
(*Ne cui Catonem aut occidere liceret, aut
servare contingeret,*) he pulled off the
bandages, tore up the sewing, and for-
ced open the wound with his nails and
fingers like a wild beast; and thus ex-
pired, 2, 490. So *Dio*, 43, 11.; *Hirt*.
B. Afr. 88. (*Moribundas manus in ipso
vulnere reliquit,*) *Flor.* 4, 2, 71. (*nudas*
in

in vultus manus egit, et generosum illum contemptoremque omnis potentiae spiritum non emisit, sed ejecit,) Senec. Ep. 24. This resolute fierceness and stern inflexibility of mind is beautifully expressed by Horace in one word, *Et cuncta terrarum subacta, præter atroce animam Catonis*, Od. 2, 1, 23. So Manilius, *Inuictum devictâ morte Catonem*, 4, 87. Hence Horace celebrates the death of Cato, as a noble deed, (*Catonis nobile letum*), Od. 1, 12, 35. So Cicero, *Cato præclare, sc. perit*, Fam. 9, 18. who says, "that Cato died in such a disposition of mind that he was happy in having found a cause for quitting life, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 30*. This Cicero thinks was a just cause; but others have thought the contrary, and for the very reason which Cicero mentions: "that we ought not to leave this life without the order of the Deity, who has placed us in it," (*Vetat enim dominans illa in nobis, injussu hinc nos suo demigrare*), *Tusc. 1, 30*.

The people of Utica instantly flocked round the house, calling Cato their benefactor, and their saviour, the only free and unconquered man. Though they knew that Caesar was approaching, yet they performed Cato's funeral obsequies with the greatest magnificence, and buried him by the sea-side; where, says Plutarch, now stands his statue, holding a sword, *ib.* Hence Cato has ever since been called CATO UTICENSIS, *Dio, 43, 11*. Cato died in the forty-ninth year of his age, *Liv. Epit. 114*. Plutarch says that he was forty-eight years old, p. 794. Appian makes him about fifty, *ib.*

Caesar, having heard of the fate of Cato, is reported to have said, "Cato, I envy thee thy death, since thou hast envied me the preservation of thy life," *Plutarch. ib.* According to Dio, Caesar said that he was angry with Cato for having envied him the glory of saving his life, 43, 12. So Appian, p. 490. Caesar pardoned Cato's son, who afterwards fell fighting bravely in the battle of Philippi, *Plutarch. ib.*

Cicero, after the death of Cato wrote a book in his praise, which he called, CATO, (*Laus vel Laudatio CATONIS*), *Dio, 43, 13*; *Tacit. Ann. 4, 34*; *Appian. p. 490*. Caesar wrote an answer to it, called ANTICATO, *Dio, ib.*; *Gell. 4, 16*. divided into two parts or books, *Suet. Caes. 56*. whence Juvenal calls it DUO CAESARIS ANTICATONES, 6, 338.

M. Fabius Gallus also wrote a book in praise of Cato, *Cic. Fam. 7, 24*; as likewise Brutus, *vid. CICERO*. In the time of Vespasian, Maternus, a poet, wrote a tragedy called CATO. See MATERNUS.

Cato was the most celebrated character of his time for virtue and patriotism, *Cic. Mur. 29, & 30*; *Dio, 43, 11*; *Hirt. B. Afr. 88*; *Appian. 490*. So Plutarch, who calls him Cato, the philosopher, in *Cat. Major* *fm*. Dio represents Cato as the only upright supporter of the liberty of his country, 37, 57. Cicero, in the book which he wrote in praise of Cato, is said to have extolled him to the skies, (*Catonem coelo aequavit*), *Tacit. Ann. 4, 34*. The topics on which Cicero chiefly insisted, seem to have been the gravity and constancy of Cato; his having foreseen the things which happened, his efforts to prevent them, and his parting with life that he might not see them, *Cic. Att. 12, 4*. We may judge in what estimation Cato was held among his contemporaries by what Sallust says of him, in the contrast which he makes of the characters of Cato and Caesar; *At Catoni studium modestiae, decoris, sed maxime severitatis erat. Non divitiis cum divite, neque factione cum fastioso; sed cum strenuo virtute, cum modesto pudore, cum innocenti abstinentiâ certabat*; ESSE, QUAM VIDERI BONUS MALEBAT. *Catilin. 54*. M. Cato, — homo virtuti similissimus, et per omnia ingenio diis quam hominibus propior, qui nunquam rectè fecit, ut facere videretur, sed quia aliter facere non poterat, &c. *Vell. 2, 35*. Lucan speaks still more hyperbolically in preferring the

(*Tum me vel rigidi legant Catones*), 10, 19, 21.

Quintilian, speaking of both Catos, (*de utroque Catone*), says, *Quorum alter appellatus est SAPIENS, alter nisi creditur fuisse, vix scio, cui reliquerit hujus nominis locum*, 12, 7, 4.

CATONIĀNUS, adj. of or belonging to Cato; thus, CATONIĀNA *lingua*, the tongue of an hypocritical profligate, who pretended to imitate Cato in the strictness of his morals, *Martial*. 9, 28, 14.—CATONĪNI, -orum, the favourers of Cato; thus, *Vereor ne in Catonium*, (i. e. in Orcum vel inferos, a *κατω*. infra), *Catoninos*, (sc. praecepit vel agat Caesar), *Cic. Fam.* 7, 25.

C. CATO, the grandson of Cato, the censor, and of Paulus Aemilius; the son of the sister of P. Scipio Africanus, the younger, a tolerable orator, *Cic. Br.* 28. who was consul, a. 640; and afterwards being condemned for extortion, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 10. by the Mamilian law, *Cic. Br.* 34. lived in exile at Tarraco, *Cic. Balb.* 11.

C. CATO, of the same family with Cato *Uticensis*; said to be a young man void of prudence, *Cic. 2. Fr.* 1, 2, 5. which he shewed by his conduct, *ib.* Being created tribune, a. 697. he keenly opposed the restoration of King Ptolemy, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 2, &c. and proposed a law for recalling Lentulus Spinther from his government of Cilicia, *ib.* 4, & 5. At the instigation of Pompey and Crassus, *Dio*, 39. 27. et 28. he attempted to hinder the election of magistrates, because he was not permitted by the consuls to hold any assemblies of the people for promulgating his pernicious laws, (*Cic. 2. Fr.* 2, 6.; *Liv. Epit.* 105. He was next year brought to a trial, but was acquitted, *Cic. Att.* 4, 15, et 16.—*Familia CATONIĀNA*, the slaves of C. Cato, i. e. gladiators and *bestiarii*, whom he had purchased, but was obliged to sell, because he could not support them, *Cic. 2. Fr.* 2, 6.

Valerius CATO, a grammarian, the friend of Catullus, *Catull.* 56, 1. who was attended by a number of scholars,

and of the highest rank. He was esteemed an excellent teacher, particularly for such as had a turn for poetry, *Suet. Gram.* 2, et 11.

C. (al. Q.) Valerius CATULLUS, a celebrated poet, born at Verona, a. u. 667, of a respectable family. His father Valerius was the friend of Julius Caesar, who used to lodge at his house, *Suet. Caes.* 73. Catullus, though not opulent, appears to have possessed a moderate fortune. He speaks of Sirmio, a beautiful peninsula in the lake Benacus, as his property, 31, 12. He went with Memmius, the Praetor to Bithynia; but derived very little advantage from that expedition, c. 10, 8, &c. In his way thither, when he reached Troas, he lost his brother, whom he often laments with great tenderness, c. 64, 5, &c. 67, 18, 90, &c. 99, 1, &c. Upon his return he consecrated his ship to Castor and Pollux, 4, 26. Catullus usually resided at Rome, 67, 34. and occasionally at Verona, *ib.* 27. His genius procured him the friendship of many persons of the first distinction; such as Manlius Torquatus, whose favours he gratefully acknowledges, c. 67, v. 41, 66, &c. and upon whose marriage he wrote a beautiful epithalamium, c. 60.; Cicero, c. 49.; Calvus, an orator and poet, 53, 3. et 94, 2.; Cornelius Nepos, to whom he dedicated his book, 1, 2. et 100, 3.; Cornificius, 38, 1.; Asinius Pollio, then a young man of great wit and humour, 12, 6, &c.; Alphēnus Varus, 30. and several others.

Catullus wrote bitter invectives against those whose conduct he disapproved of, in Iambic and Phalaccian verse of eleven syllables, (*versus Hendecasyllabi*); against Mamurra, Gellius, Vatinius, Vettius, Cominius, &c.; nor did he spare even Caesar, whom he lashes severely under the name of Romulus, for his profligacy and other crimes, c. 29, 5, &c.; *Plin.* 36, 6. But upon making his acknowledgment, Caesar generously pardoned him, and visited his father (at Verona, when he happened to pass that way) in the same

stendly manner as formerly, (*bof-
patris ejus, ficut confueverat, uti
auit*), Suet. Caef. 73.

y of the poems of Catullus are
on amorous subjects, and some
n disgust a modest reader by
idelicacy: but this was owing
gross taste of the times, when
positions of this sort obscenity
t merely tolerated, but even
led. Hence Catullus says, "that
rals of a poet ought not to be
ed from the nature of his ver-
*Nam castum esse decet pium poetam
verficulos nihil necesse est: Qui
ique habent salem ac leporem, Si
lliculi, ac parum pudici*, 16, 5.
Ovid justifies himself by the ex-
of Catullus, *Trist.* 2, 427.; so
, 1, *praef.* and the younger
bserves, *Scimus—hujus opusculi
mmatis nempe versibus Hende-
is scripti) illam esse verissimam*
Ep. 4, 14.—The favourite mis-
f Catullus was called Clodia,
he celebrates under the name of
1, c. 5, 1. et 7, 2, &c.; *Mea*
2, 1. 3, 3, &c.; which name he
osed to have given her in ho-
Sappho, a native of the island
, (*Lesbia*).

llus was a perfect master of
eek language, and translated
two of his most beautiful poems
t from Sappho, and the 65th
Callimachus; for which reason
upposed to be called doctus,
, *Ovid. Amor.* 3, 9, 62.; *Mar-*
73, 8. et 14, 10.; *Tibull.*
Martial says, that Catullus re-
as much honour on Verona as
did on Mantua, *ib.* 195. et 10,

Thus Ovid, *Mantua Virgilio
Verona Catullo*, *Amor.* 3, 15,
ullus is commonly joined with
because their poems were si-
Horat. Sat. 1, 10, 19.; *Ovid.*
9, 62.; *Plin. Ep.* 1. 16.; et 4, 27.
elder Pliny mentions Catullus
untryman, (*conterraneus*) *Praef.*
otes him in different places with
pprobation, 28, 2. et 36, 6. &
17, 6 f. 21. (in the last passage

the best editions have Q. Catullus) :
so the younger Pliny, *Ep.* 1, 16, &c.
Quintilian also quotes Catullus sever-
ral times, 1, 5, 8 et 20. 6, 3, 18. 9,
3, 16, &c.; but does not give him so
high a character as some others, and
what he says of him is somewhat ob-
scure. He allows him genius, (*cujus sc.*
iambi acerbitas in Catullo, &c.) 10, 1,
96. but ascribes to him insanity, 11,
1, 38. In this last passage he does
not name him, but simply calls him
aliquis poetarum. Martial often men-
tions Catullus with the greatest respect,
2, 71, 3. 5, 5, 6, &c. and reckoned it
an honour to be ranked next to him,
(*uno minor Catullo*), 10, 78, 16.—The
poem of Catullus most celebrated by
the ancients is that on the death of
Lesbia's sparrow, c. 3. thus Juvenal,
6, 7. So Martial, who calls this poem
PAS SER, 1, 8, 3. et 7, 13, 3. 11, 7,
16. Catullus is ranked by Quintilian a-
mong the Iambic poets, 10, 1, 96. and
there is extant one poem of his (c. 25.)
in Iambic verse, consisting of se-
ven feet, and a caesura, (*versus Iam-
bicus tetrameter catalectic*); so that the
boast of Horace, when he says, *Parios
ego primus Iambos Ostendi Latio*, must
be restricted to his first introducing
at Rome the Iambic verse of Archi-
lochus, a native of the island Paros,
Ep. 1, 19, 23.

Catullus is said to have died in the
prime of life, when only about thirty
years of age, *Euseb. Chronic.* ; but if he
was born in the 667th year of Rome,
as the same author says, he must have
been at least forty years old: for he
mentions the consulship of Vatinius,
c. 52. which was in the year 707.—
Some suppose that Catullus lived to a
great age, so as to be familiar with
Virgil; from these words of Martial,
*Sic forsitan tener ausus est Catullus Magna
mittere passerem Maroni*: But Martial
here means, "That perhaps Catullus
would have ventured to send his poem
on the death of Lesbia's sparrow to
Virgil," (if they had been contempora-
ry, as he (Martial) presumes to send
his poems to Silius Italicus: thus e-

qualling Bilius to Virgil, and himself to Catullus), 4, 14, 13.

CATULLIANA *bassa*, as many kisses as Catullus asked from Lesbia, *Marital*, 11, 7, 14. *et* 6, 34, 7. *Catull. e.* 5.

CATULUS, a surname of the *Lutatii* or *Lustatii*.

C. *Lutatus* CATULUS, consul a. 652; who defeated the Carthaginian fleet at the islands called *ÆOLÆTES*, near Lilybæum, and put an end to the first Punic war, *Liv. Epit.* 19. (G. 237).

Q. *Lutatus* CATULUS, the colleague of Marius in his fourth consulship, a. 652. a man of distinguished merit, *Cic. Arch.* 3. yet twice disappointed of the consulship, *Cic. Plane.* 3. *Mur.* 17. He shared with Marius the glory of defeating the Cimbri, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 19. and, with the assistance of Sulla, his lieutenant-general, was thought to have contributed most to the celebrated victory over that people, *Plutarch. in Sull. p.* 460. Catulus, with part of the spoils taken from the Cimbri, (*de manubiis Cimbricis*), built a portico on the area where the house of M. Fulvius Placcus, who was slain with C. Gracchus, had stood, *Cic. Dom.* 38; *Val. Max.* 6, 3, 1. which is hence called *MONUMENTUM CATULI*, *Cic. Ferr.* 4, 57. He also placed two statues in the temple of Fortune, *Plin.* 34, 8. In the political contest betwixt Marius and Sulla, Catulus supported Sulla. On which account Marius having returned from banishment, doomed Catulus to death; and when the friends of Catulus interceded for his life, he answered in a passion, "Let him die," (*MORIATUR*); which he repeated several times, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 19. Catulus put an end to his days, by shutting himself up in a room newly plastered, with a fire in it, a. u. 666, *Cic. Or.* 3, 3; *Plutarch. in Mar.*; *Appian. B. C. p.* 395; *Vell.* 2, 22; *Flor.* 3, 2. Cicero thought so highly of this Catulus, that he calls him a second Laelius, *Tusc.* 5, 19. He was remarkable for the purity of his language, and the sweetness of his pro-

nunciation. He left behind him several orations; also memoirs of his consulship and of his exploits, written in the manner of Xenophon, *Cic. Brut.* 35. He likewise amused himself in writing amorous verses, *Pha. Ep.* 3, 3; *Gell.* 19, 9. He was intimate with the poet A. Furius, *Cic. ibid.* and a great admirer of Roscius, the play-actor, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 28.

Q. *Lutatus* CATULUS, the son of the former, in his youth was misled by luxury and the love of pleasure, but in after life became one of the most distinguished characters of his time, *Val. Max.* 6, 9, 5. He was consul the year in which Sulla died, a. 675, and, with the assistance of Pompey, successfully resisted the attempts of his colleague Lepidus to rescind the laws of Sulla, *Cic. Cat.* 3, 10; *Phuarch. in Pomp.*—Vid. *LEPIDUS*.—Catulus and Pompey, after their victory, behaved with great moderation, (*victricis pace contenti fuerunt*), *Flor.* 3, 23. In the year 683, Catulus was named Prince of the Senate by the censors L. Gellius and Cn. Lentulus, *Dis.* 36, 13; *Aston. in Cic. in Tog. Candid.* and next year dedicated the temple of Jupiter, which had been burnt down in the time of Sulla, a. 670, *Liv. Epit.* 98; *Cic. Ferr.* 4, 31. Suetonius mentions a wonderful dream which Catulus, on this occasion, is said to have had concerning the future success of Augustus, then a boy, *Aug.* 94. So *Dis.* 45, 1. But Augustus was not born till five or six years after this, in the consulate of Cicero, *Vid. OCTAVIUS*. A decree of the senate was made, after Cæsar defeated Scipio and Juba in Africa, that the name of Catulus should be erased from the Capitol, and the name of Cæsar should be inscribed in its place, *Dis.* 43, 14. But this decree seems never to have been executed. For we learn from Tacitus, that the name of *Lutatus* Catulus remained on the Capitol till it was again burnt down, in the time of Vitellius, *Hist.* 3, 72; *Plutarch. Poplic. p.* 104. Hence, *Sic ludent Catuli vilia templa fener*, old men

prefer

the mean temple of Catulus to a magnificent temple then lately built by Domitian, *Martial*. 5, 10. The on reading here is, *Julia templa*, commentators interpret variously. Tacitus says, that Sulla's not to dedicate this temple was the thing wanting to complete his reign, *ib.* Pliny makes Sulla acknowledge this himself, 7, 43. Catulus was opposed both the Gabinian law in favour of Pom-
Dio, 36, 13, &c.; *Cic. Manil.* 17, Catulus was made censor with C. a. 688, but not agreeing to it, they soon resigned that office, *ib.* in *Craſ.*

meeting of the senate being called on account of Caesar's having added the trophies of Marius in the Capitol, Catulus said, that Caesar now attacked the constitution of the republic, by mines, but by open battery, *Plut. in Craſ.* Some time after, Catulus was defeated by Caesar in his suit for the office of PONTIFEX MAXIMUS, *Cat.* 49. After the suppression of Catiline's conspiracy, Catulus, in a full meeting of the senate, begged on Cicero the honourable title of FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY, (*Me- tulus, princeps hujus ordinis, et aucto- rifici consilii, frequentissimo senatu in patriae nominavit*), *Cic. Pis.* 3, who sat as judges or jurymen on appeal of Clodius having desired from Clodius a guard to protect them from the insolence of the mob, Catulus going to meet one of them after the acquittal of Clodius, which had been obtained by the most shameful means, asked him, "What the justification by desiring a guard? Were afraid of being robbed of the money which Clodius had given them?" *ib.* 1, 16; *Senec. Ep.* 97. Catulus soon after, in an advanced age, through life, was a zealous supporter of the aristocratic party. Cicero says speaks in the highest terms of the character of Catulus, *Manil.* 17, 18; *Fam.* 9, 15. *et alibi passim*, engaged him to Pompey, *Off.* 1, 22.

CATULIANA *Minerva*, an image of Minerva made by Eupranor, and placed by Catulus below the temple of Jupiter in the Capitol, when he dedicated it, *Plin.* 34, 8 f. 19 n. 16.

CECROPS, -*ōpis*, commonly reckoned the first king of Athens, (*G.* 418.); whence *Cecropidae*, -*arum*, the Athenians; *Cecropis*, -*idis*, f. an Athenian woman; *Cecropius*, -*a*, -*um*, Athenian, *ib.*

CELĒNO, -*ūs*, f. one of the Harpies, called *Dira*, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 211; *infelix vates*, the prophets of unhappy events, *ib.* 245.—¶ 2. Also one of the PLEIADS, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 173.

CELĒUS, -*i*, king of Eleusis, who hospitably entertained Ceres, the goddess of corn; in return for which she taught his son Triptolemus the art of husbandry, (*G.* 360.)

CELMIS, -*is*, voc. *Celmī*, v. -*mus*, -*i*, one of the *Idæi Dætyli*, who attended on Jupiter when a child. He was converted into an adamant, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 281.

CELŌTES, -*is*, a painter of Teios, *Quintil.* 2, 13, 13.

Aurelius Cornelius CĒLŌSŪS, an author, who flourished in the time of Tiberius. He wrote on different subjects, rhetoric, husbandry, the military art, and medicine, *Quintilian.* 12, 11, 24. His book on medicine is still extant, and justly held in the highest esteem. Quintilian reckons him a man only of moderate genius, *ib.* but allows him not to have been void of elegance, (*non sine cultu ac nitore*), *ib.* 1, 124. Celsus was not a physician by profession, but studied medicine as a branch of useful knowledge, and derived the materials of his book from other authors, chiefly from Hippocrates; whence he is sometimes called the *Latin Hippocrates*, and, from the beauty of his style, the *medical Cicero*.

CELSUS *Albinovanus*, a companion of Tiberius Claudius Nero, in his expedition to the east, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 8, 1, whom Horace accuses of plagiarism, *ib.* 1, 3, 15.

Julius CELSUS, the author of commentaries

mentaries concerning the life of Caesar, who is supposed to have lived in the 6th century.

CENSORINUS, a learned grammarian, the author of a valuable little book, *de Die Natali*, now extant, which he published a. u. 991, as we learn from himself, *c.* 17, & 21.

CEPARIUS, one of the associates of Catiline, *Cic. Cat.* 3, 6.

CEPHALUS, the husband of Procris, beloved by Aurora, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 665; *Art. Am.* 3, 687. (See *G.* p. 421.)

CEPHEUS, (-*eos*, vel -*ei*; acc. -*ea*, voc. -*eu*, abl. -*eo*), a king of Aethiopia, the father of Andromeda, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 670. *ad fin.* et 5. *ini.*; adj. **CEPHĒYUS**, *Cephēia arva*, the territories of Cepheus, *ib.* 4, 669. (See *G.* p. 396.) — **CEPHĒNI proceres**, the nobles of Cepheus, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 763. but this verse is thought to be spurious. Gen. plur. *Cephēnūm*, for *Cephēnorum*, *Id.* 5, 1, & 97. in *Ibin.* 556. more properly however **CEPHĒNUM**, from **CEPHĒNES**, the ancient name of the Aethiopians, as of the Persians, *Herodot.* 7, 61.

CEPHISSUS, vel *Cephīsus*, -*i*, the god of the river of that name, and father of Narcissus by the nymph Liriopē, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 342. whence Narcissus is called **CEPHISSIUS**, *ib.* 351.

CERAUNUS, a surname of Ptolemy, the second king of Egypt, *Justin.* 24, 1. — ¶ 2. A name which Clearchus, tyrant of Heraclea in Pontus, gave to his son, in contempt of Jupiter's thunder, (*κεραυνος*), *Id.* 16, 5.

CERBERUS, a dog that was supposed to guard the entrance of the infernal regions, (*Fanitor Orci*), *Virg. Aen.* 8, 296. represented as having three heads, (*triceps*), *Virg. Aen.* 6, 417. Horace gives him an hundred heads, calling him *Bellua centiceps*, the hundred-headed monster, *Od.* 2, 13, 34; adj. **CERBERĒUS**; *Os Cerbereum*, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 501.

CERCYON, -*ēnis*, f. the son of Vulcan, *Hygin.* 38, & 158. a noted robber, that infested the country round Eleusis, and used to kill those whom he vanquished in wrestling, *Pausan.* 1,

39. slain by Theseus, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 439; adj. **CERCYONĒUS**, *Id.* in *Ibin.* 412.

CERELLIA, v. *Caerellia*, a lady fond of books and philosophy, *Cic. Att.* 13, 21. and on that account familiar with Cicero, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 72; *Att.* 15, 1. 12, 51. et 14, 19; *Quintil.* 6, 3, 112. whence Calenus imputes to him (very improbably) an improper intimacy with her, tho' she was seventy years of age, much older than himself, *Dio.* 46, 18.

CERES, -*ēris*, f. the goddess of corn, often put for corn, (See *G.* 360.); adj. **CEREĀLIS**, -*e*. *Tum Cererem corruptam undis Cerealiaque arva expediunt*, they bring out corn spoiled by the waves, and instruments for grinding, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 181. *Larga Ceres*, great plenty of corn, *Lucan.* 3, 347. *Munera Cerealia*, bread, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 121.

CĒTHĒGUS, the surname of a very ancient family of the *Cornelii*.

M. CETHEGUS, called *Suadæ Medulla*, the marrow of persuasion, *Cic. Sen.* 14. the first who was esteemed eloquent at Rome. He flourished in the time of the Second Punic war, *Cic. Brut.* 15.

C. CETHEGUS, the associate of Catiline, *Juvenal.* 2, 27, et 2, 287.

CETO, -*ūs*, the daughter of Pontus and Terra, the wife of Phorcys, and mother of the Gorgons, *Lucan.* 9, 645.

CEYX, -*ycis*, the son of Lucifer, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 272. and husband of Alcyonē, (See *G.* 444.)

CHABRIAS, -*ae*, an Athenian general who defeated the Lacedæmonians in a naval battle, *Nep.* 12. — *Chabriae castra*, a place in Egypt near Pelusium, *Plin.* 5, 12 f. 14.

CHAERĒA, the name of a young man in Terence's play called the *Eumichus*.

CHALCIOPĒ, -*ae*, the wife of Phryxus, and sister of Medea, *Val. Flac.* 6, 479; *Ovid. Ep.* 17, 232.

CHARICLĪTUS, the commander of the Rhodian fleet, *Liv.* 37, 23.

CHARILĀUS, a principal citizen of Palaepolis, who gave up that city to Publius Philo, the Roman commander, *Liv.* 8, 25.

ARĪTES, -um, the three graces, a, Thalia, and Euphrosynē, *Semef.* 1, 4.; *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 909. **[ARON**, -onis, the ferryman of infernal regions, (*portitor infero-* who transported in his boat the of the dead over the river Styx cheron, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 298.; adj. *neae scrobes*, openings in the (*spiracula*), which emit a dead-our, as the *grotto del Cano* near s, *Plin.* 2, 93 f. 95.

ARONDAŚ, -ae, a native of Ca-the famous legislator of Thurii, *7. p.* 171.)

ARŌPUS, a chief man of Epire, ly to the Romans, *Liv.* 32, 6, who sent his son to be educa-Rome, *Liv.* 43, 5.

ERSĪPHRON, -ōnis, the chief ar-t of the temple of Diana at E-s, *Plin.* 36, 14 f. 21.

ILLO, -ōnis, a philosopher of La-mon; one of the Seven Wise of Greece, who is said to have of joy, upon hearing that his ad been victorious at the Olym-mes. Three of Chilo's maxims inscribed in golden letters in the e of Delphi. 1. Know thyself. efire nothing too much. 3. Mi-is the companion of debt and *Plin.* 7, 32.

IIMAERA, the name of a poe-monster, which breathed forth i, resembling in the fore part a in the middle a goat, and in the r part a serpent, *Lucr.* 5, 902.; *Met.* 9, 646.

IONE, -es, the name of a woman, d from snow, *Martial.* 3, 34.— A daughter of Aquilo, and the er of Eumolpus, by Neptune, . 157.; who is hence called *ides*, -ae, *Ovid. Pont.* 3, 3, 41.

¶ 3. Also a nymph beloved by ury and Apollo at the same *Ovid. Met.* 11, 300, &c.—¶ ie daughter of Daedalion, and er of Autolycus by Mercury, and ilammon by Apollo: slain by Di-or her presumption, in preferring f to that goddess, *Ovid. Met.* 11,

—327.

CHIRŌN, -ōnis, the most celebrated of the Centaurs, the son of Saturn and Philŷra; hence called *Philŷrides*, -ae, *Virg. G.* 3, 550.; *Petron.* 2, 1, 60.; remarkable for his skill in herbs; whence **CHIRŌNION**, -i, n. an herb called from his name, *Plin.* 25, 4 f. 13.; and *Chironia*, -ae, f. a kind of vine, *Id.* 25, 4 f. 16. From his be-ing half man and half horse, he is call-ed *Geminus*, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 631.; and *Semifer*, *ib.* 634. Being converted in-to a constellation, he was called **SA-GITTARIUS**, (*G.* 439.)

CHLOE, -es, the name of a girl in Horace, *Od.* 3, 9, 9.

CHLORIS, the daughter of Amphi-on, and wife of Neleus, by whom the had Nestor, and other sons, *Hygin.* 10. —¶ 2. Also the Goddess of flow-ers, called likewise *Flora*, *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 195, &c.

CMOROEBUS, one who voluntarily devoted himself to death, to free Thebes from a pestilence, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 221, et 6, 286.

CHOERĪLUS, a poet noted for his unpolished and ridiculous verses; yet a favourite of Alexander the Great, *Ho-rat.* 2, 1, 232.

CHREMES, -ētis, v. *Chrenis*, the name of an old man in Terence.

CHRESTUS, one who instigated the Jews to make disturbances at Rome in the time of Claudius, which occasion-ed their expulsion from that city, *Suet. Cl.* 25.

CHRISTUS, (i. e. *unŷus*), a name of our Saviour, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 97. *Christiānus*, a follower or disciple of Christ; a name first given at Antioch to those who professed to be Chris-tians, *Acts* 11, 26. among the hea-thens, denoting criminality rather than respect, *Plin. ib.*

CHRYSEIS, -idis, the daughter of Chryses, the priest of Apollo; the mistress of Agamemnon, (*G.* 406.)

CHRYSIPPUS, a Stoic philosopher, born at Soli in Cilicia, (*Solenŷis Ci-līx*); *Cic. Orat.* 1, 12. called by Zeno the Epicurean, through contempt, **CHĒSIPPUS**, *Id. Nat. D.* 1, 34.—

¶ 2.

¶ 2. Also a freedman of Cicero's, who on account of his bad behaviour was again reduced to servitude, *Cic. Att.* 7, 2, et 11, 2.

CHRYSIS, *-idis*, a courtesan in Terence.

CHRYSOGONUS, a favourite freedman of Sulla's, *Cic. Ver.* 1, 56; *Rosc. Am. passim.*; *Plin.* 35, 18.—¶ 2. A noted singer, *Juvenal.* 6, 74.

C. CICERO, originally the secretary of Scipio Africanus, *Liv.* 41, 26. but afterwards, being made praetor, *ib.* 33, triumphed over the Corsicans, *ib.* 42, 7, & 21.

CICERO, *-onis*, the surname of a branch (*familia*) of the *Gens Tullia*, said to have been derived from the founder of the family being remarkable for cultivating vetches, *Plin.* 18, 3; or from an excrescence on the tip of his nose, resembling a vetch, (*cicer*), *Plutarch.* *Cic.* p. 861. to which Calenus alludes, *Dio*, 46, 18.—ennobled by M. Tullius Cicero, the most eloquent of the Romans: adj. CICE-
RONIĀNUS.

M. Tullius CICERO was born at Arpinum, a. u. 647. (*Q. Servilio Caepione et C. Atilio Serrano Cos.*) *Gell.* 15, 28. on the third of January, (*iii. Non. Jan.*) *Cic. Att.* 7, 5, et 13, 42.; in the same year with Pompey, and the year after the first consulship of Marius, whom Cicero calls his countryman, (*municipem suum*), as being also a native of Arpinum, *Post Redū. ad Quir.* 8.

Cicero was descended from an ancient family of equestrian rank, *Cic. Leg.* 2, 1, & 2. none of which had ever obtained any curule magistracy; whence Cicero often calls himself a new man, (*novus homo*). So *Sallust.* *Cal.* 23. Cicero, as being the first-born of the family, received the *praenomen* of his father and grandfather, MARCUS. His mother's name was HELVIA, of a noble family, *Plutarch.* in *Cic.*; who had a sister married to Aculeo, a Roman knight, distinguished for his knowledge in the civil law, *Cic. Or.* 2, 1. It is remarkable that Cicero nowhere speaks of his mother,

But his brother Quintus has left a story of her, which shows her attention as a good housewife: "that she used to seal her wine casks, the empty as well as the full, that when any of them were found empty and unsealed, she might know that they had been emptied by stealth," *Cic. Fam.* 16, 26. a kind of theft then usual in great families, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 133.

Cicero's grandfather was living at the time of his birth, and appears to have been a man of considerable abilities and influence in his country, *Cic. Leg.* 2, 1, et 3, 16. His father was a wise and learned man, but being of an infirm constitution, spent his life in the study of letters, *Cic. Leg.* 2, 1; and devoted his chief attention to the education of his sons, *Cic. Or.* 2, 1. Cicero and his brother Quintus were brought up with their cousins the sons of Aculeo, according to the directions of the celebrated orator Crassus, and by those very masters whom Crassus himself was in use to employ, *Cic. Or.* 2, 1. They were first taught the Greek language, a method then universally observed, *Suet. Rhet.* 2.; and which Quintilian, even in his time, recommends, (*A Graeco sermo puerum incipere malo; quia Latinus ad nobis nolentibus se praebet*, 1, 1, 12.)

The Latins, before the time of Cicero, were so rude and ignorant, that Crassus, when censor, prohibited them from teaching rhetoric, *Cic. Or.* 3, 24. The first noted Latin teacher of that art at Rome was Plotius, in the latter times of Crassus, *Quintil.* 2, 4. f. *Suet. Contr.* 2. *prooem.* He was much resorted to, and young Cicero expressed a great desire of becoming his scholar; but was controuled by the authority of very learned men, who preferred the Greek teachers *Suet. Rhet.* 2. Cicero is said to have made so rapid progress in learning, that from the accounts of him which his school fellows carried home, their parents were often induced to visit the school, for the sake of seeing a youth of so surprising talents, *Plutarch.* Among Cicero's
other

teachers was the poet Archias, whose instructions he acknowledged with gratitude that he had derived the greatest advantage, *Cic. 1, & 7.*

After having finished his puerile studies, and having assumed the dress of a man, (*toga virili sumptâ*), was induced by his father to Scaevola, a lawyer, the principal lawyer, as a statesman, of that age, that he might derive knowledge from his experience and conversation; and afterwards applied himself to Scaevola, a high-priest, a man equally distinguished for his probity and skill in the law. *Amic. 1.* He, at the same time, attended the pleadings of the best lawyers in the courts of justice, and collected speeches of the magistrates to read to the people. He also applied great diligence to his private studies at home, after the manner which he afterwards fully describes in the person of Scipio, *Or. 1, 34.* In the Italian campaign under Pompey, Strabo, the consul, *Phil. 12, 11.* Under Sulla, *Plutarch in Cic. et in 1, 33. et 2, 30.* But perceiving the republic running into faction, he left the army, and returned to his studies; which, during the convulsions that followed, he ardently pursued with the assistance of the best masters, (*Hoc tempore omni, noctes, in omnium doctrinarum meditabatur*), *Br. 90.* He studied philosophy under Philo, the chief of the academy at Athens; and rhetoric under Molo of Rhodes, a distinguished teacher, both of whom he met at Rome, *ib. 89.* He had a house with him Diodotus, the same as his preceptor in various parts of his education, but particularly in logic; with all this attention to philosophical studies he never suffered a day without some exercise in oratory, chiefly that of declaiming, in which his fellow students, often Greek than in Latin, *ib. 9.* Nor did he neglect his poetical studies: he now wrote a poem in praise

of Marius. *Leg. 1, 1.*; and translated into Latin verse ARATUS on the appearances of the heavens, *Nat. D. 2, 41.* He also translated a book of Xenophon's, called *Oeconomicus*, *Off. 2, 24.* At this time too he is thought to have written his two books *DE INVENTIONE*, *Cic. Or. 1, 2.* (*quot sc. libros adolescenti sibi clafpos ipse diceret*), *Quinctil. 3, 1, 20.*

Thus accomplished, Cicero appeared as a pleader at the bar. At the age of twenty-six he defended the cause of P. QUINTIUS, *Gell. 15, 28*; but this was not the first in which he was engaged, *Cic. Quint. 1.* Next year he undertook the defence of S. ROSCIUS of Ameria, (*Amerinus*); accused of parricide, which he says was the first public or criminal cause in which he was concerned, *Br. 90.* Cicero gained so great honour, by procuring the acquittal of Roscius, in opposition to the influence of Sulla, that he was henceforth looked on as an advocate of the first class, and equal to the most important causes, *ib. et Off. 2, 14.*

After being employed for two years in pleading causes, on account of bad health, (*Plutarch says from an apprehension of Sulla's resentment*), Cicero travelled into Greece and Asia, *Cic. Br. 91.* He staid six months at Athens with Antiochus, the principal philosopher of the old academy; and exercised himself in oratory with Demetrius of Syria, an eminent rhetorician. After this he traversed the whole of Asia, conversing with the most distinguished orators of the country, and repeating with them his rhetorical exercises. At Rhodes he again placed himself under Apollonius Molo, (*se Apollonio Moloni Rhodi formandum ac velut recogendum dedit*, *Quinctil. 12, 6, 7.*) whom he had formerly attended at Rome, *Cic. Br. 91.* (*Plutarch says, by mistake, under Apollonius, the son of Molo, in vita Cic.*); who after hearing Cicero declaim before him, is reported to have deplored the fortune of Greece, because Cicero

was about to transfer the glory of eloquence from the Greeks to Rome, *ib.*

Cicero returned to his native country, after an absence of two years, greatly improved in bodily strength, and in his manner of speaking, *Cic. Br. 91, f.*

The two most distinguished Roman orators at that time were Cotta and Hortensius, whom Cicero was ambitious of rivalling, particularly the latter, *ib. 92.* Among the chief causes which he pleaded the year after his return, was that of Q. Roscius, the famous comedian, *ib.*

Cicero, next year, a. u. 678, when thirty-one years old, obtained the quaestorship, while Cotta was consul, and Hortensius aedile, *Cic. Br. 92.; Pis. 1.* It fell to the lot of Cicero to act as quaestor in the western part of Sicily, under Sex Peducaeus, the praetor, *Cic. Br. 92.; Afcon. in Cic.* Here he behaved with so much integrity and prudence, that his conduct was highly approved, *Plutarch.* Upon his return to Italy, he expected that every body would be full of his praises, and was extremely mortified to find, that an acquaintance he met with at Puteoli, did not even know that he had been absent from Rome, *Cic. Planc. 26. et Plutarch. in Cic.*

Five years after, being quaestor, Cicero was unanimously elected aedile, *Cic. Br. 92.; Pis. 1.* in his 37th year; in which year Hortensius was consul. Cicero, after his election, and before he entered on his office, undertook, at the request of the Sicilians, the prosecution of VERRES, *Cic. Caecil. 1, &c. Verr. 5, 14.* (See VERRES.) Cicero, while aedile, is supposed to have defended FONTEIUS and CAECINA.

Two years after his edileship, Cicero was created praetor, *Cic. Manil. 1.*

The *comitia* had been put off by violent dissensions between the senate and people, concerning some popular laws, proposed by C. Cornelius, a tribune, *Afcon. in Cic. pro Cornel.* Two different assemblies, convened for the

choice of praetors, had been dissolved on account of some informality; and it was only in the third *comitia* that the election was legally effected. This, however, served to show the great affection of the people to Cicero. For he was declared every time the first praetor by the suffrages of all the centuries, (*ter praetor primus centuriis cunctis renunciatus est*), *Cic. Manil. 1.* It fell to Cicero's lot to preside in trials for extortion and rapine, (*de pecuniis repetundis*), *Cic. Cornel. 1.; Rabir. Post. 4.* In the capacity of a judge he acted with great justice and integrity. *Plutarch.*

Cicero, while praetor, delivered his first speech to the people from the *Rostra*, in defence of the MANILIAN LAW, *Manil. 1.* for conferring on Pompey the command of the Mithridatic war, and of all the Roman armies in Asia, *Patero, 2, 33.* (See POMPEIUS.)—This oration is still extant, and commendable rather for its eloquence, than just reasoning. It was alleged, that Cicero delivered it to gain the favour of Pompey, and of the popular party which supported Pompey, *Dio, 36, 2.* though he himself solemnly declares the contrary, *Manil. 24.* Whatever be in this, it is certain, that the bestowing on Pompey such extraordinary power proved in the end fatal to the republic, as well as to Cicero himself.—Cicero, during his praetorship, also defended the cause of Cluentius. At the expiration of his office he would not accept of any foreign province, *Cic. Muren. 20.* but chose rather to remain at Rome, in order to canvass for the consulship, the great object of his ambition, during the two years which it was necessary should intervene between the praetorship and that office. In this interval his correspondence with ATTICUS commenced, *Cic. Att. 1, 1.* Nepos says, it continued from his consulship to the end of his life, in *Vita Attici. 16.* But several letters of the first book to Atticus were written before his

alship. None of his letters and FAMILIARES, written before that time, are now extant.

He was made consul in his forty-r, the age required by law for the, *Cic. Phil.* 5, 17. He was a new man, i. e. not a noble man, obtained that dignity for forty imputing from the first consul Marius, *Cic. Rull.* 1, 2. He was opposed by six noble competitors. One of these was Catiline, supported in the interest of Crassus and Caesar, and others of the nobility, *Ascon. in Tog. cand.* Catiline had never before been brought to a charge of extortion (*repetundarum*) in which province he had obtained his praetorship, *ib. et Sallust.*

He asked Cicero to underdefence, who, in order to obline, at first had thoughts of *Cic. Att.* 1, 2. but afterwards changed his mind, *Ascon. ib.* Such dissimulation of Catiline, that acknowledged that he himself was almost deceived by him, so as to make him for a good citizen, *Cic.*

Catiline, however, had long executed traitorous designs against the government, *Sallust. Cat.* 5. and his arts had engaged many to follow him in his views, *ib.* 14. He brought his plot to such maturity in the beginning of June, stood candidate for the consulship, called a meeting of his accomplices among whom were several of noble and equestrian rank, besides persons of note from the colonies and principal towns, *ib.* 17. Surmises of conspiracy having been spread caused a general alarm, and he called all ranks of men to confer with him on Cicero, *ib.* 18. The senate not content with giving their votes, declared their inclinations in loud voice, *Cic. Rull.* 2, 2.; Cicero's colleague was C. Antonius, who had formerly been the friend of Catiline; but Cicero dissuaded him from that party by

giving up to him the province he wished, *Sallust.* 26.; *Cic. Pis.* 2. *Sext.* 3. *Cael.* 31. The provinces appointed for the consuls this year were Macedonia and Cisalpine Gaul. The former fell to the lot of Cicero, but he yielded it to his colleague, who desired it, as being the richest; and soon after Cicero resigned his own province of Gaul in an assembly of the people, contrary to their inclination, (*reclamante populo*), *Cic. Pis.* 2. in favour of Q. Metellus, *Plutarch. p.* 866.; *Dio*, 37, 33. Thus Antonius was brought to concur with Cicero in all his measures for the good of the state, *ib.*

Cicero had great difficulties to struggle with in discharging his duty as consul, *Cic. Rull.* 1, 8. & 9. *et* 2, 3. and displayed wonderful abilities in surmounting them. P. Servilius Rullus, one of the new tribunes, had proposed an agrarian law, promising the highest advantages to the plebeians; but such was the power of Cicero's eloquence, that he prevented it from being passed, *Cic. Rull.* 1. *et* 2. *et* 3. *Pis.* 2. or as Pliny, in a beautiful apostrophe to Cicero, strongly expresses it, *Te dicente, legem agrariam, hoc est, alimenta sua abdicaverunt* (i. e. rejecerunt) *tribus*, 7, 30 *f.* 31.

L. Roscius Otho, a tribune, had got a law passed three years before, while Cicero was praetor, assigning to the *Equites* distinct seats in the theatre, next behind the patricians, and before the plebeians. The people were highly offended on this account; and therefore, when Otho one day happened to come into the theatre, he was received by the populace with an universal hiss, while the *Equites* honoured him with loud applause and clapping. Both sides redoubled their clamour with great violence, and from reproaches were proceeding to blows. Cicero, being informed of the tumult, came immediately to the theatre; and summoning the people into the temple of Bellona, so moved them by an oration, which is now lost, that, ashamed of their conduct, they

returned to the theatre, and changed their hisses against Otho into applauses, *Plin. ib.*; *Cic. Att. 2, 1*; *Plutarch. in Cic. p. 867*. To this Virgil is supposed to allude, *Virg. Aen. 1, 152*. but more probably to Cato, (*q. v.*). Much about the same time, there happened a third instance, not less remarkable, of Cicero's great power of persuasion. Sulla had, by an express law, excluded the children of those whom he had proscribed, from the senate, and from all public honours, *Vell. 2, 28*. The persons injured by this tyrannical act, who were numerous and of the first families, were now using their utmost efforts to get the law reversed. But Cicero, though convinced of the equity of their request, yet from the condition of the times, judging it unseasonable, prevailed on them to desist from their application, *Cic. Pis. 2*. (*Te orante, proscriptionum liberos honores petere puduit*.) *Plin. ibid.*

The next important affair that engaged the attention of Cicero, was the defence of C. RABIRIUS, (*q. v.*). But what chiefly ennobled the consulship of Cicero, was the suppression of the conspiracy of CATILINE; who having been frustrated in his application for the consulship the former year, set every engine at work to forward the conspiracy, (*in dies plura agitare, &c.*), *ib. 24*. But notwithstanding these preparations, he declared himself a candidate for next year, *Sallust. Cat. 1, 26*. and urged his pretensions by such open bribery, that Cicero published a new law against that crime, with the additional punishment of a ten years exile: prohibiting likewise all shews of gladiators, within two years from the time of suing for any magistracy; unless they were ordered by the will of a person deceased, and on a certain day therein specified, *Cic. Muren. 23*; *Vatin. 15*. Catiline thinking that this law was aimed against him, as it actually was, formed a design to kill Cicero on the day of the election, with some other chiefs of the senate, *Dio, 37, 29*. Cicero says, that Catiline wished to kill his competitors, *Cic. Cat. 1, 5*. But Cicero ha-

ving got notice of his intention, by means of Fulvia, a noble woman, the mistress of Q. Curius, one of the conspirators, prevented the attempt, by procuring a number of his friends to attend him to the *Campus Martius*, and by wearing a bright coat of mail under his *toga*, which he took care to display to the assembly, that so all good citizens, perceiving their consul in danger, might concur to assist and protect him, *Cic. Muren. 26*. Thus Catiline being repulsed a second time from the consulship, and disappointed in his hopes of assassinating Cicero, (*Sallust says, both the consuls, Cat. 27*.) determined to make war, and to try all extremities, *ib. et Dio, 37, 30*. Appian says, that Catiline, after being at first rejected, dropt all thoughts of again concerning himself with the management of the republic, *B. C. 2, p. 428*. But the contrary appears from Cicero himself, *ib.*

The designs of Catiline being now publicly known, excited so great apprehension, that the senate passed the solemn decree, "That the consuls should take care that the republic might suffer no harm," *Sallust. Cat. 19*; *Cic. Cat. 1, 2*; *Dio, 37, 31*; *Plutarch. in Cic.* Catiline, however, urged on his purpose. He sent Manlius, a bold and experienced centurion, who had signalised himself in the wars of Sulla, to Fesulæ in Etruria, to take the command of a body of men whom he had previously prepared to take up arms; and other persons to different places. He called a meeting of the chiefs of the conspiracy in the middle of the night, to the house of M. Porcius Læca, where the most desperate measures were resolved on: that a general insurrection should be raised through Italy under different leaders; that Catiline should put himself at the head of the troops in Etruria; that Rome should be fired in several places at once, and that all the nobility, who opposed them, should be massacred. But the vigilance of Cicero being the chief obstacle to all these projects, Catiline was very desirous to see him taken off be-

fore

: left Rome. Accordingly two company, C. Cornelius, an *eques*, Vargunteius, a senator, under- go to Cicero's house, early that ig, as if to salute him, and to stab nprepared in his bed. But Ci- eing informed by Fulvia of what tended, ordered them to be re- admittance at the gate, *Sallust*.

Cicero says it was two *Equites* ttempted this crime, *Cat. 1, 4*. mes one of them C. Cornelius, *Syll*. lutarch calls them Marcius and gus, in *Cic. p. 868*. Appian calls . Lentulus and Cethegus, *B. C.* 29. Dio says only two persons,

o days after the nocturnal meet- the conspirators, Cicero, on the ovember, or, as others think, on h, assembled the senate, for the f security, in the temple of Jupi- ator in the Capitol, where it was usually held, unless in times of

There had been several debates this on the subject of Catiline's racy; and a decree had passed, to public reward to the first dis- r of the plot. Yet Catiline, by ound dissimulation, and constant ions of his innocence, still decei- any of all ranks; representing ole as a fiction of his enemy Ci- und offering to give security for haviour, and to deliver himself to astody of any one whom the se- would name; of M. Lepidus, of tellus, and even of Cicero himself. one of them would take charge of *Cic. Cat. 1, 8*. (Dio says that us did receive him, 37, 32.) Ca- still disguising his intentions, had midence to come to this very ig of the senate in the Capitol; so shocked the whole assembly, one even of his friends and cons- ns saluted him, and the consular rs left empty that part of the es where he sat, *Cic. Cat. 1, 7*. o was so moved by his presence, r with fear or anger, as *Sallust* . 31.) that instead of proceeding y business, he broke out into a

severe invective against Catiline, (*Ora- tionem habuit luculentam atque utilem rei- publicae; quam postea scriptam edidit.*) *ib.* This speech is still extant, and exhibits a striking proof of Cicero's wonderful powers of eloquence. Catiline was so affected by it, that next night he set out with a small retinue, (*Plutarch* says, with 300 armed men, in *Cic.*) to the camp of Manlius. His friends gave out, that, to avoid the violence of Cice- ro, he was gone to Marseilles into vo- luntary exile, *Cic. Cat. 2, 6*. Cicero next day called the people together into the forum, and gave them a true account of the matter, *Cic. Cat. 2*. Immediately after, he assembled the senate.

Catiline having assumed the *fascis* and other badges of command, in a few days arrived at the camp of Manlius. Upon this news the senate declared both Catiline and Manlius public ene- mies, with offers of pardon to such of their followers as returned to their duty by a certain day. But none accepted the offer, *Sallust. ib. 36*. The senate also decreed that the consuls should levy troops; that Antonius should hasten to pursue Catiline with an army, and that Cicero should guard the city, *ib.*

Some time after the departure of Catiline, Cicero defended MURĒNA, the consul elect, who was accused of bribery by his competitor Sulpicius, supported by Cato and Posthumius. The oration is still extant, though in some parts imperfect.

In the mean time, the chiefs of the conspiracy in the city, Lentulus, Cethē- gus, Statilius, Gabinius, and Caeparius, wishing to induce the *Allobrōges*, a na- tion of Gaul, to take part in the war, by means of one Umbrenus, applied to their ambassadors, who had come to Rome to complain of the avarice of their magistrates, *ib. 40. et Plutarch. in Cic.* The *Allobrōges* at first eagerly listened to the proposal, but afterwards changing their mind, discovered what they knew of the conspiracy to L. Fa- bius Sanga, the patron of their nation, who immediately gave intelligence of it to Cicero. By his contrivance the con-

spirators were apprehended, and the plot completely detected, *Sallust. ib. 41, — 48.* On which account the senate, among other things, decreed a public thanksgiving to the gods in Cicero's name; an honour which had never before been conferred on any one in the *toga*, i. e. in the robe of peace, without assuming the dress of a soldier and going to war, *Cic. Cat. 3, 6.* The conspirators were ordered to be kept in what was called *free custody* (*in liberis custodiis habebantur*), i. e. in the houses of illustrious citizens, who were bound to secure them, *ib. 47.* After the dismissal of the senate Cicero went directly to the *Rostra*, and gave the people a particular account of what had been done, *Cic. Cat. 3.*

Cicero appointed certain senators to take notes of the evidence against the conspirators; and after an account of the whole proceedings was made out, ordered copies of it to be transcribed, and to be dispersed every where through Italy and the provinces, *Cic. Syll. 14, & 15.* All this passed on the 3d of December; and on the following night, according to annual custom, (*Vid. R. A. p. 333.*) the mystic rites of the Good Goddess, or *Bona Dea*, were performed at the house of Cicero by his wife Terentia with the Vestal virgins and the principal matrons of Rome. Cicero of course being excluded from his own lodging, was forced to retire to the house of a friend. While he was deliberating there with a few confidants about the punishment of the conspirators, his wife came in all haste to inform him of a prodigy, which had just happened; for the sacrifice to the *Bona Dea* being over, and the fire on the altar seemingly extinct, a bright flame issued suddenly from the ashes; whereupon the Vestal virgins sent Terentia to her husband, to encourage him to execute what he intended for the good of his country; since the goddess by this sign assured him that he should effect his designs, not only with safety, but also with glory, *Plutarch. in Cic. p. 870, & 874; Dio, 37, 35.*

Next day the senate decreed rewards to the ambassadors of the *Allobroges*, and to T. Volturcius, one of the conspirators, who, tempted by the promise of a pardon, had turned informer, *Sallust. c. 50; Cic. Cat. 4, 3.* In the mean time the accomplices of the conspiracy made every effort to rescue their associates. Cicero, therefore, on the day following, the 5th December, (*Nov. Decemb.*), assembled the senate, and put the question, "What was to be done with the conspirators who were in custody?" Silanus, the consul elect, being first asked his opinion, according to custom, decreed, that they should be put to death. Tib. Nero thought that the deliberation concerning their punishment should be deferred till the public guards were increased and a greater number of troops raised, (*de ea re, praesidii additis, referendum censuit*), *Sallust. ib.* or according to Appian, that they should be kept in custody, till Catiline should be crushed, and the whole truth thoroughly known, *B. C. 2. p. 430.* The opinion of Caesar differed but little from that of Nero, *ib.* but being enforced by an artful speech, made a great impression on the house, *Appian. ib. 431; Sallust. ib. 51.* To remove which Cicero delivered what is called his fourth oration against Catiline; wherein, while he seemed to show a perfect neutrality, he artfully insinuated a preference to the opinion of Silanus. But Silanus himself, moved by the speech of Caesar, began to mitigate the severity of his opinion, *Suet. Caes. 14.* and declared that he would go into the opinion of Nero, *Sallust. 50.* Cato, one of the new tribunes, rose after Cicero, and spoke so forcibly against the conspirators, that he entirely removed the effect of Caesar's speech, and determined the senate to agree to his opinion, "That capital punishment should be inflicted on the conspirators after the manner of their ancestors." *Sallust. 53.* The decree of the senate was drawn up in Cato's words, (*Senatus decretum fit, sicut ille consueverat*), *ib.* Cicero, without loss of time, put the sen-

tence

nance in execution, and caused the conspirators to be strangled in prison, *ib.* 5. As he returned from thence through the forum, he saw a number of their accomplices standing together in companies, ignorant of what had been done, expecting the night, as if the criminals were still alive, and there were a possibility of their being rescued. But Cicero called out to them in a loud voice, *Vixerunt*, "They have lived, or they are no more," an expression which the Romans, to avoid inauspicious words, made use of to signify, "They are dead." Upon which they all dispersed, *Plutarch. in Cic. et Appian. l. 431.*—Cicero was conducted home by the whole body of the senate and *Equites*; the streets being all illuminated, and the women and children at the windows, and on the tops of houses, to see him pass along through the acclamations of the multitude, proclaiming him their preserver and deliverer, *Plutarch. in Cic. p. 871.*

These are the famous *Nonæ* of December, which Cicero so often mentions in his writings, *Fam. 1. 9.; Att. 1. 18.; Flacc. 40.; Sext. 60.; Plutarch. in Cic. p. 872.* and esteemed the most illustrious day of his life; but which afterwards proved to him the source of the greatest misfortunes, *ib.*

The chief men of the state spoke of the meritorious conduct of Cicero, in terms of the highest respect; particularly Crassus and Pompey, *Cic. Att. 1. 13.; Off. 1. 22.; Sen. 61.* L. Gellius, who had been consul and censor, said in a speech to the senate, "that the republic owed Cicero a civic crown, for having saved them all from ruin," *Cic. Pis. 3.; Gell. 5. 6.* And Catulus, the prince of the senate, called him in a full house, the Father of his country, (*PATER PATRIÆ*), *Cic. Pis. 3.;* as Cato likewise did in a speech to the people from the *Rostra*, *Plutarch. ib. et Appian. p. 431.* Whence Pliny, in honour of Cicero's memory, cries out, "Hail thou, who wast first saluted the parent of thy country," (*Salve prius omnium parens patriæ appellatus*), 7,

30. This title used to be conferred on the emperors by the Romans when enslaved; but it was first given to Cicero by Rome, while free: whence Juvenal says, *Roma patrem patriæ Ciceronem libera dicit*, 8, 244. All the towns of Italy followed the example of the metropolis in decreeing extraordinary honours to Cicero. The people of Capua in particular chose him for their patron, and erected a gilt pillar to him, *Cic. Pis. 11.*—Sallust, who allows Cicero the character of an excellent consul, takes no notice of any of these honours, from personal enmity, as it is supposed, and to please Augustus, in whose time Sallust published his history.

The honours justly paid to Cicero exasperated his enemies still more against him. The chiefs of the popular party therefore embraced every opportunity to mortify him. On the last day of his office, when he appeared in the *Rostra*, to make a speech to the people, as was commonly done, before he took the usual oath, "That he had discharged his duty with fidelity;" the tribune Metellus would not suffer him to speak, or to do any thing more than barely to take the oath; declaring, "that he, who had put citizens to death unheard, ought not to be permitted to speak for himself." Whereupon Cicero, who was never at a loss, instead of pronouncing the ordinary form of the oath, swore aloud, "that he had saved the republic and the city from ruin;" which the whole people present with a general shout swore to be true, and conducted him from the Forum to his house with all possible demonstrations of respect: so that, as he himself expresses it, none but those who attended him, seemed to be Roman citizens, (*ut nemo, nisi qui mecum esset, civium esse in numero videretur*), *Pis. 3; Fam. 5. 2.*

In the consulship of Cicero Lucullus triumphed over Mithridates, which honour he had been prevented from obtaining for three years, by the deduction of his enemies, (*inimicorum calamniâ*), *Cic. Acad. 2. 1. of Memmius*

nius the tribune and others, at the instigation of his rival Pompey, *Plutarch in Lucull.* But Cicero, by his authority, effected it. Hence he says, that he had almost introduced the triumphal chariot of Lucullus into the city, *ib.* However, to gratify Pompey, after the conclusion of the Mithridatic war, *ib.* a public thanksgiving was decreed in his name, on the motion of Cicero, for ten days, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 1. which was twice as long as had ever been decreed before to any General, *Cic. Conf. Prov.* 11.

Cicero got two laws passed this year, called from him *LEGES TULLIAE*, the one against bribery in elections, (p. 106). the other to abridge the time of a privilege, called a Free Legation, (*legatio libera*), *Leg.* 3, 8.; (*R. A.* 220.)

One of the most important objects which Cicero laboured to accomplish in his consulship, was to unite the populace with the leading men, and the equestrian order with the senate, *Pif.* 3. The conjunction of the two latter he effected, *Cic. Cat.* 4, 10.; so that Pliny even says it was Cicero that first established the *Equites* as a third order in the state, 33, 2. From this union Cicero justly hoped the greatest benefit would arise to the republic, *Cic. ib.* But it was soon after broken, by the senate refusing a petition of the *Equites* to be released from a disadvantageous lease of the Asiatic revenues, *Cic. Att.* 1, 17. & 18. *et* 2, 1. which Caesar afterwards granted them, *Dio.* 38, 7.; *Suet. Caes.* 20. (*Vid. R. A.* p. 24.)

In the beginning of the next year, a. u. 691, Catiline was cut off with his army by M. Petreius, the lieutenant of C. Antonius, *Sallust. Cat.* 61.; *Liv. Ep.* 103.; *Dio.* 37, 39. — In this same year Cicero defended P. SYLLA, who had formerly been condemned with Autronius for bribery, *Sallust. Cat.* 18. and was then accused of having twice conspired with Catiline against his country, *Cic. Sull.* He was acquitted. *Vid. SYLLA.*—About this time Cicero bought the house of M. Crassus, on

the Palatine hill, partly with borrowed money, for H. S. xxxv. i. e. *trices quinque*, about L. 24,218, *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 5, 6.; *Att.* 1, 13.; *Plin.* 13, 15. *et* 7, 38. In the trial of P. Clodius, then quaestor for the violation of the sacred rites of the BONA DEA, Cicero appeared as a witness against him, *Cic. Att.* 1, 16. which was the source of the bitter hatred Clodius ever after bore to Cicero.

A. U. 692, Cicero is supposed to have made that elegant oration, still extant, in defence of his old preceptor, the poet ARCHIAS.

A. U. 693, (*al.* 694). in the consulship of Metellus and Afranius, Cicero composed in Greek a commentary or memoirs of the transactions of his consulship, *Att.* 1, 19. *et* 2, 1. He also published a collection of the principal speeches, which he made when consul, under the title of CONSULAR ORATIONS, in number twelve, the subject of each of which he mentions, *Att.* 2, 1. Four of them are now entirely lost, and some of the rest have not come down to us entire. He published likewise at this time in Latin verse a translation of the PROGNOSTICS of ARATUS, *ib.* Clodius now began to disclose the plan which he had formed for ruining Cicero, and that was to get himself chosen a tribune. But as no patrician could by law obtain that office, he proposed to get himself adopted by a plebeian; which could not be done without the order of the people. In this however he was opposed, for the present year, by his brother-in-law, the consul Metellus, *Cic. Att.* 2, 1.; *Caes.* 24. But the combination between Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus, commonly called the FIRST TRIUMVIRATE, being formed towards the end of this year; and Cicero, next year, in his defence of Antony, (who had been his colleague in the consulate, and was accused by Caelius of the mal-administration of his province of Macedonia), having uttered some complaints concerning the state of the republic, *Dio.* 38, 10. Caesar, who was then consul, being informed of what

Cicero

had said, instantly called an ass of the people, and being assisted by Pompey, as augur, to make the trial and auspicious, got the adoption ratified by the people in all the forms, within three months from the time of Cicero's speaking. *Dom. 16.; Suet. Caes. 20.;* thus the bow, as Cicero calls it, had been kept bent against him in the republic, was at last discharged. *Text. 7.* Cicero, among other things which he pleaded this year, de-

L. Valerius FLACCUS, who was praetor in Cicero's consulship and had assisted him in apprehending the conspirators with the arms of the Allobroges, *Cic. Cat. 2. 6.* He was now accused by Julius of rapine and oppression in the province of Asia. The speech is elegant, but somewhat mutilated. It was acquitted.

Caesar and Pompey knowing that they had disapproved of their usurpation, fearing lest he might oppose their designs, determined to support Clodius in his designs against him, *Cic. 18, 19, &c. et 9, 2.; Quint. Fr. 18, 19, &c. et 9, 2.;*

Paterc. 2, 45. Caesar wished Cicero to concur with him in his designs, and therefore offered to make one of the twenty commissioners appointed to distribute the lands of Asia among the planters sent from Rome to occupy them; but Cicero declined it, *Cic. Att. 2, 18. & 19.* which he thought to have offended Caesar, *Cic. Conf. 17.;* so that, as Caesar could not gain him, he resolved to leave him, *ib. 9, 2.;* *Vell. 2, 45.*

Pompey gave Cicero the strongest assurances of his protection; declaring that he would sooner be killed himself than suffer Cicero to be hurt, *Cic. Att. 2, 18. & 19.*

Pompey however soon showed that all these promises were false, and that, as he himself declared, was as much supported by Pompey and Crassus as by Caesar, *Cic. Resp. 22.* Clodius, being tribune, and having procured the concurrence of Piso and Gabi-

nus, the consuls of the following year, a. u. 695, by granting them the provinces they wished, promulgated several popular laws to gain the people. Then he proposed a special law, "That whoever had put to death a Roman citizen uncondemned, should be prohibited from fire and water," *Vell. 2, 45.* Cicero, though not named, was plainly pointed at by this law. He therefore changed his habit, and assumed the dress of a criminal; which he was afterwards sensible he ought not then to have done, *Cic. Att. 3, 15.* For Clodius, at the head of his mercenaries, contrived to meet and insult Cicero at every turn, *Plutarch. in Cic.* The equestrian order, to the number of 20,000, and the senate, changed their habit on Cicero's account, *Cic. post red. in Sen. 5. ad Quir. 3.;* *Planc. 35.;* *Sext. 11, &c.;* *Fam. 11, 16.* But the consuls, by an edict, ordered the senate to resume their ordinary dress, *Cic. Fam. 11, 14.* Caesar, who was then before the city with his army, about to set out for his province of Gaul, offered to make Cicero one of his lieutenants; but this, by the advice of Pompey, he declined, *Dio, 38, 15.* Crassus, though secretly inimical to Cicero, *ib.* yet, at the persuasion of his son, who was a great admirer of Cicero's, *Cic. 2. Fr. 2, 9.* did not openly oppose him, *Cic. Sext. 17. & 19.* But Pompey, who had given Cicero the strongest assurances of support, deserted him, *Cic. Pis. 31.* and even refused his supplication when he threw himself at Pompey's feet, alleging that he could do nothing against the will of Caesar, *Cic. Att. 10, 4.* Plutarch says, that Pompey, when Cicero came to entreat his assistance, went out at the back door, and would not see him, *in Cic.*

Several of Cicero's friends, and in particular Lucullus, advised him to defend himself by force; but Cato, and above all Hortensius, urged him to save the effusion of blood, by retiring till the storm should blow over: which concurring with the advice of Atticus,

as well as with the fears and entreaties of all his own family, made him resolve to leave the city, and go into voluntary exile, *Cic. Att.* 10, 4. A little before his departure he took a small statue of Minerva, which had been long worshipped in his family, as a kind of tutelar deity; and carrying it to the Capitol, placed it in the temple of Jupiter, *Cic. Leg.* 2, 17, with this inscription, TO MINERVA, THE GUARDIAN OF ROME, *Plutarch. p.* 876.; *Dio,* 38, 17.; *Cic. Fam.* 12, 25. *Dom.* 57. *Att.* 7, 3. *Leg.* 2, 15.

Cicero left the city privately in the night-time, about the end of March, accompanied by a number of his friends, *Plutarch.* After his departure Clodius got a law passed, which prohibited him from coming within 468 miles of Rome, under pain of death to himself, and to any person who entertained him, *Cic. Att.* 3, 4.; *Dio,* 38, 17.; *Plut. Cic. p.* 876. This law, as being informal, Cicero calls PRIVILEGIUM, *Dom.* 10, 17, 42, &c. Cicero's houses, both in the city and in the country, were burnt, and his furniture plundered, *Cic. Dom.* 24. *Red. in Senat.* 7. His wife and children were treated with great cruelty, *Cic. Sext.* 24. *Dom.* 23. *Fam.* 14, 2. To make the loss of his house in Rome irretrievable, Clodius consecrated the area on which it stood, and built on it a temple to the Goddess Liberty, *Cic. Dom.* 40, & 51.—Cicero, notwithstanding the law against him, was every where received with the greatest respect, *Cic. Dom.* 20, 40. & 41. except in a very few instances. He at first proposed going to Sicily, and on the 8th of April, had got as far as Vibo, in his way thither, *Cic. Att.* 3, 4. but was forbidden by C. Virgilius, the governor of it, though an old friend, and intimate acquaintance, *Planc.* 40.; *Plutarch. in Cic.* He therefore directed his course towards Greece. He staid thirteen days in the villa of M. Lenius Flaccus at Brundisium, *Cic. Planc.* 45.; *Fam.* 14, 4.

On the last day of April he embarked for Dyrracchium, *Cic. Att.* 3, 7. where he staid but a short time, being apprehensive of danger from the accomplices of Catiline's conspiracy, many of whom had fled to that country after the death of their leader. Cicero therefore went to Thessalonica in Macedonia, whither he was conducted by PLANIUS, the quaestor of Appuleius, the governor of that province, with whom he remained almost the whole time of his exile, *Planc.* 41.; *Post red. in Sen.* 14. Cicero did not bear his banishment with fortitude, but showed marks of dejection, and uttered expressions of grief unworthy of his former character, *Dio,* 38, 18.; *Cic. Att.* 3, 7, &c. He was restored with great honour next year, after an absence of sixteen months, by a decree of the senate, and by a law passed at the *Comitia Centuriata*, on the 4th day of August, in the consulship of Lentulus and Metellus, chiefly through the influence of Pompey, who then needed the assistance of Cicero to oppose the designs of Clodius against himself, *Cic. Att.* 4, 1. *Fam.* 1, 9. *Post red. ad Quir.* 7. *in Senat.* 11. *Mil.* 20. *Pis.* 15.; *Dio,* 38, 30, & 39, 8. The number of people that met Cicero on the way to congratulate him on his return was so great, that Plutarch says, the saying of Cicero concerning it was less than the truth, "that all Italy brought him back on its shoulders," *Cic. post red. in Sen.* 15.; *Pis.* 22.; *Sext.* 63.

Cicero, on the day after his return, the 5th September, (*Non. Septemb.*) thanked the senate, *Cic. Att.* 4, 1. and next day, the people, in two orations, which are still extant. As he was overjoyed on being restored to his country, so he was immoderate in his expressions of gratitude, *Post red. in Sen.* 4, &c. *ad Quir.* 7.

There happened at that time to be a great dearth of corn, which occasioned a tumult in the city. To remedy this calamity, Cicero proposed in the senate, that the charge of provisions

should be conferred on Pompey for five years, with extraordinary powers, through the whole empire. The senate agreed, and a law was after enacted by the people to that purpose. Such then was the effect of Pompey's name, that his authority immediately reduced the price of slaves, *Cic. Att. 4, 1. Dom. 4, 1. Quir. 8. in Senat. 14.; Dio,*

Pompey was allowed to chuse his lieutenants, and named Cicero his, *Cic. Att. 4, 1.* Cicero accepted the employment, but soon resigned it to his brother, *ib. 2.*

Cicero was restored to his former rank, but never received a full compensation for the ruin of his houses and estates, although it had been decreed, *Cic. Att. 4, 2.* The reason was, himself expresses it, "Those who cut his wings had no mind to let him grow again," *ib.* Nor indeed did Cicero after this behave with the dependence he had done before. His fall from his fall," as a modern *Mongault*) expresses it, "he appeared, however, to be somewhat unshaken by the blow." There was some difficulty about the area of his house in the Palatine mount, which Clodius had consecrated. But the Pontifex, to whom the affair was referred by the senate, decreed, "That if he who had held the office of consecration had been specially appointed to it by the people, then the area in question, without any scruple of religion, should be restored to Cicero." The senate therefore, decreed, that Cicero's house should be restored to him, *ib.* The leading of Cicero before the senate on the occasion, is still extant, and he himself was particularly anxious with the composition of it,

which he still continued his acts of hostility against Cicero to such a degree, that it seems strange that any man should have permitted himself to pass with impunity, *Cic. Att. 4.* Clodius, however, not only es-

caped punishment, but was even created aedile next year, a. 697. The triumvirs found him useful in promoting their measures, and therefore supported him; and the senate were pleased to see him sometimes even attack the triumvirs themselves, *Cic. Resp. Har. 24.* The most successful opponent of Clodius was Milo, the friend of Cicero, who repelled force with force, *Cic. Off. 2, 17.* and of course their contests excited the greatest commotions in the state, *Cic. Att. 4, 3. Quir. 2, 3.* They successively brought each other to a trial for acts of violence, but without effect, *ib.*

In the beginning of the year 697, Cicero exerted all his influence to get the commission for restoring Ptolemy to the throne of Egypt, confirmed to Lentulus, the consul of last year, *Cic. Fam. 1, 1, &c. Quint. F. 2, 2.;* but without effect, *Vid. PTOLEMAEUS.* —In March, Cicero undertook the defence, and procured the acquittal of SEXTIUS, who, in his tribuneship the former year, had been very active in promoting the restoration of Cicero, and was now accused of public violence, by M. Tullius Albinovanus, at the instigation of Clodius, *Cic. Quir. 2, 3, & 4. Sext. 13.* VATINIUS, the creature of Caesar, having appeared as a witness against Sextius, Cicero, instead of interrogating him in the ordinary way, took occasion to expose the profligacy of the whole life of Vatinius, and particularly the crimes of his tribuneship, by a series of questions; whence Cicero calls his oration against Vatinius, which is still extant, INTERROGATIO, *Fam. 1, 9.* So *Concludam jam interrogationem meam, Cic. Vat. 16.*

About this time many prodigies were said to have happened; concerning which the *Haruspices*, or soothsayers, being consulted, assigned various reasons for the divine wrath; among the rest, that sacred places were held as profane; which Clodius applied to Cicero's house. On this account Ci-

cero next day made an oration in the senate, now inscribed, *DE HARUSPICUM RESPONDIS*, in which he shows, that all the parts of the answer of the *Haruspices* were applicable to the crimes of Clodius, *Dio*, 39, 20.; *Cic. Har. Resp.*

About the middle of summer the senate began to deliberate, as usual, about the provinces to be assigned to the next consuls. On this occasion Cicero delivered that oration, inscribed *DE PROVINCIARUM CONSULARIUM*; in which he advised, that Piso should be recalled from Macedonia, and Gabinius from Syria; because they had behaved ill in their government. But when most of the senators who had spoken before him had decreed that one of the Gauls should be taken from Caesar, and given to one of the consuls, Cicero opposed it; and with great eloquence urged the propriety of prolonging Caesar's command, as likewise of granting him what he requested, money to pay his troops, and permission to employ ten lieutenants, *Cic. de Prov. Conf.* 10, &c., *Balb.* 27.; though all this was contrary to his private opinion, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7, *Att.* 2, 17. Thus Cicero, by a mean compliance, contributed to confirm that power, which in the end proved fatal to himself, as well as to the liberty of his country. The excuse he makes for this conduct is, "That he was forced by the envy and malevolence of the aristocratic party, (*optimatum*), at last to pay regard to his safety, without forgetting his dignity, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7, 17. *Plant.* 39.

About this time Cicero defended L. Cornelius BALBUS, whose right to be a Roman citizen was called in question; and M. COELIUS, who was accused of being concerned in the assassination of DIO, the chief of an embassy from Alexandria, and of an attempt to poison Clodia, the sister of Clodius. Cicero was successful in both pleadings. The orations are still extant.

A. U. 698, in the consulship of Pompey and Crassus, Piso, having returned from his province of Macedonia, which he had grievously oppressed, yet trusting to the influence of Caesar, his father-in-law, attacked, in the senate, Cicero, in consequence of whose opinion he had been recalled. Cicero, in reply, delivered that severe invective, (*IN PISONEM*), which is still extant, though somewhat mutilated. *Vid. Cic. in Pis.* This year Cicero finished his three books concerning the accomplishments of an orator, (*DE ORATORE*), *Cic. Att.* 4, 13, & 16. *Div.* 2, 1.

A. U. 699, Cicero supported Crassus in his absence against an attempt which was made in the senate to recall him from his province, or at least to prevent him from executing his known intention of making war against the Parthians, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. & 5, & in which war Crassus soon after perished.

About this time Cicero entered into a more familiar correspondence with Caesar, by means of his brother QUINCTUS, who had been made one of Caesar's lieutenants, and of TREBATIUS the lawyer, whom Cicero had recommended to Caesar, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 2, 15, & 3, 1. *Fam.* 7, 5, 6, &c.

Caesar and Pompey had so completely engrossed the power of the state, that Cicero found it necessary to do many things which in his heart he disapproved, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. & 7, 1. At the request of Caesar and Pompey, he spoke in defence of several criminals, who had formerly been his greatest enemies. Thus, during the present year, he defended Gabinius and Vatinius, who had assisted Clodius in effecting his banishment, and against whom he had uttered the bitterest invectives in his speeches, *Cic. Rabir. Post.* 8, & 12. *Fam.* 1, 9. & 5, 9, &c.; *Val. Max.* 4, 2, 4.; *Quintilian.* 11, 1, 75. though in the case of Gabinius he had declared, "that he must incur eternal infamy if he defended him, *ad Q. Fr.* 3, 4. and that Pompey should never prevail on him to be reconciled to Gabi-

nius,

if he retained the least spark of
ty," (*acc, si ullam partem libertatis
proficiet*), *ib.* 1. The only ex-
he could make for his conduct

"That his quarrels were mortal,
riendships immortal," *Cic. Rabir.*

12. Valerius Maximus, however,
Cicero's defence of Vatinius
abinus as an act of great huma-

4, 2, 4. Cicero was constrained to
nmodate his conduct to the ne-
y of the times, as he laments to
rother, *Q. Fr.* 3, 5. so that, as
presses it, his votes in the senate
such as pleased others rather than
lf, *ib.* 2, 15. Bribery and corrup-

were now carried to an incredible
t, *Cic. Att.* 4, 15, & 18. Of

vices Cicero always speaks with
tmost detestation, and often fore-
hat they would prove the destruc-
of the republic, *Cic. Div.* 2, 2.
2, 5. *Q. Fr.* 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. *Att.*
et *alibi passim*.

is same year, from a principle of
ude, Cicero defended Cn. PLAN-
, who had entertained him in his
and being now chosen aedile, was
ed of bribery and corruption by
appointed competitor, M. Late-
. The oration is still extant. Plan-
was acquitted.

cero was now so much engaged
ading causes, that there scarcely
l a day without his speaking for
one, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 2, 16. et 3, 3.
he only other oration now extant
se he delivered this year is that
. RABIRIUS POSTHUMUS, whose
was connected with that of Gabi-

U. 700, Cicero was chosen an-
y, in the room of young Crassus,
had perished with his father in
xpedition against the Parthians,
Phil. 2, 2.

701, Cicero defended MILO,
trial for the murder of Clodius.
Forum was surrounded with arma-
on, to prevent disturbance, a thing
al on such occasions, *Cic. Mil.* 1.
o, when he rose to speak, being

received with a loud clamour from the
favourers of Clodius, is said not to have
spoken with his usual firmness, (*non
est, qui solitus erat, constantid dixit*), *As-*
con. in *Cic.* Milo was condemned,
and went into exile to Marseilles. The
speech for Milo now extant was after-
wards written by Cicero; and Milo,
when he read it, is reported to have
said, "That if Cicero had spoken so,
he (Milo) should not then have been eat-
ing mullets, (a kind of fish he was fond
of), at Marseilles, *Dio*, 40, 54.—Ci-
cero shewed so much joy at the death
of Clodius, that Milo was said to have
killed him at Cicero's instigation, (*ma-
nu Milonis caedem esse factam, consilio vero
majoris alicujus*), *Cic. Mil.* 18. Cicero
seems to have had some anticipation of
what happened, *Cic. Att.* 4, 3. though
he says that Milo did the deed before
any one suspected that he would do it,
Cic. Phil. 2, 9. Cicero thought the
death of Clodius an event of such im-
portance, that he dates a letter thus,
*Post Leuſtricam pugnam die septingentesimo
sexagesimo quinto*. Cicero calls the ren-
counter in which Clodius was killed by
Milo *Leuſtrica pugna*, because, as it is
thought, Milo, by killing Clodius, re-
stored liberty and security to the Ro-
man republic, as Epaminondas, by the
battle of Leuctra, freed Greece from
the dominion of the Lacedæmonians,
Cic. Att. 6, 1 f.

Soon after the trial of Milo, Cicero
accused PLANCUS BURSA, for the acts
of violence he committed after the
death of Clodius, and got him con-
demned and banished, though he was
defended by Pompey, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 2.
This was the only cause, excepting
that of Verres, in which Cicero acted
the part of an accuser. *Dio* says, that
Cicero accused Plancus with not more
ability than he defended Milo, 40, 55.

About this time Cicero is thought
to have written his treatise on laws,
(*De LEGIBUS*), *Cic. Leg.* 2, 17. It
is supposed to have been divided into
six books, as another work which he
had composed some time before con-

cerning government, (*De REPUBLICA*). Nothing of the latter remains but some scattered fragments; of the former only three books, and these in some places imperfect.

A. U. 702, in consequence of a law made by Pompey, that no consul or praetor should hold any province till five years after the expiration of their magistracies; and in the mean time, that the senators of consular and praetorian rank, who had never held any foreign command, should divide the vacant provinces among themselves by lot, *Dio*, 40, 56. which had formerly been ordered by a decree of the senate, *ib.* 30, & 46. Cicero was obliged, against his will, to undertake the government of the province of Cilicia, in which he succeeded Appius Claudius, who had been consul a. 699. To Cilicia were annexed Pisidia, Pamphilia, and three districts (*dioecēses*) of Asia, together with the island of Cyprus. Here, by the wisdom and integrity of his administration, Cicero merited the highest praise, *Cic. Att.* 6, 2.; *Plutarch*, in *Cic.* and for his military exploits, though not very considerable, was saluted IMPERATOR by his army, *Cic. Att.* 5, 10. He was well supported by his four lieutenants, his brother Quintus, who had left Caesar to accompany him, Pontinius, who had triumphed over the *Allobroges*, M. Annius, and M. Tullius; chiefly by PONTINIUS. A thanksgiving to the gods (*supplicatio*) was decreed by the senate at Rome for Cicero's success, to which decree Cato gave his dissent, though Cicero had written him a long epistle to procure his concurrence, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 4. Cato, however, wrote Cicero a letter of apology, the only letter of Cato now extant, in which he highly praises Cicero's upright administration of his province, *ib.* 5. On this occasion Caesar wrote Cicero a congratulatory letter, *Cic. Att.* 7, 1.

While Cicero was in Cilicia, he had a regular account sent him by CAELIUS of what passed in the city, *Cic.*

Fam. 8, 1, &c. A prosecution being raised against Appius Claudius by Dolabella, who had lately married Tullia, Cicero's daughter, Cicero nevertheless professed the warmest attachment to Appius, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 10. in which he could not be sincere; for he mentions several instances of oppression and cruelty committed by Appius, which shew that he was far from being unjustly arraigned by Dolabella, *Cic. Att.* 5, 16, & 17. 6, 1, & 2. But to Appius himself Cicero writes in very different terms, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 11, & 12. Appius had too powerful connections for Cicero to break with him. One of the daughters of Appius was married to a son of Pompey's, and another to M. Brutus. By the influence of Pompey Appius was not only acquitted, but soon after made censor with Piso, the father-in-law of Caesar, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 6, & 11.; *Dio*, 40, 63. (*Vid. APPIUS.*) At this time nothing so base or so villanous could be perpetrated, that by interest was not sure of escaping punishment, (*et hercule conscripta omnia faeda et inhonesta sunt*), *Cic. Fam.* 8, 6.

Cicero, impatient to return to Rome, left his province at the expiration of a year, to the care of his quaestor, C. Caecilius, and set out for Italy, *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 2, 15. *Att.* 6, 5, & 6. He staid a few days at Rhodes for the sake of his son and nephew, (*puerorum causâ*), who were then prosecuting their studies, *Cic. Att.* 6, 7. Here he heard of the death of Hortensius, *Br.* 1. From Rhodes he sailed to Ephesus, and thence to Athens, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 5. On his arrival at Brundisium he found all things tending to a civil war, which he used every method in his power to prevent, *Cic. Att.* 7, 3, 4, &c. As he had pretensions to a triumph, he was attended by his lictors, with their fasces, according to custom, wreathed with laurel, *ib.* 1, & 2. He reached Rome on the 4th January, a. 704. Great multitudes came out to meet him with all possible demonstrations of honour, (*ut nihil posset fieri ornatus*), *Cic. Fam.* 16, 11. He fell,

he himself says, into the very midst of civil discord. The decisive had just been passed arming the with absolute power against *ib.* In this confused state of the senate demanded in a very sense, that a triumph should be decreed to Cicero; but Lentulus, the desired that it might be deferred till the present commotions were settling his word, that he would be the mover of it himself, *ib.* Caesar's sudden march towards Rome put an end to all further talk of it; and struck the senate into such a panic, that, as if Caesar had been at the gates, they reluctantly to quit the city, and fled towards the southern parts of Italy. All the principal senators had their districts assigned to their care. Some had Capua, with the inspection of the sea-coast from Formiæ, *Cic. Att. Fam. 16, 12.* But finding his province wholly unprovided against them, and that it was impossible to keep Capua, without a strong garrison, he resigned his charge, and chose not to stay at all, *Cic. Att. 8, 11, & 12.* It was long in suspense, what he was to take, whether to remain as Caesar and his friends strongly urged him, *Cic. Att. 9, 6, 8, 9,* or to join Pompey. Caesar wrote Cicero several letters, and had an interview with him at Formiæ, in his return from Brundisium, after Pompey's flight to Greece. Caesar laboured to prevail on Cicero to return to Rome and take his seat in the senate. Cicero with great spirit refused to do so, *Cic. Att. 9, 18.* Cicero still retained his lictors and other marks of magistracy, though he found them very inconvenient, *Cic. Fam. 2, 16, Att. 10,* & last, on the 11th June, (III Id.) Cicero set sail with his brother, Quintus, and nephew, *Fam. 14, 7 Cic. Att. 1, & 6.* and joined Pompey at Dyrrachium, *ib.* But he soon regretted what he had done, when he saw that all his affairs were conducted in

Pompey's camp, *Cic. Fam. 7, 3.* and especially when he found his coming blamed by Cato, who thought that he might have been more useful to his country by remaining neuter, *Plutarch. in Cic.* Cicero perceiving that he was neither employed nor trusted by Pompey, resumed his usual way of raillery, *ib. Att. 11, 4.* for which Antony afterwards blamed him, *Cic. Phil. 2, 16.*

Cicero was not present at the battle of Pharsalia, having staid behind at Dyrrachium on account of bad health, *Plutarch. p. 880.* but his son commanded one of the wings of horse, and behaved with great bravery, *Cic. Off. 2, 13.* Lucan represents Cicero not only as present in the battle, but as the chief adviser of it, in name of the whole army, (*cunctorum voces—perulit*) 7, 62, &c. Cato, who commanded at Dyrrachium with fifteen cohorts, when Labienus brought them the news of Pompey's defeat, offered the chief command to Cicero, as being of consular rank, and therefore his superior in dignity, but Cicero declined it. Upon which young Pompey was so enraged, that he drew his sword, and would have killed Cicero, if Cato had not interposed and prevented it, *Plutarch. ib.* This fact is not mentioned by Cicero; but he is thought to refer to it, *Marcell. 5.* A few days after, those who were at Dyrrachium dispersed to different places, *Cic. Divin. 1, 32.* Cicero determined to throw himself on the mercy of the conqueror, and therefore passed over to Brundisium, about the end of October, a. 705. *Cic. Fam. 7, 3, et 14, 12.* where he remained till Caesar's return from Egypt, *Plutarch.* He soon repented of his coming to Brundisium so hastily, when the rest of his party had either remained in Achaia, or passed over into Africa, which was still in the power of the Pompeians, *Cic. Att. 11, 6, 7, 9, &c.* Cicero's brother Quintus with his son followed Caesar into Asia, to obtain their pardon from him in person; and, to justify themselves, threw all the blame on Cicero; which

Div. 2, 1. *Tusc.* 4, 29. The treatise commonly annexed to Cicero's works, entitled *CONSOLATIO*, is thought to be spurious.—Cicero also designed to build a temple to Tullia, as a kind of deity, *Cic. Att.* 12, 36, 41, 43, &c.; but never effected his design.—He now divorced his young wife *PUBLIA*, because, as it is said, she seemed to rejoice at the death of Tullia, *Plutarch. in Cic. p.* 882.; *Dio*, 46, 18.

Cicero at this time wrote a book called *HORTENSIVS*, in praise of philosophy, *Cic. Div.* 2, 1. *Tusc.* 2, 2.; which is now lost.—He then also composed his *ACADEMICAE QUAESTIONES*, in four books, containing an account and defence of the philosophy of the academy; the sect which he himself preferred, *Cic. Div.* 2, 1. He had formerly written two books on the same subject, inscribed the one to *CATULUS*, and the other to *LUCULUS*; but he now divided the work into four books, which he addressed to *VARRO*, *Att.* 13, 12. whom he calls his *sodalis*, *Att.* 13, 13. Here he took on himself the part of *PHILO*, who defends the principles of the academy; he assigns to *VARRO* the part of *ANTIÖCHUS*, (*partes Antiöchinas*), who opposes and confutes them; and introduces *Atticus* as the moderator of the dispute, *Cic. Acad.* 1, *pr. Fam.* 9, 8. He was so partial to this work, that he says, "There was nothing on the subject equal to it, even among the Greeks," *Att.* 13, 13, 16, & 19. All these four books are lost, except part of the first; whilst the second book of the two which he published first remains entire under its original title of *LUCULUS*. It is commonly inscribed, *Acad. Quaestionum liber quartus*; but improperly; for it appears to have been a separate book, and written after that which was addressed to *Catulus*, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 3.

Cicero next published one of the noblest of his works, called *DE FINIBUS*, (*περι τελων*); "concerning the chief good and ill of man;" written in the

manner of Aristotle, *Cic. Att.* 13, 19. *Fin.* 1, 4. The work consists of five books. In the two first, the Epicurean doctrine is defended by *Torquatus*, and confuted by Cicero, in a conference supposed to be held in his *Cuman Villa*; in the presence of *Triarius*, a young nobleman, who came with *Torquatus* to visit Cicero. The two next books explain the doctrine of the Stoics, which is supported by *Cato*, and opposed by Cicero, in a friendly debate, upon their meeting accidentally in the library of *Lucullus*. The fifth book contains the opinions of the Old Academy, or of the Peripatetics, explained by *Piso*, in a third dialogue, supposed to be held at Athens, in the presence of Cicero, his brother *Quintus*, his cousin *Lucius*, and *Atticus*. This work is inscribed to *Brutus*, *Fin.* 1, 1. in return for a book which *Brutus* a little before had sent to Cicero, "concerning virtue," *ib.* 3.

Not long after, Cicero published another work of equal importance, called his *TUSCULAN DISPUTATIONS* or *QUESTIONS*; also inscribed to *Brutus*, and consisting of five books. The first teaches us to contemn death, and to consider it as a blessing rather than an evil; the second, to bear pain and affliction with fortitude; the third, to appease our grief and uneasiness under the accidents of life; the fourth, to moderate all our other passions; and the fifth demonstrates the sufficiency of virtue alone to make a man happy. Cicero is supposed to have spent five days at his Tusculan villa, in discussing with his friends the several questions just mentioned. After declaiming in the morning, they used after mid-day to retire into a gallery, called the *Academy*, which Cicero had built for philosophical conferences. Here he desired any one of the company to propose some question, which he wished to be discussed; and then Cicero disputed on it either sitting or walking, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 4. *et* 2, 3. *et* 3, 3. Each of these disputations was called *SCHO-*

et *Pif.* 25, et 27. ; *Fin.* 2, 1. ;
 34-
 about this time Cicero also
 a funeral encomium (*laudatio*)
 CRA, the sister of Cato, and wife
 nitius Ahenobarbus ; which sub-
 rro and Lollius likewise attempt-
 . *Att.* 13, 48, & 37. But all
 ee are now lost.

le Caesar remained in Spain,
 was urged by Atticus, among
 er works, to write something
 far. He therefore drew up a
 o him, which he communicated
 rtius and Balbus ; but as they
 t some things in it rather too
 xpressed, it was never sent, *Cic.*
 51. et 13, 27, et 28. Cicero,
 s, in this letter advised Caesar
 ore the republic, and to drop
 ention of going to the Parthian
 31. Caesar however having
 ublished his answer to Cicero's
 which he had written before,
 , pleased with the compliments
 Caesar had paid him, (*Bene enim*
de illis libris, sc. Caesaris, Cic.
 , 51.) sent a letter of thanks to
 , for the great civility with
 he had treated him, *ib.* 50. Ci-
 as pleased with the issue of the
 Spain. He wished rather, to
 words of Cassius in a letter to
 , to keep his old and clement
 than try a new and cruel one ;
 was the opinion he had of young
 y, *Att.* 12, 37, ; *Fam.* 15, 19.
 e time after Caesar's return from
 a. 708, Cicero delivered his
 in defence of king DEJOTÄ-
 q. v.). On the third day of the
 alia, Caesar paid a visit to Cice-
 nis country-seat on the Formian
 ear Cajeta. Caesar had lodged
 ht before at the house of Philip,
 t neighbour of Cicero, who was
 l to Attia, Caesar's niece, and
 of Octavius, afterwards called
 tus. Cicero gives a pleasant de-
 on of this entertainment, *Att.* 13,

ro was not concerned in the con-
 against Caesar ; but was pre-

sent at his death, *Cic. Att.* 14, 14. ;
 and Brutus, after Caesar was slain,
 holding up his bloody dagger, called
 on Cicero by name, to congratulate
 with him on the recovery of their li-
 berty, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 12. All the con-
 spirators, presently running out into the
 Forum with their daggers in their
 hands, and proclaiming liberty to the
 city, every now and then called aloud
 on Cicero, *Dio* 44, 20. Whence An-
 tony afterwards accused Cicero of ha-
 ving been privy to the conspiracy, and
 the chief adviser of it, *Phil.* 2, 11. ;
Fam. 12, 2, & 3.

Cicero followed the conspirators to
 the capitol, and urged them to adopt
 vigorous measures ; but Brutus and
 Cassius, deceived by Antony, prefer-
 red pacific plans, and thus ruined both
 themselves and their cause, *Cic. Att.*
 14, 10. ; *Phil.* 2, 35. When the con-
 spirators, by the art of Antony, were
 obliged to leave the city, Cicero soon
 after left it also, *Cic. ad Brut.* 15. great-
 ly mortified to see things take a wrong
 turn by the indolence of his friends,
 He used often to say, " That the Ides
 of March had produced nothing that
 pleased him but the act of the day ;
 which had been executed indeed with
 manly spirit, but supported with child-
 ish counsels," *Cic. Att.* 14, 6, et 21. et
 15, 4. " That tyranny lived, when
 the tyrant was killed," *ib.* 14, 9, (*Vid.*
CAESAR, p. 74.)

Cicero, while he staid in the coun-
 try, wrote his treatise on the nature of
 the gods, in three books, (*DE NATU-
 RA DEORUM*), addressed to Brutus,
Cic. Nat. D. 1, 6. ; also on *DIVINA-
 TION*, in two books, *Cic. Div.* 1, 4. ;
 on old age, in one book, called *CATO
 MAJOR*, addressed to Atticus, *Cic. Sen.*
 1. ; on *FRIENDSHIP*, also addressed to
 Atticus, *Cic. Amic.* 1, and on *FATE* ;
 which is supposed to have been the
 subject of a conversation with Hirtius,
 in his *villa* near Puteoli.

Cicero was now also composing a
 history of his own times, or rather of
 his own conduct, which he calls his
ANECDOTES (*ἀνέκδοτα*) ; or anecdotes,

in the satirical manner of Theopompus, (*Theopompino genere, aut etiam asperiore multo*), Cic. Att. 2, 6. et 14, 17. Atticus wished him to continue this work down through Caesar's government; but this he reserved for a distinct history, in which he designed to vindicate the justice of killing a tyrant, *ib. et 15, 3.*; Fam. 12, 16. Dio says, that Cicero delivered this book sealed to his son, (*τῷ παιδι.*) with strict orders not to read or publish it till after his death, 39, 10.; but he never after this saw his son. Some commentators therefore apply the expression of Dio, (*τῷ παιδι, puero*), to Tiro, the favourite slave, and afterwards freedman of Cicero. Cicero probably left the work unfinished, though some copies of it afterwards got abroad, from which his commentator Asconius has quoted several particulars, in *Tog. candid.* Boethius also quotes it, *De Musica*, 1, 1.

As Antony, by means of Caesar's veteran soldiers, possessed all power at Rome, Cicero now resolved to make a voyage to Greece, and spend some months with his son, who was then studying at Athens under the philosopher Aristippus. On this account he wrote to the consuls Antony and Dolabella, to procure for him the privilege of a free legation (*legatio libera*), Att. 15, 8. Dolabella immediately named him one of his own lieutenants; which pleased Cicero better, *ib. 11.*—While Cicero staid in the country preparing for his voyage, he began his book of offices, (*De officiis*), for the use and instruction of his son, Att. 15, 13, et 14. He also wrote a treatise on GLORY, *ib. 27.* which is said to have been extant after the invention of printing; but somehow was lost. See *Middleton's life of Cicero*, vol. 3, p. 64.

Cicero thinking that he would sail more safely in company with Brutus and Cassius, who were then preparing to pass over into Greece, frequently gave hints of his wishes to Brutus. But finding his proposal received more coldly than he expected, he set sail alone in the month of July, with three

small galleys, Att. 16, 4, 5. with a resolution of returning to Rome before the end of the year, that he might be present in the senate on the 1st of January, when Hirtius and Pansa were to enter on their consulship, *ib. 6. et Phil. 1, 2.*—Whilst Cicero sailed along the coast from Velia, he wrote his treatise on topics, (*Topica*), or the art of finding arguments on any question; addressed to Trebatius, to whom he sent it from Rhegium, Cic. Fam. 7, 19.; Top. 1.—In reading his books on the academic philosophy, he discovered that the preface to the third book was the same with what he had prefixed to his book on Glory. It was his custom, it seems, to prepare at leisure a number of different proœms, which, by a little alteration, might be adapted to any subject, (*Habeo volumina proœmiorum. ex eo seligere soleo, &c.*) So that by mistake he had used this preface twice without remembering it. He therefore composed a new one for his book on Glory, and sent it to Atticus, Cic. Att. 16, 6.

Cicero arrived at Syracuse on the 1st of August; whence he sailed next day, and was driven back by cross winds to Leucopetra, Cic. Phil. 1, 6; Att. 16, 7. Here he met with some people lately from Rome, who brought him news of an unexpected turn of affairs there towards a general pacification. Upon which he dropped all thoughts of pursuing his voyage, and immediately set out on his return to Rome, *ib.* At Velia, he had a conference with Brutus, the last they ever had, Cic. Att. 16, 7.; Fam. 12, 25.; ad Brut. 15; Phil. 1, 4. Cicero, upon his arrival at Rome on the last day of August, was met by great numbers of the citizens who came out to congratulate him on his return, *Plutarch.* He did not however find things in the favourable state which he expected. The senate met next morning, to which he was particularly summoned by Antony, but excused himself by a civil message, as being indisposed by the fatigue of his journey: at which Antony

so offended, that he threatened his house to be pulled if he did not come immediately by the interposition of the assembly, he was dissuaded from using violence, *Cic. Phil.* 1, 5. The next day again, when Antony absent, *ib.* 5, 7. Cicero delivered the first of those orations, which, imitation of Demosthenes, he afterwards called PHILIPPICS. Antony was greatly enraged at this speech, and convened another meeting of the senate, where he again required Cicero's assistance. But Cicero, though deterred to go, (*cupiens venire*), was prevailed by his friends, who were apprehensive of some design against his life, *Phil.* 5, 7.; *Fam.* 12, 25. Their intentions were confirmed by Antony speaking with such fury, that, Cicero says, alluding to what Annals done a little before in public, seemed rather to spew than to speak, *Fam.* 12, 2. Cicero, seeing that his union with Antony was now inevitable for the sake of security removed from Rome to some of his villas at Capri, where he composed the second PHILIPPIC, by way of reply to Antony; which was not delivered to the senate, but afterwards published. It is a bitter invective against the life of Antony, and was supposed to have been the chief cause of the death of Cicero. It was so greatly admired, that Juvenal calls it a composition. After mentioning some of Cicero's on his consulship, *namatam natam, me consule, Romam!* he was much ridiculed, he adds, *si gladios potuit contemnere, si sic dixisset. Ridenda poemata malo, te, conspicuae divina PHILIPPICA. Volveris a prima quae proxima, secunda*, 10, 122, &c.—After Cicero finished his book of OFFICES or the duties of man, for the use of the son, *Cic. Att.* 16, 11. He now, as it is thought, composed his PARADOXES, or an illustration of particular doctrines of that sect, directed to Brutus.

Antony left Rome about the end of September, to meet four legions, which were coming from Macedonia to Brundisium, and by money to engage them in his service; but three of them rejected his offers, and would not follow him. Upon which he invited their centurions to his lodging, and ordered such of them as he supposed inimical to be massacred, to the number of 300, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 23.; *Phil.* 3, 2, &c. *et* 5, 8.; *Dio*, 45, 13. He returned to Rome in great rage, and published several threatening edicts; but hearing that two of the legions from Brundisium, the fourth, and that called *Legio Martia*, had declared for Octavius, he suddenly assembled the senate, made several hasty decrees, and then left Rome to seize on Cisalpine Gaul, which was then possessed by D. Brutus as his province, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 2, &c. 5, 2, &c.; *Vell.* 2, 61.

About this time Cicero, at the earnest request of Oppius, formed an union with Octavius, on condition that Octavius should befriend Brutus and his accomplices, *Cic. Att.* 16, 15. Cicero, however, often expressed his suspicions that Octavius could not be sincere in supporting the conspirators, *Cic. Att.* 16, 8, 9, 11, 14, &c. He therefore was careful to arm him only with a power sufficient to crush Antony, yet so checked and limited, that he should not be able to oppress the republic, *ib.* But in this he was outwitted by Octavius, *Appian. B. C.* p. 568.

Cicero having heard of the retreat of Antony, returned to Rome, where he arrived on the 9th December. The new tribunes, (one of whom was Calpurnius, who gave the first blow to Caesar), in the absence of the superior magistrates, called a meeting of the senate on the 19th, (*xiii. Kal. Jan.*) Cicero had resolved not to go to the senate till the first of January; yet happening on that day to receive the edict of D. Brutus, which prohibited Antony from entering his provinces,

he went to the senate early; and this being observed by the other senators, presently drew together a full house, *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 11, 6. Here Cicero delivered his THIRD PHILIPPIC, in which he gave it as his opinion, among other things, "that what Octavius (called also Caesar Octavianus) had done as a private person, should be confirmed by public authority; that the legions which had deserted from Antony and joined Octavius, should be rewarded; and that D. Brutus by his services had deserved well of the republic," *Phil.* 3, 15. A decree of the senate was made agreeably to Cicero's opinion. Cicero passed from the senate-house directly to the forum, and informed the people from the *rostra* of what the senate had done, in his FOURTH PHILIPPIC. These two speeches were so well received, that Cicero afterwards declared publicly, that he should have been satisfied, if this had been the last day of his life, when the people with one voice exclaimed, "that he had a second time saved the republic," *Phil.* 6, 1. In the mean time Antony had laid siege to Mutina, where D. Brutus, unable to oppose Antony in the field, had shut himself up.

On the 1st of January a. 710, (*Hirtio et Panfa Coss.*), Q. Fulius CALPURNIUS, who was first asked his opinion, as being the father-in-law of Panfa, advised, "that ambassadors should be sent to Antony, to order him to desist from the siege of Mutina, and submit to the authority of the senate." Piso and several others were of the same mind. But Cicero warmly opposed this motion in his FIFTH PHILIPPIC, by the strongest arguments, *ib.* 1,—12. and gave it as his opinion, "That no further mention should be made of an embassy, that war should be instantly entered upon, that a vacation from all civil business (*justitium*), should be appointed, that the military dress should be assumed, instead of the *toga*, (*saga sumi oportere*), and that levies of

soldiers should be made in Italy, and through Italy, without any exemption or excuse, (*sub cationibus*); that the whole should be committed to the people to take care that it received its effect," &c. *ib.* Cicero next proposed that particular honours should be decreed to D. Brutus, to Lepidus Octavius, whom he calls C. C. 13, &c. With respect to the proposition though those proposed to Antony were very extraordinary, the senate readily agreed with Cicero. The senate was much divided about the main question of sending a deputation to Antony. Some of the principal senators were for it. The consuls themselves secretly favoured it, and carefully avoided putting it to a vote, as it appeared the majority would confirm the opinion of Cicero. After the debate had continued three days, Salvidienus, a tribune, by his interposition, prevented a division of the senate from being made, (*6, 1, et 14, 7. Appian. p. 559.*) The friends of Antony, a few of whom prevailed that an embassy be sent. Three senators of high rank were presently nominated, Sulpicius, L. Piso, and L. F. The unusual length of these speeches having greatly excited the curiosity of the people, Cicero was loudly urged upon to give them an account of what had been done. Being, therefore, produced in the *rostra* by Apulianus, a tribune, he recounted to a great assembly of the people the proceedings of the senate in his SIXTH PHILIPPIC, in which he disapproved of the motion, and predicted the result of it, 5, 1, &c. In the mean time the friends of Antony, at the instigation of whom was CALPURNIUS, endeavoured to mitigate the public resentment against Antony by various arts. Cicero, therefore, in a meeting of the senate, proposed that the senators should abstain from ordinary matters, to give time to rouse the assembly, and to put out to them the mischievous

who advised an accommodation with Antony, in his SEVENTH PHILIPPIC. Sulpicius died on his embassy. Philip returned about the beginning of February, without success, bringing unreasonable demands from Antony, who would not discontinue the siege of Mutina at a moment, but battered it furiously with his engines, even in presence of the ambassadors, *Cic. Phil. 8*.

Still, however, the partizans of Antony strove to soften the decree of the senate against him, and partly succeeded in opposition to Cicero, *Phil. 1, 1, & 10, et 12, 7. Fam. 12, 4*. The next day, in his EIGHTH PHILIPPIC, strongly expostulates with Antony for their imprudent lenity; concluded with proposing, "That Antony should be granted to such as he pleased Antony before the Ides of March, but if any one should go over to Antony except L. Varius Cotylla, ambassador, that the senate would treat him as an enemy to his country," *Phil. 8, 11*.—The senate being moved by Panfa to consider what degree of respect should be decreed to the memory of Sulpicius, Cicero proposed, in his NINTH PHILIPPIC, that a magnificent funeral should be given for him at the public expence, a statue of brass erected to him in the *rostra*, with other honours; which the senate agreed, *Phil.*

Brutus having sent public letters to the consuls, concerning his successes in Macedonia, (See BRUTUS), Panfa called a meeting of the senate, and spoke largely in praise of Brutus, moved that public honours and a triumph should be decreed to him. Then, following to his usual custom, he first expressed CALENUS his opinion, who had detracted from the merits of Brutus, was sharply attacked by Cicero, in his TENTH PHILIPPIC. The senate, according to the opinion of Cicero, confirmed what Brutus had done,

and ordered him to protect Macedonia and Greece with the army which he had raised, in conjunction with Q. HORTENSIVS, the proconsul, by whom he had been greatly assisted, *Phil. 10, 11*. The news being brought to Rome, that Dolabella had surprised and cruelly killed Trebonius, the governor of Asia at Smyrna, Dolabella was judged an enemy by the senate at the motion even of Calenus, with whom Cicero concurred, in his ELEVENTH PHILIPPIC. But there was a difference of opinion about the appointment of a general against Dolabella; some proposing Servilius, and others the two consuls. Cicero, however, gave his opinion for Cassius, *Phil. 11, 12*, and afterwards supported it in a speech to the people, in opposition to the authority of Panfa, and the wishes even of Cassius's nearest relations, *Cic. Fam. 12, 7*.

D. Brutus being reduced to great straits at Mutina, and the friends of Antony having given assurances that he was disposed to peace, Cicero, anxious to preserve Brutus, had agreed to go on an embassy to Antony with Servilius, and three others of consular dignity. But having learned that there was no change of mind in Antony, and that he was as much set on the destruction of Brutus, and on prosecuting the war, as ever, Cicero retracted his opinion, and gave many convincing reasons for it in the senate, in his TWELFTH PHILIPPIC, c. 1, 2, &c. Soon after, Panfa set out with the forces which he had newly raised, to join Hirtius and Octavius against Antony. In the mean time Lepidus, who commanded a great army in Gaul, and had lately made peace with Sextus, the son of Pompey, wrote a public letter to the senate, to exhort them to measures of peace with Antony, without taking any notice of the honours which the Senate had decreed to him. Cicero, in his THIRTEENTH PHILIPPIC, speaks in praise of peace, but insists, that there could be

be no peace with Antony, *Phil.* 13, 1, 2, & 3. He however assented to a vote proposed by Servilius, to thank Lepidus for his desire to restore peace among his countrymen, *Phil.* 13, 21. and wrote Lepidus a letter to that effect, *Fam.* 10, 27. Cicero, at the same time, read over in the senate, a letter, which Antony had written to Hirtius and Octavius, with a view to detach them from the interest of the senate. But they, instead of answering the letter, sent it to Cicero, to make what use of it he thought proper. Cicero read it to the senate, paragraph by paragraph, with pertinent remarks on each, *Phil.* 13, 10,—21.

The news of Antony's defeat at Mutina reached Rome on the 20th April, where it raised an incredible joy. The people presently assembled at Cicero's house, carried him in a kind of triumph to the capitol, and from thence home, *Cic. Phil.* 14, 5. *ad Brut.* 5. Cicero received a particular account of this battle from Galba, one of the conspirators, who bore a principal command in it, *Fam.* 10, 30. There came also public dispatches from the consuls and Caesar; which Cornutus, the city praetor, next day laid before the senate. Servilius gave it as his opinion, "That the citizens should lay aside the *sagum*, and resume the *toga*, and that a public thanksgiving should be decreed in honour of the consuls and Octavius." Cicero, in his FOURTEENTH and last PHILIPPIC, gave it as his opinion, "that the *sagum* should not be laid aside till they were sure that the siege of Mutina was raised, and Brutus freed from danger," *Phil.* 14, 1; but agreed with Servilius, in decreeing a thanksgiving for fifty days; as also rewards to the officers and soldiers who had distinguished themselves in battle, and that the same rewards should be given to the relations of those who had fallen, as to themselves, if alive, *ib.* 14. Soon after, Hirtius and Octavius attacked

Antony's entrenchments before Mutina, and being aided by a sally of Brutus from the town, forced the camp of Antony, who fled precipitately with all his cavalry towards the Alps. Hirtius was killed in the action; and Panfa, the day following, died at Bologna, of the wounds he had received in the former battle, *Cic. Ep. ad Brut.* 4. *Fam.* 10, 33. et 11, 13. *Appian.* 3, p. 372. Thus Octavius became master of the three armies. Whereupon, instead of improving his victory, he determined to form an union with Antony and Lepidus, against the party of the senate, and the conspirators, for whom he had hitherto fought, (See OCTAVIUS.)

Cicero was soon aware of the dangerous turn which the death of the two consuls was likely to give to public affairs, *Fam.* 12, 25 et 11, 9, & 13. He therefore implored Brutus to bring his legions into Italy, as the only thing which could save the republic, *ad Brut.* 10. He attempted also to secure every other resource in his power, by writing to Lepidus, Plancus, and Pollio, to preserve their attachment to the republic; and they, for some time, struck with the defeat of Antony, gave Cicero the strongest assurances of their fidelity, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 11, 12, 15, — 33, & 34. He even had some hopes of prevailing on Octavius to continue steadfast to the senate, *ad Brut.* 3. Nor did Octavius at first discover his real intentions till he got every thing he wished decreed to his army, and himself made consul, with Q. Pedius, in the room of Hirtius and Panfa, *Suet. Aug.* 26.; *Dio.* 46, 45. Plutarch says, that Cicero, old as he was, suffered himself to be duped by so young a man as Octavius, (who was not yet twenty), by the offer of the consulship to himself; and that Cicero, on this account, brought over the senate to favour the views of Octavius. Brutus, in a letter to Cicero, says, that he had heard that Cicero actually was made consul, *ad*

Brut.

. But Cicero, writing to Brutes a very different account of the matter from that of Plutarch, *ib.*—The first thing Octavius did, being made consul, was to seize public money, and divide it among his soldiers; complaining of affronts, which he alleged had put upon him by the senate; especially of their calling him a boy, *ib.* 16, 41.; *Suet. Aug.* 12. For want of his youth, he was distinguished by the name of *THE YOUNG MAN, OR THE BOY*," *ib.* p. 537, 545, 554, & 557.; *ib.* 6, 30.; *Cic. Phil.* 13, 11. He complained of Cicero's having unambiguous expression concerning him, *laudandum adolescentem, or, TOLLENDUM*; which last word is either, "that he ought to be cut off to honour, or cut off." Julius added, "that he would take it to put it in any man's power to cut him off," *Cic. Fam.* 11, 20.; *ib.* 2, 62.; *Suet. Aug.* 12. Octavius was independent of the senate, and had no further use for Cicero. Therefore was glad to lay hold of a pretext to break with them. Julius, Antony, and Lepidus, concluded an alliance, agreed to the proscription of their enemies. Julius is said at first to have opposed this measure, *Suet. Aug.* 27. and they struggled for two days to prevent Cicero; but at last gave him up to the hands of Antony, *Plutarch. in Cic.* 2, 66. Cicero being informed of the proscription, attempted to make his escape, and might have succeeded, had he used sufficient dispatch; but overtaken by a party of soldiers, the command of Popilius Læcilius, a centurion, whom Cicero had lately defended in a trial for perjury (whence Seneca calls him the client of Cicero, *Tranquil. an.* 15.), he was committed to his fate with great fortitude. Popilius cut off his head, and his right hand, which had written the Philippics, and carried them to Anto-

ny, who then happened to be sitting in the forum. Antony greatly rejoiced at the death of Cicero, liberally rewarded the centurion, and ordered the head and hand to be fixed on the rostra, *Appian. B. C.* p. 600. & 601.

Plutarch relates several circumstances concerning the death of Cicero differently. He says, that the soldiers were commanded by Herennius, a centurion, and Popilius, a tribune; that Herennius cut off Cicero's head by Antony's command, and his hands also, with which his Philippics had been written; and that Antony, when these members were brought to him, said, "Now, let there be an end of our proscriptions," *in Cic.* p. 885.; but in another place, Plutarch says, that Antony ordered only the head and right hand to be cut off, *in Anton.* p. 894. So the epitomiser of Livy, who calls Popilius a legionary soldier, and writes thus: *Ciceronis—caput quoque cum dextrâ manu in rostris positum est*, *Epit.* 120. So also Valerius Maximus, 5, 3, 4. But in a fragment of Livy, preserved by the elder Seneca, the head of Cicero is said to have been fixed on the rostra, between his two hands, *Senec. Suasor.* 6. Cremutius Cordus however, as quoted by the same author, mentions only the right hand, *ib.* So Juvenal, alluding to this fact, *Ingenio manus est et cervix caesa*, 10, 120.—Fulvia, the wife of Antony, is said to have insulted the head of Cicero in a shocking manner, pulling out the tongue, and piercing it with a hair bodkin, *Dio*, 47, 8.—Cicero was killed in his villa near Cajêta, on the 7th December, in the 64th year of his age. His death is said to have been foreboded in a remarkable manner by crows, *Appian. et Plutarch. ib. Val. Max.* 1, 4, 5.

The ancient authors seem to labour for expressions to deplore the fate of Cicero, and most of them to detect the cruelty of Antony; thus, *Abstulit una dies acvi decus, utraque ludu Con-*
tuit

Sicut Latiæ tristis facundia linguæ, — Publica vox sacris (al civis) æternum obtulit armis, Corn. Sever. apud Senec. Suafor. 6. *Civitas lacrimas tenere non potuit, quum recisum Ciceronis caput in illis suis rostris videretur,* Flor. 4, 6. *Cæterorum lucus privatus lucus excitaverunt, illa una communem,* Cordus apud Senec. ib. Velleius Paterculus, after narrating the murder of Cicero, addresses a pathetic apostrophè to Antony; *Nihil tamen egisti, M. Antoni, mercedem celestissimi oris, et clarissimi abscissi numerandæ,* (sc. Popilio Laenati) &c. *Vivit, vivetque per omnium sæculorum memoriam: Omnisque posteritas illius in te scripta mirabitur, tuum in eum factum execrabitur, citiusque in mundo genus boninum, quam hujus nomen cadet;* 2, 66. Livy says of Cicero, *Vir magnus, acer, memorabilis fuit, et in cujus laudes sequendas Cicerone laudatore opus fuerit.* apud Senec. ibid. Add. *Plin.* 10, 30, l. 31. Valerius above all justly execrates the ingratitude of Popilius, 5, 34. Cicero perhaps defended Popilius, though he knew him to be guilty. If so, the return he met with is remarkable. It is more worthy of notice, that Cicero, speaking of Antony's grandfather, whose fate was very similar to his own, says to Antony, (though absent), *Acerbissimum ejus diem supremum malim, quam L. Cinnae dominatum, a quo ille crudelissime est interfectus,* Phil. 1, 14.

Cicero, as to his person, was tall and slender, with a long and small neck, (*procærum et tenue collum*), Cic. Br. 91. but his appearance was graceful, (*decora facies*), Senec. Suafor. 6. He was naturally of a weak constitution, but strengthened it so much by care and temperance, that he enjoyed health and vigour to the last, &c. When attacked by any slight indisposition, his usual remedy was abstinence, Cic. Fam. 7, 26.

Cicero had a great number of fine houses in different parts of Italy, some reckon up eighteen, all built or purchased by himself, except the family

seat at Arpinum. These, on account of their elegant structure and pleasant situation, he calls the *eyes* or the *beauties* of Italy, (*oculos Italiae*), Cic. Att. 16, 3, & 6. His favourite villas were those of Tusculum, Antium, Astura, Formiae, Cumæ, Puteoli, and Pompeii, all of them large enough for the reception, not only of his own family, but of his friends and guests. Besides these, he had several small inns (*diversoria*) or resting places, in passing from one villa to another, Cic. Att. 14, 8. Cicero's revenues must have been very considerable to enable him to build and support so many great houses. As his paternal fortune was but small, the sources from which he derived his funds were, the emoluments of his public offices, the presents of his clients, and the legacies left him by his friends; which last, he himself informs us, amounted to near 200,000 l. (*amplius H. S. ducenties*), Phil. 2, 16. The furniture of Cicero's houses was suitable to their elegance. There was a cedar table of his remaining in Pliny's time, said to have been the first of the kind in Rome, and to have cost about L. 80 (H. S. X.), *Plin.* 13, 15, & 16. By these expences Cicero was often involved in pecuniary difficulties, *Vid. Ep. ad Att. passim.*

Cicero's moral character, though censured by his enemies, *Quintil.* 12, 1, 14. was on the whole irreproachable. His ruling passion was the love of glory, Cic. Att. 1, 15. et 2, 17. Fam. 9, 14. Arch. 11. *Mil.* 35. He was blamed for his vanity, and for boasting too frequently of the actions which he performed in his consulship, *Dio*, 38, 12. But, as Quintilian observes, he seldom did this without reason; either to repel calumny, or to vindicate his conduct when attacked, 11, 1, 17. So he himself says, *Dom.* 35, & 36. *Har. Resp.* 8. He was also accused of timidity, which charge he allows to be just, *Fam.* 6, 14. *Att.* 13, 37. but, by way of explanation, adds, that he was not timid in encountering dangers, but in foreseeing

ing them; which, as Quinctilian deserves, he confirmed by many his conduct, and chiefly by his 2, 1, 17. But Quinctilian carries him too far, when he represents as a perfect patriot, (*Nec Mardefuisse video in ulla parte civis voluntatem*), ib. 16. Unfortunately there are too many instances on his mean compliance to those, which ought to be ascribed to his timidity. Hence the partee of Laberius, the writer, (*mimographus*), to Cicero; day observing Laberius seeking a seat in the theatre, said to him, passing by, "I should give you, if I were not straitened for room, (*nisi auguste federem*). "It is you are straitened for room, when you use to sit on the benches, (*mirum si auguste sedes, qui solus felis federe*), alluding to Cicero's professions of friendship both to Pompey and Caesar, while he was attached to neither, *Senec. Cont. 8.*; *Macrob. Sat. 2, 3.*—Cicero is chiefly to be admired, not as a statesman, but as an admirer of genius, and a scholar, which, taken together, he has never been equalled. His industry amidst so many public engagements is astonishing. His contemporary, in thank for some favour, addresses him *fertissime Romuli nepotum, Quotque fuere, Quotque post aliis erunt* &c. 47.; and Julius Caesar to Cicero had acquired a laurel to that of all triumphs, in as it was more glorious to have the fame of Roman genius, have enlarged the limits of the *quanto plus est ingenii Romani et tantum promovisse, quam imperator* 7, 30. During the dominion of the Triumviri and of Augustus, fashionable among the flatterers

of power to disparage the merit of Cicero, (*adulatoris presentis potentiae non responsurum innoferunt*), Quinctil. 12, 10, 13. The only writer of that period who speaks of Cicero with respect, is Livy. Virgil and Horace do not so much as mention his name. Virgil is supposed to have him in view when he yields the superiority of eloquence to the Greeks, (*Orabunt causas melius, sc. alii, nempe Graeci*), *Aen. 6, 849.* But succeeding authors do Cicero ample justice. Quinctilian compares him with Demosthenes, and seems, on the whole, to give Cicero the preference, 10, 1, 105, &c. He calls him *Optimus auctor ac magister eloquentiae*, 5, 11, 17. *Latinae eloquentiae princeps*, 6, 3, 1. *Caelestis in dicendo vir*, 10, 2, 18. *In omnibus eminentissimus*, 12, 10, 12. *Nam mihi videtur M. Tullius effinxisse vim Demosthenis, copiam Platonis, jucunditatem Isocratis*, 10, 1, 108. *Quare non immerito ab hominibus aetatis suae REGNARE IN JUDICIIS dictus est; apud posteros vero id consecutus, ut jam non hominis nomen, sed eloquentiae habeatur. Hunc igitur speciemus, hoc propositum nobis sit exemplum; ille se profecisse sciatur, cui Cicero valde placebit*, ib. 112. Lucan calls him, *Romani maximus auctor eloquii*, 7, 62. There were, however, many who censured Cicero's diction, as loose and languid, tumid and exuberant, *Quinctil. 9, 4, 1. 12, 1, 22. et 12, 10, 12.*; *Dial. de Orat. 18, & 22.* Hence CICEROMASTIX, -igis, the name of a book written by one Laelius Lacinus, against the style of Cicero, *Gell. 17, 1.*

None of Cicero's historical compositions remain, nor of his poems, but detached passages in different parts of his works, which are far from being destitute of merit. Hence Plutarch ranks him among the most eminent of the Roman poets, in *Cic.* But as he was greatly inferior to the poets of the succeeding age, and did not polish his poems with sufficient care, a few bad lines being picked out and turned into ridicule, served to discredit all the rest; whence Quinctilian says, *In carminibus*

R

utinam

utinam pepercisset, quæ non desierunt carere maligni, 11, 1, 24. Thus Martial, speaking of a bad poet, *Carmina quod scribis, Musis et Apolline nullo* (i. e. invito)—*hoc* (i. e. vitium) *Ciceronis habes*, 2, 89, 3.

But of all Cicero's works his philosophical writings are the most useful; in which, though he explains and supports the opinions of all the different sects, yet he in private approved the doctrine of the ACADEMICS, who affirmed nothing for certain, but satisfied themselves with embracing, after a careful investigation, what appeared most probable, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 3, & 4. *Tusc.* 1, 9. *Orat. fin.* The practice of the Academics of disputing for and against every opinion, (*de omnibus rebus in contrarias partes differendi*), was particularly useful to an orator, in teaching him to speak readily on all subjects, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 3. Cicero therefore called it the "Parent of elegance and copiousness," and often declared, "that he owed whatever eloquence he had, not so much to the schools of rhetoricians, as to the walks of the Academy," (*Ego autem satior, me oratorem, si modò sim, aut etiam quicumque sim, non ex Rhetorum officinis, sed ex Academicæ spatii exiisse*, *Cic. Orat.* 3. *Non tantum se debere scholis rhetorum, quam Academicæ spatiis, frequenter ipse testatus est*, *Quintil.* 12, 2, 23. *Ex philosophis plurimum se traxisse eloquentiæ*, *Id.* 10, 1, 81. *Dicendi facultatem ex intimis sapientiæ fontibus fluere*, 12, 2, 6.) From the scepticism of the Academic philosophy Cicero perhaps partly derived that want of decision which was discoverable in several parts of his conduct.

Cicero was as distinguished for his wit as for his eloquence. Several spurious collections of his sayings were handed about in his own lifetime, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 32. et 9, 16. till his friend Trebonius, after he had been consul, thought it worth while to publish a genuine edition of them, in a volume which he addressed to Cicero himself, *ib.* 15, 21. Caesar also, after he be-

came master of the state, gave order to his friends to report to him the witty sayings which happened to drop from Cicero in their company, that he might insert them among his Apothegms, *ib.* 9, 16. But the most complete collection of Cicero's sayings was published after his death by Tiro, his freedman, or by some other person, in three books; who, it seems, shewed more solicitude to compile all that occurred, than judgment to make a proper selection, *Quintil.* 6, 3, 5. None of these books are now extant.

M. Tullius CICERO, M. F. the son of the orator by Terentia; born in the year before his father was consul, a 689. (*L. Caesare et C. Figulo Coss.*) *Cic. Att.* 1, 2. commanded a wing of Pompey's horse in the battle of Pharsalia, where he was greatly applauded for his courage, *Cic. Off.* 2, 13. He wished to attend Caesar in his expedition to Spain, but his father would not agree to that proposal, *Cic. Att.* 12, 7. and sent him to Athens, with proper attendants, to study philosophy under Cratippus, *ib.* 32, 52, & 53, *Off.* 1, 1. Here he remained till after the death of Caesar, when he joined Brutus, who made him one of his lieutenants, and wrote his father a very flattering account of his abilities and conduct, *ad Brut.* 2, 3, which was confirmed by Lentulus, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 14. and Trebonius, *ib.* 16. and by the son's own letters to his father, *Cic. Att.* 14, 7, 15, 16, & 17. but none of these now remain. Young Cicero, with the troops which he commanded in Macedonia, completely defeated C. Antonius, and took him prisoner, *Pharch. in Brut. et Cic. ad Brut.* 2, 7. After the battle of Philippi and the death of Brutus, he made his escape to Sex. Pompeius; and after Pompey's treaty with the triumvirate, returned to Rome, *Appian. p.* 619, 672, & 713. Cicero now, having nothing to do, sunk into a life of indolence and pleasure, and the intemperate love of wine, *Plin.* 14, 22. He afterwards, however, was made augur, *Appian. p.* 619. and consul,

(*Vid.* OCTAVIUS,) and at last of Asia, or, as Appian says, *ib.* after which we read nothing concerning him. He is never had nothing of his father's but his wit and politeness, (*ut* Senec. Suasor. 6. There extant two letters of his to Titus he was about nineteen years former of which gives us a favourable specimen both of his sons and abilities, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 5.

Tullius CICERO, the brother of Titus; after his praetorship, succeeded Flaccus as governor, *Cic. Flac.* 14. *Fam.* 1, 28.; he continued for three years, not gain great reputation by such. In the third year of his term, he received from his brother an admirable letter of advice, *Cic.* 1, 1. He afterwards distinguished himself as one of Caesar's lieutenants in Gaul, *Vid. CAESAR*, p. 59.

Caesar to accompany his brother to Cilicia, as one of his lieutenants, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 4. In the civil war, he joined Pompey, contrary to other's advice, *Cic. Att.* 9, 1. But after the battle of Pharsalus and his son, in order to make peace with Caesar, basely threw blame on Cicero, *Cic. Att.* 11, c. who on the contrary acted with great generosity to them, *ib.* were both with Cicero at his villa, when they received the news of their being proscribed by the triumvirate. They might have fled, had they instantly fled; but Titus and his son returned to Rome to furnish themselves with money, other necessities. Here they were betrayed by Antony's emissaries. Titus was found out first; who, to preserve his father, nobly discovered the place of his retreat. But the soldiers instantaneously brought him to the rack, the father, to save his son from torture, burst in, and voluntarily

surrendered himself, making no other request to his executioners, than to be dispatched first. The son urged the same petition; so that the assassins, to satisfy both, taking them apart, killed them according to agreement at the same time, *Dio*, 47, 10.; *Appian*, p. 601.; *Plutarch*, in *Cic. fm.*

CICERONES pueri, young Marcus and Quintus, the sons of Cicero and of his brother, whom Cicero carried with him to Cilicia, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 17.

CICERRUS, a buffoon described by Horace, *Sat.* 1, 5, 51.

CICUTA, an usurer, *Her. Sat.* 2, 3, 175.

CILNIUM genus, an opulent family or clan in Etruria, *Liv.* 10, 3.

CIMON, -onis, the son of Miltiades, an illustrious Athenian general, who defeated the Persians in several engagements, (G. 466.), no less distinguished for his liberality than valour, *Nep.* 5, 4.; *Cic. Off.* 2, 18.

M. CINCIUS Alimentus, a tribune of the commons at Rome, who got a law passed, a. u. 549, called *Lex CINCIA*, prohibiting any one to receive from a client money or presents of any kind, *Cic. Sen.* 4.; *Tacit. Ann.* 11, 5.

CINCINNATUS, a surname of the gens *Quintia* vel *Quintia*; *vid. QUINTIUS*.

CINEAS, -ae, the minister and favourite general of Pyrrhus, (G. 231.)

CINNA, a surname of several Roman gentes or clans, particularly of the gens *Cornelia*.

L. Cornelius CINNA, first distinguished himself as a lieutenant-general in the Social or Italic war, after his praetorship, *Cic. Font.* 15. He was consul with Cn. Octavius, a. u. 664, the year after Sulla and Q. Pompeius were consuls. Sulla, knowing Cinna to be inimical to him, before he set out to the war against Mithridates, obliged him to swear that he would do nothing against his interest in his absence. But no sooner was Sulla gone, than Cinna openly avowed his enmity to Sulla.

He proposed a law, "That the Italians, who had lately been made citizens, should be distributed through all the thirty-five tribes," instead of voting in eight separate tribes by themselves, *Vell.* 2, 20.; being bribed, as was supposed, with 300 talents, *Appian.* *B. C.* 1. p. 389. This was violently opposed by Octavius and the Patricians, who expelled Cinna from the city, after a bloody contest, to which Cicero alludes, *Sext.* 36. deprived him of his office, and elected Merula consul in his room. But Cinna, being joined by Sertorius and Carbo, raised forces in different parts of Italy; and having recalled Marius and the other exiles, advanced against the city with a great army in four divisions. Several bloody contests took place before the walls, *ib. et Liv. Epit.* 79. At last Octavius and the senate were forced to submit, and receive Cinna into the city. Marius stopped at the gates, on pretext, that being an exile, he could not enter the city, till the decree of his banishment was reversed. Cinna instantly summoned an assembly for this purpose; but Marius waiting only till three or four tribes gave their votes, entered the city, as if taken by storm, *Plutarch. in Mar. p.* 431. Cinna and Marius made a horrible massacre of their enemies, *vid.* *MARIUS. Liv. Epit.* 80.; *Vell.* 2, 22.; *Cic. Phil.* 1, 14.; *Tusc.* 5, 19.; *Flor.* 3, 21, 13.; *Appian. p.* 391, &c. Cinna, without any formality of election, (*nullo comitiis habitis*), declared himself and Marius consuls for the next year. Marius having died in the first month, Cinna nominated in his stead Valerius Flaccus, whom he sent into Asia with two legions, to supersede Sulla in the command of the war against Mithridates. But Flaccus being killed by Fimbria, (*q. v.*) his quaestor, Cinna chose Carbo as his colleague in the consulate for the two next years, *Liv. Epit.* 83. Cinna, when consul for the fourth time, gave his daughter Cornelia in marriage to Julius Caesar, *Suet.*

Caes. 1. During the dominion of Cinna in Italy, most of the nobility fled to Sulla; who having now completely vanquished Mithridates, and having forced the two legions under Fimbria to join him, was preparing to return with his victorious army into Italy, against his enemies. Cinna and Carbo made the most vigorous efforts to oppose him, *Liv. Epit.* 83. But before the arrival of Sulla, Cinna was cut off in a mutiny of his soldiers at Ancona; (*vir dignior, qui arbitrio victurum moreretur, quam iracundiâ militum, de quo verè dici potest, ausum eum, quæ nemo auderet bonus, perfecisse quæ a nullo nisi q. fortissimo perfici possent*), *Vell.* 2, 24. Thus Lucan, *Sylla potens, Mariusque ferox, et Cinna cruentus*, 4, 822. *Ad Cinnae Mariosque venis*, you come to be ranked with Cinna and Marius, *ib.* 2, 546. *Cinna nimio potens*, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 42. Hence *Cinnae jacuitis*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 32.—*CINNANUM tempus*, *Cic. Red. in Senat.* 4. *Cinnam temporis iniquitas*, *ib.* 31. *Cum per triennium, Cinnanae Marianaque partes Italiam obsiderent*, the party of Cinna and Marius, *Vell.* 2, 24.

CINNA, an excellent poet, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 35. who took nine years to write a poem, called *SMYRNA*, *Catull.* 89. (al. 92.) to which Horace is supposed to allude in his advice to authors, to keep their works by them for nine years, (*nonumque prematur in annum*), *Art. P.* 388. *et ibi Scholiast.* Cinna is said to have been rather obscure, *Martial.* 10, 21, 4.; and in some places also obscene, *Ovid. Trist.* 2, 435. None of his works now remain. Some take him to have been the same with C. Helvius Cinna, a tribune, who was torn in pieces by the mob, through mistake, at the funeral of Caesar, *Suet. Caes.* 85.; *Val. Max.* 9, 2.; *Appian. B. C.* 2, 521.; because Plutarch calls him a poet, in *Brut.* p. 993. *et in Caes.* 740. But they seem to have been different persons.

CINNÄMUS, a barber at Rome, made an *eques* by the favour of his mistress;

; but having dissipated his fortune became bankrupt, and an exile, *l. 7, 63.*

IRAS, -ae, a king of Cyprus, built a temple to Venus at Paphos where was an oracle, the first of which was *Thamýris*, a Cyprian; but his posterity resigned that and one of the royal family was elected. Hence *CINYRÆUS*, a son or descendant of *Cinyras*. *Tac. Hist. 2, 3.*

IUS, vel *Capius*, a complainant, who would affect to nod to his wife indulged her amours.

A slave coming into the room was in one of these obliging moods, and attempting to carry off a ring that stood on the table, *Sirys* he, *NON OMNIBUS DORMIO*, not sleep to all, *Festus* in *NON. Fam. 7, 24.*

IRIS, a Roman, on whose forehead horns are said to have grown, an *Haruspex* declared was an enemy of sovereignty, and that if he left the city, he should become a king; on which account he never went within the walls, *Ovid. Met. 15,—622.*

IRIS, -es, the daughter of *Sol*, or *(Tūānis, -idis, voc. Tūāni, Met. 14, 14.)* a famous forceress. *5.)*

IRIS, -is, f. a name given to *Scylla*, daughter of *Nisus*, when changed into a bird, *Ovid. Met. 8, 150.*

IUS, a tribune, who coming to his colleague *Fabricius*, on the occasion of which the law about recalling from banishment was to be proposed, was attacked by *Clodius*, and from the forum with great violence, *Cic. Sext. 35. post red. in sen.*

Cicero afterwards defended him at a trial with much earnestness, *ultis lacrimis*, but without success. *Planc. 31.*

IUS, (in two syllables), -eos, a Thracian; the father of *Hecuba*; he is hence called *Cisseis, -idis*,

the daughter of *Cisseus*, *Virg. Aen. 7, 320. et 10, 705.*

CLARĀNUS, an illustrious grammarian, *Senec. Ep. 66.; Martial. 10, 21.*

CLAUDIA vel *CLODIA gens*, an ancient and noble clan at Rome, divided into several branches or families, some of which were of patrician rank, as the *Nerones, Pulchri*, &c. others plebeian, as the *MARCELLI*, *Suet. Tib. 1.; Cic. Or. 1, 38.; Alcon. in Cic. pro Scaur.* The *Gens Claudia* originated from one *Atta CLAUSUS*, a chief of the Sabines; who being obliged to leave his country by a domestic sedition, came to Rome from *Regillum*, with a great body of his clients, *Liv. 2, 16.* (*Servius* says 5000, in *Virg. Aen. 7. 706.*) about five years after the expulsion of the kings. They were admitted into the freedom of the state, and lands assigned to them beyond the *Anio*. Their number being afterwards increased by new accessions from the same country, they were called *The old Claudian Tribe*. *Atta CLAUSUS* got the name of *APPIUS CLAUDIUS*, and being chosen into the senate, became one of the chief men in the state, *Liv. ib.* *Virgil* ascribes the origin of both the Claudian tribe and *Gens* to *Clausus*, a Sabine chief, who came to the assistance of *Turnus* against *Aeneas*, (*Claudia nunc a quo diffunditur et tribus et gens*), *Aen. 7, 708.* *Suetonius* says, that the patrician branch of the *gens Claudia* came originally from *Regilli*, (v. -us, v. -um), a city of the Sabines; but is uncertain about the time of its removal to Rome, whether in the time of *Romulus*, by the advice of *Titus Tatius*, or of *Atta Claudius*, the chief of the clan, about six years after the expulsion of the kings, *Tib. 1.* *Dionysius* agrees with *Livy* as to the time when the *Claudii* came to Rome, (*Valerio quartum et Lucretio iterum Coss. a. u. 250*), and makes their number amount to 5000 men that could bear arms, *l. 5, p. 308.* So *Plutarch*, in *Poplicola*,

Poplicola, p. 108. The patrician branch of this clan, (*Patricia gens Claudia*), from which the Emperor Tiberius was descended, is said to have obtained twenty-eight consulships, five dictatorships, seven censorships, seven triumphs, and two ovations, *Suet. ib.* This family is said to have rejected by joint consent, the surname of Lucius, because two distinguished by that surname had been condemned for capital crimes, *ib.* But this must be understood only of the patrician branch. For we find a L. Claudius mentioned, *Cic. Har. R. 6.*; and *Liv. 41, 21.*—The gens *Claudia* was always remarkable for supporting the privileges of the patricians, (*majestatis patrum propugnatrix*), *Liv. 6, 41.* and inimical to the rights of the plebeians, (*inimica plebi*), *Id. 9, 34.* with the single exception of P. Claudius or Clodius, the enemy of Cicero, *Suet. Tib. 2.* whence Tacitus says of Tiberius, that he possessed the pride always inherent in the Claudian family, (*vetere atque infida Claudiae familiae superbia*), *Ann. 1, 4.*—adj. *CLAUDIUS* et *CLAUDIANUS*; thus, *Claudiae manus*, the hands, i. e. the strength or force of the Claudian family, put for the *CLAUDII*, alluding to the steps of Augustus, *Hor. Od. 4, 4, 73.* *vid. NERO. Claudiana castra*, the camp of Claudius, *Liv. 23, 31, 39, & 48,* first fortified by Claudius Marcellus, *ib. 17.*; and kept up for several years; whence it retained his name, *Liv. 25, 22.*

Appius *CLAUDIUS* being made consul, a. 259, shewed himself a keen supporter of the power of the senate, and inimical to the plebeians, *Liv. 2, 21,—28.* He advised the patricians to baffle the power of the tribunes by procuring one or more of their number to interpose their negative against the rest, *ib. 44.*

Ap. CLAUDIUS, the son of the former, consul a. 282, was as hostile to the plebeians as his father, and still more hated by them, *Liv. 2, 56.* He had a violent contest with the tri-

bunes Volero and Lactorius, to prevent the passing of a law, that the plebeian magistrates should be created at the *Comitia Tributa*; but without success, *ib. et 57.* Being sent against the Volsci with an army, he treated his soldiers with great severity, *ib. 58.*; on which account they showed the utmost stubbornness, and even suffered themselves to be defeated by the enemy, *ib. 59.* Appius punished them with extreme rigour, *ib.* Next year two of the tribunes raised a criminal prosecution against him before the people, (*diem ei dixere.*) Appius once pleaded his cause, not in the tone of a criminal, but with the haughtiness of an accuser, (*accusatorio spiritu*), and so struck the tribunes and people by his firmness, that they voluntarily adjourned his trial to another day. Appius, however, died of a disease before the day of adjournment (*prodicta die*) arrived, *ib. 61.*

C. CLAUDIUS, the son of Appius, consul a. 294, was as steady as his father in supporting the cause of the nobility, but more moderate, *Liv. 3, 15, & 35.* Having lost his colleague P. Valerius, who was killed in quelling an insurrection of the slaves under Herdonius, *ib. 18.* he got L. Quintus Cincinnatus chosen in his stead, *ib. 19.* He stood candidate for the Decemvirate, the second year after the institution of that office, but was disappointed by the intrigues of his nephew (*fratris filii*) Appius, *ib. 35.* Afterwards, however, when Appius was impeached, he interested himself warmly in his favour, though without success, *ib. 58.* When the tribunes urged the passing of a law, that "one of the consuls should be chosen from the plebeians," Caius gave his opinion, "that the consuls should use force of arms against them, (*consules armati in tribunos*); but this was prevented by the expedient of creating, instead of consuls, military tribunes with consular power, *Liv. 4, 6.*

Appius *CLAUDIUS*, the chief of the

centvirs, (called *REGILLANUS*; *lib. 2.* from *Regillum*, the country of the Claudii, *Liv. 3.* He was consul elect, a. 301, 3,) when the *decemviri* were first, *Liv. 3.* 33. After it was decided that *decemvirs*, instead of, should be created for a second year of the chief men in the declared themselves candidates. Claudius took uncommon pains to ratiate himself with the people, and the youngest of his colleagues, appointed to preside at the election that he might not return him- which no one had ever done, except the tribunes of the commons, and a very hurtful precedent. But having, by his address, set the most respectable candidates, the rest his own uncle, got perfect a very inferior character, (*nam splendore viarum pares*), to be, and himself among the first, *ib.* Appius having procured the concurrence of his new colleagues, hence did every thing according to his pleasure, *ib. 36.* But his criminality for Virginia soon put a period to his power and his life. Being deprived of his office, and thrown in prison, he killed himself, *ib. 57.* & *G. 215.* & 216.)

TIUS CLAUDIUS Craesus, the son of *decemvir*, one of the military laws with consular authority, a. 331, *ib. 35.* and praefect of the city. He shewed the same hatred to the tribunes and plebeians that censors had done, *ib. 36.*

TIUS CLAUDIUS, the *decemvir* grandson, and the youngest senator, 339, advised the senate to follow the counsel of his ancestor, the Appius Claudius, to baffle the rest of the tribunes by the protests of his colleagues, *Liv. 4.* 48. When tribune, a. 352, *Liv. 5.* 1. he made a noble speech, to persuade the senate not to discontinue the siege of Veii in winter, *ib. 3.*—7. with success, When Veii was about to be taken,

he gave it as his opinion in the senate, "That the money arising from the plunder of that city should be reduced into the public treasury;" but this advice was not followed, *ib. 20.* Appius keenly opposed the law for electing one of the consuls from among the plebeians, *Liv. 6.* 40. but without effect, *ib. 42.* He was made dictator, a. 393, *Liv. 7.* 6. and consul with Camillus, a. 405, *ib. 24.* in which office he died, *ib. 25.*

AP. CLAUDIUS, censor with C. Plautius, a. 442, who paved the road named from him *Via Appia*, *Cic. Mil. 7.* and first brought an aqueduct into the city, hence called *Aqua Claudia*, *Liv. 9.* 29. His colleague having resigned his office on account of the scandal and odium incurred from their improper choice of senators, *ib. et 39.* Appius, from an inflexibility of temper long inherent in his family, retained the censorship alone. Appius is said first to have disgraced the senate, by choosing into it the sons of freed men, (*libertinorum filius levis*), *Liv. 9.* 46. (*Vid. R. A. p. 6.*) The tribunes attempted to force Appius to lay down the censorship, *ib. 33.* but without effect, *ib. 34.*—He was made consul a. 446, *ib. 42.* interrex, a. 453, to preside at the election of consuls, *Liv. 10.* 11. when he would not admit plebeian candidates, *Cic. Br. 14.* Being made consul a second time, a. 456, *Liv. 10.* 15. he was sent against the Tuscans and Samnites. At first he was unsuccessful, *ib. 18.* but afterwards gained a signal victory, by the assistance of his colleague Volumnius, *ib. 19.* The year after, being made praetor, *ib. 22.* he fought a second battle against the Samnites with equal success, in the territory of Stella, (*in agro, v. campo Stellati*), where also he was assisted by Volumnius, now proconsul, *ib. et 31.* Appius in his old age lost his sight; whence he is often called Appius CAECUS, the Blind. His blindness was considered as a punishment from heaven, for his having,

ving, when censor, advised the Pinarian family to delegate their performance of the sacred rites of Hercules to public slaves, *Liv.* 9, 39. (*R. A.* 314.) In consequence of this misfortune, he withdrew himself from all concern in public affairs; till hearing that a majority of the senators, gained by the eloquence and presents of Cineas, were inclined to make peace with Pyrrhus, he came into the senate, and spoke with such energy, that a decree was instantly passed, according to his opinion, "That the Romans would never make peace with Pyrrhus while he remained in Italy," (*G.* 232.), *Liv. Epit.* 13.; *Sen.* 6.; *Flor.* 1, 18. Cicero says, that this happened only seven years after his second consulship, *Sen.* 6. But Cicero speaks of Appius having borne public offices after being deprived of his sight, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 38. and that he possessed such vigour of mind, that neither old age nor blindness prevented him from attending both to private and public business, *ib. et Sen.* 11. Appius Claudius appears to have been a man of great abilities, but more distinguished for the arts of peace than of war, *Liv.* 9, 42. *et* 10, 22.; *Cic. Br.* 14.; *Cael.* 14.

Ap. CLAUDIUS, the brother of Ap. Claudius Caecus, *Gell.* 17, 21.; *Viator. de Illustr. vir. c.* 37. consul a. 489, in which year the first Punic war began, *Liv.* 31, 1.; *Plin.* 33, 3.; *Solin.* 1. Appius was surnamed CAUDEX, because he first persuaded the Romans to fit out a fleet, (*Romanis primus persuasit navem conscendere*; CAUDEX ob hoc ipsum appellatus, quia plurimum tabularum contextus caudex apud antiquos appellabatur), *Senec. de Brev. vit.* 13. The Romans at that time were ignorant of ship-building. They had nothing but open boats, made of rough planks, (*ex tabulis crafioribus*, Festus), called *Naves caudicariae*, and in their first expedition to Sicily borrowed ships from the people of Tarentum, Locri, Elea, and Naples, *Polyb.* 1, 20. Appius having, by a bold stratagem, transported his troops

to Sicily, though the Carthaginians were masters at sea, first defeated Hiero, the tyrant of Syracuse, and then forced the Carthaginians to raise the siege of Messana, *Polyb.* 1, 11, & 12. Suetonius says, that Appius expelled them from Sicily, *Tib.* 2. which was not the case. Aurelius Victor expresses it more properly, *Carthaginienses Messanâ expulsi*, c. 37. Hiero was obliged to sue for peace, which was granted to him, *Polyb.* 1, 16. Claudius was the first Roman that triumphed over a transmarine people, *Sil.* 6, 660.; *Europ.* 2, 18.

P. CLAUDIUS Pulcher, the son or grandson of Ap. Caecus, *Cic. Div.* 1, 16.; *Gell.* 10, 6. consul a. u. 505. Being sent against the Carthaginians, before he engaged in battle, he ordered the omens to be consulted by the feeding of chickens. When he was told that they would not eat, "Then, says he, let them drink," and immediately ordered them to be thrown into the sea. Having thus engaged contrary to the auspices, his fleet was defeated by the Carthaginians with great slaughter, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 3.; *Div.* 1, 16. *et* 2, 8.; *Liv. Epit.* 19.; *Polyb.* 1, 51.; *Flor.* 2, 2, 29. After this, being recalled by the senate, and ordered to name a dictator, he in derision named M. Claudius Glicia, or Glycias, his secretary or viator, certainly a man of mean rank, *Liv. Epit.* 19.; *Suet. Tib.* 2. Polybius says, that, after his return, he was tried, and a heavy fine imposed on him, 1, 52.

App. CLAUDIUS Pulcher, consul a. 542, who laid siege to Capua, *Liv.* 25, 3. and being wounded, *Id.* 26, 6. died after the surrender of that city, *ib.* 16.

C. CLAUDIUS Pulcher, the son of the former, when consul, a. 577, *Liv.* 41, 8. triumphed over the Istrians and Ligurians, *ib.* 13. Being created censor with Tib. Sempronius Gracchus, a. 585, *Liv.* 43, 14. on account of the vigorous discharge of his duty, he was brought to a trial before the

le by Rutilius, a tribune, and
culty escaped being condemn-
6.

CLAUDIUS *Pulcher*, con-
9, (*al.* 611,) was first de-
y the *Salassi*, a Gallic nation,
g the Alps; but afterwards
ed them. On this account, up-
turn to Rome, he triumphed
wn authority, contrary to the
the senate and people; which
d to have effected by means of
hter, (or sister, *Suet. Tib.* 2.),
virgin, *Cic. Coel.* 14. who ha-
unted the triumphal chariot,
him to the capitol, and thus,
respect paid to her sacred cha-
revented any of the tribunes
erposing and hindering the tri-
b. *et Val. Max.* 5, 4, 6.; *Dio*,
Oros. 5, 4.

CLAUDIUS *Pulcher*, *App.*
consul with *Domitius*, a. 700;
decessor of *Cicero* in the go-
of Cilicia, *vid. Cicero*, p. 116.
by *Dolabella* of improper con-
is province; but acquitted by
ence of *Pompey* and *Horten-*
s. *Fam.* 8, 6. *et* 3, 12. and af-
s made censor, *ib.* 12. *et* 14.
office he exercised with great
s, though himself by no means
reproachable character; degra-
ny of the senators and *Equites*
r immoral conduct, *ib.* among
Sallust the historian: and thus,
intending it, he strengthened
y of *Caesar*, *Dio*, 40, 63. He
in the civil war. One of his
rs was married to *Cneius*, the
Pompey, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 4.; and
to *M. Brutus*, *Cic. Br.* 77. He
arned orator, skilled in the Civil
d in the law of augurs, *ib.* On
ect of augury he wrote a book,
auguralem,) which he dedicated
o, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 4, *et* 11. *Appius*
have been the only augur who
ned the truth of divination;
ch he was ridiculed by his col-
l, *Cic. Div.* 1, 47. *et* 58.; *Tusc.*

CLAUDIUS *Quadrigenarius*, an his-
torian contemporary with *Sulla*, *Vell.*
2, 9. supposed to have been the same
who is said to have translated the an-
nals of *Acilius*, *Liv.* 25, 39; and is
quoted by *Livy* in other places, 8, 19.
9, 5. 33, 10. *et* 35, 14.

Tiberius CLAUDIUS *Drusus*, the
son of *Drusus* and *Antonia*; the 5th
emperor of Rome, *Suet. Cl.* 1. in his
youth afflicted with various distempers,
which were supposed to have rendered
him dull, *ib.* 2. and therefore despised
by his relations, *ib.* 4, 5, &c. He
however applied with uncommon at-
tention to the liberal sciences, and
made considerable proficiency in them,
ib. 3. *Tac. Ann.* 6, 46. Having ob-
tained the empire by a wonderful acci-
dent, *Suet. Cl.* 10. he at first behaved
so as to render himself very popular,
ib. 12. but afterwards became the mere
tool of his wives and freedmen, who
in his name committed acts of the most
shocking rapacity and cruelty, *c.* 29.
He was at last poisoned by his wife
Agrippina, as was generally believed,
with a mushroom, of which kind of
food he was very fond, *ib.* 44. *Tac.*
Ann. 12, 67. Hence *Boletum, qualem*
Claudius edit, edas, *Martial.* 1, 20, 4.
So *Juvenal*, 5, 146. *et* 6, 420.

CLAUDIALE *flaminium*, a certain
number of *flamines* or priests, instituted
in honour of *Claudius*, as a divinity,
after his death, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 2.

Many other illustrious men of the
Gens Claudia are mentioned in the Clas-
sics: See *NERO* and *MARCELLUS*. Se-
veral women of this family also are ce-
lebrated; particularly,

CLAUDIA, the daughter of *Ap-
pius* *Caecus*, who being incommoded
by the crowd of people in the streets,
so that her carriage, while returning
from the games, could with difficulty
proceed, is said to have uttered loudly
a wish, "That her brother *Pulcher*
were alive again, to lose another fleet,
that there might be a less throng at
Rome." On which account she was
brought to a trial and fined, *Suet. Tib.*

2.; *Val. Max.* 8, 1, *de Damnatis*, 4; *Gell.* 10, 6.

CLAUDIA, the grand-daughter of Appius Caecus, (*Appii Caeci progenies*.) *Cic. Coel.* 14. called **QUINTA**, as it is thought, because she was the fifth daughter of her family, *ib. et Liv.* 29, 14. Being appointed with other matrons of the first rank, (*inter matronas primores civitatis*.) to receive the image of Cybèle, (poet. *Cybellè* v. *Cybèle*.) the mother of the Gods, brought from Pessinus in Phrygia, (*Caeciliam Phrygiâ genitricem sede petitan*, *Sil.* 17, 4.) when the ship, which carried the image, stuck on a shallow place in the Tiber, and, as it is said, could not be moved by any force, Claudia having prayed to the goddess, "that she would follow her, if her virtue were untainted," (*si sibi pudicitia constaret*), easily drew off the ship with her girdle or with a rope; and thus retrieved her character for chastity, which before had been suspected, on account of the levity of her dress and behaviour, *Suet. Tib.* 2.; *Appian. Bell. Hannibal*, p. 345.; *Plin.* 7, 35.; *Cic. Coel.* 14.; *Har.* 13.; *Dionys.* 2, 8. This story is told at great length by *Ovid, Fast.* 4, 305, —344, who alludes to it, *Pont.* 1, 2, 144.; also by *Silius Italicus*, 17, 2—45.; and by *Herodian*, who makes Claudia a Vestal virgin, 1, 11, f. 35.; as *Statius* does, *Silv.* 1, 2, 146. But she is generally said to have been a matron.—A statue was erected to Claudia in the vestibule of the temple of Cybèle, which, when that temple was twice burnt down, stood untouched by the flames, *Val. Max.* 1, 8, 11.

CLAUDIANUS, an excellent Latin poet, in the time of Theodosius and Honorius, whose works are still extant.

CLEANTHES, -is, v.-ae, a Stoic philosopher, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 13. the master of Chrysippus, *Id. Fat.* 7.—**CLEANTHËA** *turba*, the sect of the Stoics, *Claudian. Conf. Mall.* 88.

CLEARCHUS, a general of the Lacedaemonians, who comprehended mi-

litary discipline in the following maxim, which he often inculcated on his army, "That a commander ought to be more feared by his soldiers than the enemy," *Val. Max.* 2, 7. ext. 2.

CLEOSIS, *Vid. BIRON.*

CLEOBŪLUS, one of the seven wise men of Greece, (*G.* 464.)

CLEOMBROTUS, a general of the Lacedaemonians, who engaged rashly with Epaminondas at Leuctra, and was defeated, *Cic. Off.* 1, 24. (*G.* 469.) —¶ 2. A native of Ambracia, (*Ambraciota*.) who threw himself into the sea, after having read the Phædo of Plato, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 34.; *Ovid. in Iliad.* 493.

CLEOMÈNES, -is, the name of several kings of Sparta, (*G.* 474, &c.)

CLEONYMUS, a general of the Lacedaemonians, who invaded Italy, *Liv.* 10, 2.

CLEOPATRA, a queen of Egypt, who captivated Julius Caesar by her charms, and ruined Antony. *Vid. CAESAR et OCTAVIUS.*—Cleopatra was a name common to several queens of Egypt, *Liv.* 27, 4. 37, 3. 45, 13. &c.

CLIO, -us one of the nine Muses, who are hence called *Cliûs sorores*, *Ovid. Art. Am.* 1, 27.

CLISTHÈNES, -is, the chief of the family of Alcmaeon, who having obtained the assistance of the Lacedaemonians by means of the *Pythia* or priestess of Delphi, forced Hippias to abdicate the tyranny at Athens, and to leave the city, *Herodot.* 5, 62,—66.

CLITUS, an intimate friend of Alexander the Great, whom that king slew in a fit of drunkenness, *Curt.* 8, 12, 18.

CLODIA gens, the same with *Gens Claudia*, *Cic. Dom.* 44.

CLODIUS, a Latin historian, *Cic. Leg.* 1, 2. *Liv.* 29, 12.

P. CLODIUS, a patrician of noble birth, the brother of App. Claudius Pulcher, possessed of uncommon abilities, but extremely profligate; disregarding all laws, both human and divine, to such a degree, that he was accused

incest with his own sisters, *Vell. ic. Har. R.* 20. *Sext.* 7, 17, & 12. *Dom.* 34. *Plutarch.* in 515, & 517. Lucullus was to one of them. Clodius hae into Asia to serve in the army illus, but not obtaining the which he thought himself en- mented a mutiny in the army lus, which, joined to other cir- ces, occasioned that illustrious der to be recalled from Asia, charge of the Mithridatic war. nsferred on Pompey, *Plutarch* 35. 14. Clodius being obliged, account, to leave the army of , retired to Marcus Rex, the of Cilicia, who was married er of Clodius's sisters, and was to Lucullus, *Dio,* 35, 17. gave Clodius the charge of na- rs, *ib.* Clodius having fallen hands of the pirates, sent to , king of Cyprus, requesting to pay his ransom; Ptolemy two talents, a sum so small, pirates scorned to accept it, Clodius go without ransom, *p.* 684; *Appian.* *p.* 441. as it for fear of Pompey, *Dio, ib.* then repaired to Antioch in where, attempting to excite lition, he was near being killed, : fled from thence to Rome, e used every art to ingratiate with the people, who were now pt, that the irreligion and im- of Clodius seem to have been ution to his obtaining the first their favour. Hence he is call- puli APULEIA, (i.e. *alter Apule- imus, seditiosus tribunus; et APU- ropter libidinum infamiam,*) *Cic.* 11. Being elected quaestor, e entered on his office, he con- o get admission into Caesar's ring the celebration of the sa- s of the BONA DEA, in order re an interview with Pompeia, wife. But being detected, he made his escape, *Cic. Att.* 1, 12. ESAR, *p.* 55. Hence *Clodius*

is put for any adulterer; thus, *Clodius accuset matchos,* *Juvenal.* 2, 27.; *Sed nunc ad quas non CLONIUS aras,* Before what altars is there not now a Clodius? *Id.* 6, 344. It was a vulgar opinion, that whatever man should pry into these mysteries, would be instantly struck blind. Cicero says that it was impos- sible before to know the truth of this, because no man but Clodius had ventu- red on the experiment, *Cic. Har. R.* 18. He observes, that in his case, the blind- ness of the eyes was converted to that of the mind, *Cic. Dom.* 40. The senators who hated Clodius wished to improve this opportunity to banish him from the state; but Caesar, who was chiefly in- terested, knowing the popularity of Clodius, did not in the least resent the affront offered him, *Dio,* 37, 45, & 46. Various consultations of the senate were held concerning the manner in which he should be tried, *Cic. Att.* 1, 14. At last it was determined, that he should be tried by the praetor and a select number of judges, *ib.* 16. By means of the most scandalous bribery Clodius was acquitted, *ib.* (*Illa furia muliebrium religionum, qui non plures fecerat Bonam Deam, quam tres sorores, impuni- tatem—est consecutus,* *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9, 34.) Clodius henceforth always harboured the bitterest enmity to the senate, and chiefly to Cicero, who had appeared in court as an evidence against him, *Cic. ib.* *Plutarch.* in *Cic. Val. Max.* 8, 5, 5. That he might execute his purposes of revenge, with the assistance of Caesar, then consul, he caused himself to be adopted by C. Herennius a plebeian, though younger than himself, *Cic. Dom.* 13. *Att.* 2, 7, & 12. and was elected tribune. Clodius having secured the concurrence of the consuls Piso and Gabinius, and of a majority of his col- leagues, first passed several laws calcula- ted to gain the favour of the people; next by artifice and violence, he forced Cicero into banishment, (*vid. CICERO,* *p.* 112.) and then, in order to punish Ptolemy king of Cyprus, for sending him so small a sum for his ransom when taken

by the pirates, he appointed Cato to reduce Cyprus into the form of a Roman province, *Strab.* 14, p. 684. (*Vid. CATO*, p. 88.)

Clodius, elated with this success, carried his presumption so far as to insult Pompey, *Cic. Dom.* 25, and even, as was said, to attempt his life, *Cic. Sext.* 32. *Pis.* 12. On which account Pompey, to mortify Clodius, determined to restore Cicero, *Cic. Att.* 3, 8, & 18. This Clodius endeavoured to prevent by the utmost violence, and in the struggle occasioned great slaughter of the citizens, *Cic. post red. ad Quir.* 5. *in Senat.* 3, &c. *Sext.* 35. *Dio*, 39, 7, & 8. The chief opponent of Clodius was Milo, who resisted him in his own way, by force of arms, and at the same time brought him to a trial for public violence and breach of the laws, *Dio*, 39, 7, & 8; *Cic. Mil.* 13, & 15. Clodius, however, not only escaped punishment, but was even created curule aedile without opposition, a. 697, *Dio*, 39, 18, & 19; *Cic. Sext.* 44; *Har. Resp.* 11, & 13. Milo was now in his turn brought to a trial for the same crime by Clodius, but after several warm disputes and bloody contests, the matter was dropt, *Cic. 2. Fr.* 2, 3. *Sext.* 44; *Dio*, 39, 18, &c. The hostility, however, betwixt Clodius and Milo continued, till at last it terminated fatally, while Clodius was candidate for the office of praetor and Milo for the consulship. They met accidentally near Bovillae, on the Appian road, not far from Rome, about three o'clock in the afternoon. Clodius was coming from Aricia, on horseback, with three companions and about thirty slaves, well armed. Milo was going to Lanuvium in a chariot with his wife and one friend, but with a much greater retinue, and among them some gladiators. A fray took place betwixt the slaves on both sides, in which Clodius interfering, was wounded, and carried to a neighbouring inn. Milo being informed of what had happened, resolved not to leave the matter unfinished. He there-

fore ordered the inn to be stormed, and Clodius to be dragged out and killed, *Appian. B. C.* 2, 439; *Dio*, 40, 39; *Ascon. in Cic. Argum. Mil.* Cicero says that this was done without the knowledge of Milo, *Mil.* 10. Several of the slaves of Clodius being slain, and the rest having fled for safety, his body was left on the road, till one S. Tediua, a senator, happening to come by, took it up into his carriage, and brought it to Rome, *Ascon. ib.*—*CLODIANI* vel *CLODIANAE operae*, the mercenaries of Clodius, *Cic. Vat.* 17. *2. Fr.* 2, 3. So *Clodiana manus*, *Cic. Sex.* 37. *Clodianum imperium*, *Cic. Dom.* 10.

P. CLODIUS, the son of the former by Fulvia, and the step-son of Antony, who married Fulvia, *Cic. Att.* 14, 13.

Sex. CLODIUS, a kinsman of P. Clodius, who, the day after Clodius was killed, carried his body naked, so as all the wounds might be seen, into the forum, and placed it in the rostra; whence the mob, inflamed by a speech from one of the tribunes, and headed by Sex. Clodius, conveyed it into the senate-house, and there tearing up the benches, tables, and every thing combustible, erected a funeral pile on the spot, and, together with the body, burnt the house itself, with a public hall adjoining, called *Porcia Basilica*. They then attempted to storm the house of Milo, and of Lepidus, at that time *Interrex*, but were repulsed in both attacks with loss, *Ascon. in Cic. Arg. Mil.* On account of these excesses S. Clodius was banished, *ib.* but was afterwards restored by Antony, *Cic. Att.* 14, 13.

CLODIA, the sister of P. Clodius, and wife of Metellus, as wicked and profligate as her brother, *Cic. Coel.* 13, 14, 20, & 32. Cicero alleges that she poisoned her husband, *ib.* 24.—*2. CLODIA*, the wife of Lucullus, was divorced for improper conduct, *Plutarch in Lucullo*.—Concerning the other sister of Clodius, who was married to Marcius, there is nothing particular mentioned.

LICINIUS, a Roman historian, 29, 22.

ELIA, one of the hostages of king Porsēna, who having killed her keepers, swam over the midst the darts of the enemy, escaped to Rome, *Liv.* 2, 13.; *en.* 8, 651.; *Juvenal.* 8, 265.

ELII, one of the chief families of the Albans, chosen into the order of senators at Rome, *Liv.* 1,

ELIUS Tullus, a Roman ambassador killed by the order of Tolumnius of the Veientes, on which a statue was erected to him in Rome, *Liv.* 4, 17.

LOELIUS Siculus, one of the first with consular power, *Liv.* 4,

ATHO, -*ūs*, one of the three (G. 389) — ¶ 2. A daughter of Neptune, a goddess of the sea, *Virg.* 101. But here the best edition reads Doto, as in *Val. Flac.* 1,

MENTIUS, the name of a Roman, said to have been derived from Trojan, Cloanthus, *Virg. Aen.*

LUENTIUS Avitus, a native of Ariminum, (*Larinas*, -*ātis*), accused by her Sallia of having poisoned her-in-law Oppianicus; defended her in an oration still extant.

SIUS, a name given to Janus, because the gates of his temple were shut, *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 130.

VIA, a Campanian courtesan, named by the Romans for her kindness to their captives, *Liv.* 26, 33, &

ÆNE, -*es*, the daughter of Oceanus and Thetys, the mother of Phæneas, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 765.; adj. **CLYME**, -*ēius*; *proles Clymenēia*, i. e. Phæneis, *ib.* 2, 19. *Clymenēides altæ*, the sisters of Phæthon, metamorphosed into poplars, *Auſtor ad Liv.* 111.; *Clymenæa germina*, i. e. amber, said to be formed by the tears of the sisters of Phæthon, *Stat.* 2, 123.

CLYMĒNOS, a name of Pluto, *Ovid. Fast.* 6, 757.; but most editors read Pluto, some Lachēsis.

CLYMĒNUS, a king of Arcadia; *Hygin.* 206. who is said to have given name to an herb, *Plin.* 25, 7 f. 33.

CLYTIA, v. -*e*, -*es*, a nymph beloved by Sol, (*G.* 373.)

CLYTAEMNESTRA, the daughter of Tyndārus by Leda, the wife of Agamemnon, and mother of Orestes. She caused Agamemnon to be killed by her paramour Aegisthus, and was herself slain by Orestes, (*G.* 407.)

CLYTIVS, a young man, beloved by Cydon, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 325.

CŌCĀLUS, a king of Sicily, to whom Daedalus fled from Crete, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 261.; (*G.* 421.). *Cocalides*, -*um*, the daughters of Cōcālus, *Sil.* 14, 42.

COCCEIUS, one who owed Cicero money, *Cic. Att.* 12, 13, & 18. probably the same who was afterwards the quaestor and lieutenant of Antony, and the author of peace between him and Augustus, *Appian. B. C.* 5, 1122. mentioned by Horace, *Sat.* 1, 5, 28. thought to have been the great-grandfather of the emperor Cocceius Nerva.

COCLES, -*ūtis*, m. a surname given to P. Horatius, who alone sustained the attack of Porsēna's army on the Sublician bridge, (*G.* 208.); *Cic. Off.* 1, 18. *Paradox.* 1. *Leg.* 2, 4.; *Liv.* 2, 10.; *Plin.* 36, 15. from the loss of one of his eyes, (*Coclitēs diſti, qui naſcerentur altero lumine orbi*), *Plin.* 11, 37.

CODRUS, the last king of Attica, who devoted his life to save his country, *Cic. Fin.* 5, 22. *Tuſc.* 1, 48. *N. D.* 3, 19. (*G.* 425.).—The name of a man noted for his poverty, *Juvenal.* 3, 208.—Of a bad poet, *Id.* 1, 2.—And of a good one, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 30.

COELIUS, an ancient Roman historian, *Liv.* 21, 38. 22, 31. 23, 6. &c.

C. COELIUS Calvus, Cicero's quaestor in Cilicia, to whom he entrusted the charge of the province when he left it, *Cic. Att.* 6, 5, & 6. *Fam.* 2, 15.

M.

M.COELIUS Rufus, a young nobleman, who accused C. Antonius, who had been Cicero's colleague in the consulship, of misconduct in his province of Macedonia, and got him condemned, *Cic. Coel.* 31. He also accused L. Atratinus of bribery, on which account Coelius was accused by the son of Atratinus of public violence, and of an attempt to poison Clodia, in which cause he was defended by Cicero, *Cic. Coel.* 1. and acquitted. Coelius possessed considerable talents as an orator, *Cic. Br.* 79.

Tarquinius COLLATINUS, the husband of Lucretia, *Liv.* 1, 57. created consul with Brutus, *ib.* 60. but obliged to abdicate that office, and go into banishment, on account of his being of the family of Tarquinius, *Liv.* 2, 2.

COLUMELLA, (*L. Jun. Moderatus*), a native of Gades, the author of an excellent book on husbandry and gardening, still extant.

COMBE, -es, the daughter of Ophius, (*Ophias*, -*ūdis*), *Ovid. Met.* 7, 382.

COMÈTES, -ae, m. the father of Asterion, who was one of the Argonauts, *Val. Flac.* 1, 356.

P. COMINIUS, a Roman *eques*, who accused C. Cornelius, in opposition to Cicero, who defended him, *Cic. Cornel.* 1.

COMMÖDUS, the son of M. Antoninus, a Roman emperor. (*G.* 246.)

COMUS, the god of nocturnal revels; whence *comissor*, -ari, to revel.

CONCORDIA, the goddess of concord, *Liv.* 9, 46.; *Cic. Dom.* 51.; *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 639.

CONNUS, a musician, the master of Socrates, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 22.

CÖNÖN, -ōnis, a general of the Athenians, *Nep.*—¶ 2. An illustrious astronomer, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 40.; *Catull. de Coma Berenices*, ep. 65.

CONSIDIUS, governor of Africa the year before the commencement of the civil war, *Cic. Ligar.* 1.

CONSUS, the god of counsel, *Festus. et Serv. in Virg. Aen.* 8, 636. whose festival was called *CONSUALIA*, -ium,

v. *iorum*, *ib.* et Varr. *L. L.* 5, 3. first instituted by Romulus, *Liv.* 1, 9.; *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 119.

C. CORONIUS, a prudent and learned man, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 31. praetor in the consulship of C. Marcellus and Lentulus, *Cic. Att.* 8, 12.

CORAS, -ae, a leader of the troops of Tibur, who came to the assistance of Turnus, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 672. the brother of Catullus, *ib.* et 11, 465, & 604.

CORAX, -ācis, a Sicilian, who first wrote on rhetoric, *Cic. Or.* 1, 20. & 3, 21. *Brut.* 12.

CORBÜLO, -ōnis, a Roman general in the time of Nero, *Tacit. Annal.* 13, 8, &c.

CORFIDIUS, vel *Curfilius*, a Roman *eques*, who is mentioned among the friends of Ligarius, as having appeared in court to support him, (*advocatus*), *Cic. Ligar.* 11. by mistake, as it should seem; because Cicero discovered, after the speech for Ligarius was published, that Curfidius was dead before that time, and therefore desired the name to be erased, *Att.* 13, 44. But too many copies had got abroad for that to be done. This is supposed to be the person who is said to have come to life again after his funeral had been ordered, and to have buried the undertaker of his funeral, (*locatorem funtrii*), *Plin.* 7, 52.

CORINNA, a native of Tanagra in Boeotia, the most beautiful woman of her time; so excellent a poetess, that she is said to have got the better of Pindar himself, in a contest of skill at Thebes; on which account the people of Tanagra erected a statue to her in the most conspicuous part of the city, and placed her picture in their gymnasium, *Pausan.* 9, 22. Aelian says, that Corinna gained the victory over Pindar seven times, 13, 25. But both these authors ascribe the decision to the unskillfulness of the judges, &c. Perhaps it was owing more to their partiality. Corinna seems to have been older than Pindar; and therefore Plutarch speaks of her giving advice to Pindar when a young

ian, on his inattention to music the use of fable, and afterwards g him for his having introduced the beginning of a poem too much : *Glor. Atheniens.* p. 347. Co-sought music a divine invention. that Apollo had been taught on the flute by Minerva, *Plu-Musica*, p. 1136. The poems ana are celebrated by Proper-3, 21. and by Statius, *Silv.* 5, —¶ 2. The name which O-to his mistress, *Am.* 2, 6, 48, *Am.* 3, 538. *Trist.* 4, 10, 60; 5, 10, 10. et 12, 44, 6. IOLANUS, a celebrated ge-the Romans, so called from ery at the taking of Corioli, 33. (*G.* 212.)

NELIA gens, a great clan at containing many noble families; *Scipiones, Lentuli, Syllae, &c.* NELIA, the daughter of Scicanus, *Cic. Inv.* 1, 49. the mo-Tiberius and Caius Gracchus, ble for the purity of her lan-*Cic. Brut.* 58. who educated with the greatest care, *ib.*

ORNIFICIUS, the competi-cero for the consulship, *Cic.*

OEBUS, an Athenian, who nted the art of pottery, (*figli-tes invenit*), *Plin.* 7, 56. — e son of Mygdon, (*Mygdoni-lover of Cassandra, Virg. Aen.*

NAE, a name given to two nen, who are said to have om the ashes of two virgins, t. 13, 698. *Vid. ORION.*

NIS, -idis, a nymph of Larissa, a), in Thessaly, the mother of ius by Apollo, *Ovid. Met.* 2, ence Aesculapius is called her *ironides, -ae*), *Ovid. Fast.* 6,

ORUNCANIUS, the first *Pontifex Maximus*, *Cic. N. D.* l the first who gave his advice a lawyer to any citizen that o him, *Cic. Or.* 3, 33.

C. CORNUTUS, a tribune, an i-mitator of Cato, hence called Pseudo-Cato, *Cic. Att.* 1, 14. praetor in the consulship of P. Lentulus Spinther, *Cic. Red. in Senat.* 9.

M. CORNUTUS, praetor in the con-sulship of Hirtius and Pansa, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 12. *Phil.* 14, 14.

CORNUTUS, a Stoic philosopher, the praeceptor of Persius, to whom that poet dedicated his fifth satire, *Pers.* 5, 23, &c. He is said to have been consulted by Nero concerning an his-torical composition which that emperor proposed to undertake, and to have been banished, because he mentioned his objections too freely against it, *Dio,* 62, 29.

CORVUS, a surname given to M. Valerius, from a raven perching on his helmet while engaged in single combat with a Gaul, *Liv.* 7, 26. whence his posterity were called CORVINI.

CORYBAS, -antis, the son of Jason or Jafus and Cybèle, from whom the priests of Cybèle were called CORY-BANTES, -tium, *Horat.* 1, 16, 8. adj. *Corybantius*; *Corybantia aera*, the brazen cymbals used by the priests of Cy-bele in performing her sacred rites, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 111.

CORŸCIDES, -um, a name of the Muses, who were so called from CorŸ-cus, a ridge, or rather a cave, of Mount Parnassus, near Delphi, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 320.

CORŸDON, -onis, the name of a shep-herd frequently mentioned by Theocri-tus and Virgil, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, & 7.

CORYNĒTES, v. -as, -ae, the son of Vulcan, *Hygin.* 158. (*Vulcani proles*), a robber, that infested the territory of Epidaurus, slain by Theseus, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 437.

CORŸTHUS, an ancient king of E-truria, who founded Cortona; whence that town is called *CorŸthus*, v. -um, by the poets, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 10; *Sil.* 4, 721.

A. Cornelius COSSUS, a Roman general, who was the second that gained the *spolia opima*, by slaying in battle Lar Tolumnius king of the Veientes, a. u. 318, *Liv.* 4, 20, & 32.

COSSUTII,

COSSUTII, or *Coffetii*, an equestrian family at Rome, from which Cossutia, Caesar's first wife was descended, *Suet. Casf.* 1. whence *Tabernæ Cossutianæ*, shops or taverns belonging to one Cossutius, *Cic. Ep.* 16, 27. perhaps to him who is mentioned *Cic. Verr.* 3, 27, & 78.

COTISON, *-ōnis*, v. *-ontis*, a king of the Getae, *Suet. Aug.* 63. or of the Dacians, *Horat. Od.* 3, 8, 18.; for the Getae were called *Daci* by the Romans, *Plin.* 4, 12 f. 25.; *Dio*, 51, 22.

COTTA, a surname of the *Gens Aurelia*.

Lucius COTTA, the colleague of Torquatus in the consulship, a. 688, *Cic. Cat.* 3, 8. *Rull.* 2, 17. He thought that there was no need of proposing a law for Cicero's restoration, because the law for his banishment was not legally passed, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 2. *et* 2, 21. *Att.* 12, 23.

COTRUS, a king of a country lying among the Alps, *Suet. Tib.* 37.; *Ner.* 18. whence that part of those mountains was called *Alpes Cottiae*, or *Cottianæ*, *Tacit. Hist.* 1, 61.; *Ammian.* 15, 10.

COTYS, *-yis*, or *-yos*, a king of Thrace, who sided with Pompey in the civil wars, *Casf. B. C.* 3, 4.—The Cotys mentioned by Tacitus, who was murdered by his uncle in the time of Tiberius, seems to have been a different person, *Annal.* 2, 64, &c. To him Ovid appears to have written one of his epistles from Pontus, 2, 9.

COTYTTO, *-ūs*, the goddess of lewdness, *Juvenal.* 2, 92. whence the nocturnal sacred rites performed to her by her priests (*Baptæ*) were called *Cotyttia sacra*, *Horat. Epod.* 17, 56.

CRANTOR, *-ōris*, a celebrated philosopher, born at Soli, a town of Cilicia, a scholar of Plato, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 10. (*vetus Academicus*), *ib.* 4, 44. He wrote a book on grief, called *CONSO-LATIO*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 48. which Cicero calls *libellus aureolus*, and says, after Panaetius, that every word of it should be got by heart, (*ad verbum ediscendus*),

Acad. 4, 44. Horace places him in the same rank with Chrysippus, *Ep.* 1, 2, 4.

CRASSIPES, *-ēdis*, a surname of the gens *Furia*, *Liv.* 38, 42. One of this family married Tullia, the daughter of Cicero, *Cic. Att.* 4, 5.; *Q. Fr.* 2, 5, 6. but soon after divorced her.

CRASSUS, a surname of the *Licinii*, adj. **CRASSIANUS**.

P. Licinius CRASSUS, one of the most distinguished citizens of his time for every accomplishment, *Liv.* 30, 1. called **DIVES**, on account of his wealth, *ib.* *et* 27, 21. This is the first of the **CRASSI** distinguished by that surname. Pliny alludes to some other one; but what person he means is uncertain, 33, 10 f. 47.—Crassus obtained the office of *Pontifex Maximus*, before he had been aedile, in opposition to two competitors, who had each of them been twice consul and censor, *Liv.* 25, 5. He was appointed master of horse by *Q. Fulvius*, the dictator, a. 542.; *Liv.* 27, 5. Soon after he was chosen censor before he had been either praetor or consul, *ib.* 6, *et* 21. But his colleague *Veturius* having died before they performed any public function of their office, Crassus also abdicated the censorship, *ib.* 6. according to custom, *Liv.* 5, 31. He was made consul with Scipio, the conqueror of Annibal, a. u. 547.; *Liv.* 28, 38. (*cum superiore Africano*, *Cic. Br.* 19.); and the province of *Bruttii* assigned to him, *Liv. ib.* But he and his army being seized with a grievous distemper, were forced to remain inactive, *Liv.* 29, 10. Next year, being continued in his command, *ib.* 13.; and having joined his forces with *Sempronius* the consul, he defeated Annibal near Croton, *ib.* 36. He died, a. 571. After his death a distribution of flesh was made to the people, (*visceratio data*), a show of 120 gladiators exhibited, and funeral games celebrated for three days, *Liv.* 39, 46.

P. Licinius CRASSUS, a praetor, who

refused himself from going into the face of Hither Spain, on account of a solemn sacrifice, *Liv.* 41, being elected consul, he was sent to Macedonia against Perseus, by whom he was defeated, *Liv.* 42, 28, & 59.; but in a second battle he was victorious, *ib.* 66. He beheld great rapacity and cruelty in the king, *Liv.* 43, 4.

LICINIUS CRASSUS, the chief magistrate of his time, *Cic. Brut.* 38, & 39, is by one to be compared with **ANTONIUS**, *ib.* 47.; *Patere.* 2, whence Cicero introduces these two as the principal speakers in his *Oratore*. Crassus was colleague with **SCAECOLA** in all the public offices, (*in magistratibus*), except those of tribune and censor, *ib.* 43. When a young man, (*Adolescens*), *Liv.* 1, 10. *Annos natus unum et lxxv. unde viginti*, *ib.* 3, 20. *nono natus anno*, *Dial. de Orat.* c. 1, accused C. Carbo, the year he was consul, a. 634, of various crimes, *Cic. Or.* 2, 40, & 43.; and with so great eloquence, that he cleared the issue of the trial, and saved his own life by poison, *ib.* 27.; *Fam.* 9, 21. Valerius Maximus says, that he was banished, *ib.* 3, 7, 6. During the trial a slave of Carbo brought to Crassus a box, containing several papers which would have proved to convict Carbo; but detecting such villany, ordered the box to be carried back in chains after, *Id.* 6, 5, 6.—Next Crassus was appointed one of the commissioners to settle a colony at Narbonne in Gaul, *Cic. Br.* 43.; by a law recommended in a popular oration which he published, *Cic. Cluent.* 55. But he afterwards published another oration in support of the aristocratic party; which contravening opinion having been cast up at a trial by Brutus, drew from Crassus a sharp reply, which Cicero describes. So Quinctilian, 6, 3, 43, Crassus delivered this oration

when thirty-four years old, a. u. 647, the year in which Cicero was born, *Cic. Br.* 43. Crassus discharged the office of aedile with Q. Mucius Scaevola very magnificently, *Cic. Off.* 1, 16.—When consul with the same Mucius, a. u. 659, he passed a law, (called from them *Lex Licinia Mucia de civibus regundis*), “that no one should pass for a citizen that was not so,” *Cic. Off.* 3, 11.; *Ball.* 21.; which was one principal cause of the Italian or Marstonian war, that took place three years after, *Ascon. in Cic. pro Cornel.* Crassus, after his consulship, obtained the province of Gaul, which he ruled with great justice, and freed from robbers, whom he was at great pains to detect and destroy. On this account, upon his return, he asked a triumph, which the senate was disposed to grant him; but his former colleague, Scaevola, thinking that he had not deserved that honour, prevented it, *Cic. Inv.* 2, 37.; *Pis.* 26, et *ibi Ascon.* The son of Carbo went with Crassus to his province, to be a spy on his conduct, whom Crassus was so far from excluding from his presence, that he assigned him a place on the tribunal, and never determined any thing without having him for one of his counsel, *Val. Max.* 3, 7, 6. Crassus, however, when he saw himself so watched, is reported to have said, “that he never repented any thing so much as his accusation of Carbo,” *Cic. Verr.* 3, 1.—Crassus being made censor with Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, ordered some Latins, who professed to teach rhetoric, to shut up their school, (*cludere ludum*, i. e. *scholam impudentiae*, as it was then called), on account of their ignorance, *Dial. de Orat.* c. 35.; *Cic. Or.* 3, 24.; *Suet. Clar. Rhet.* 1.; *Gell.* 15, 11.; (*Vid. CICERO*, p. 102.) Crassus did not agree with Domitius, whom he rallied with great humour for his austerity and dullness, *Cic. Or.* 2, 56.; *Br.* 44.; *Suet. Ner.* 2. while Domitius blamed him for his luxury, *Plin.* 17, 1. et 33, 11. et 34, 3. et 36, 3.; *Val. Max.*

Max. 9, 1, 4.; *Macrob.* 2, 11.; *Aelian. Hist. Animal.* 8, 4.—Crassus having engaged in a violent altercation with Philippus, the consul, in the senate, was suddenly seized with a pain in his side, of which he died in seven days after, a. u. 661, happy, as Cicero thinks, in being thus prevented from seeing so many dreadful calamities as soon after befel the state, *Cic. Or.* 3, 1, & 2.; *Val. Max.* 6, 2, 2.

P. Licinius CRASSUS, Mucianus Dives, the adopted son of P. Crassus *Dives*, who fought against Annibal, the natural son of Mucius, and brother of P. Scaevola, an orator of some repute; *Cic. Br.* 26.; *Or.* 1, 37.; *Pontifex Maximus*, and colleague of L. Valerius Flaccus in the consulship, a. 622, *Cic. Phil.* 11, 8. He perished in the war against Aristonicus, *Vell.* 2, 4.; *Liv. Epit.* 59.

M. CRASSUS, supposed to be the son of the former, praetor a. 648, *Cic. Or.* 1, 36. called *ἀγέλαστος*, because he was said to have laughed but once in his life, *Cic. Fin.* 3, 30. Pliny says never, (*Ferunt Crassum, avum Crassi in Parthis interempti, nunquam risisse*), 7, 19.

P. CRASSUS, the son of the former, lieutenant to L. Caesar in the Italic war, *Cic. Font.* 15.; *Appian.* p. 446.; consul with Cn. Lentulus, a. 657.; in which year human sacrifices are said to have been first prohibited by a decree of the senate, *Id. Plin.* 10, 2, et 30, 1 f. 1.; (*Plutarch. Quaest. Rom.* 83.) and censor with L. Julius Caesar, a. 664, *Cic. Arch.* 5. He slew himself to avoid the cruelty of Marius, *Cic. Or.* 3, 3. Plutarch says, that he and his brother were slain by Cinna and Marius, in *Crasso*. Florus says, that Crassus and his son were slain in the sight of each other, (*Crassi, pater et filius, sc. trucidantur, in mutuo alter alterius aspectu*, 3, 21.) according to Lucan, by Fimbria, (*truncos luceravit Fimbria Crassos*), 2, 124.

M. Licinius CRASSUS Dives, Trimerus, the son of the former, who ha-

ving escaped from the cruelty of Marius and Cinna, fled with three and ten slaves into Spain, who had been some years before with his father, when governor of that province. Here he lay concealed in a cave for eight months; till hearing the death of Cinna, he left his concealment, raised 2500 men, and having procured shipping, passed with them into Africa and joined Julius Pius. But differing with him he went over to Sulla, with whom he returned into Italy; and having a considerable number of forces, did great service to Sulla in the civil war. But finding himself less respected by Sulla than Pompey, a much younger man, he was greatly piqued at the preference; which laid the foundation of a violent jealousy between Crassus and Pompey for a long time after. *tarch. in Crass.*; *Sallust. Cat.* 17. In a dreadful battle, and the last which Sulla fought, at the *Porta Collina*, the walls of the city, Crassus commanded the right wing, and was victorious, when the left wing was ordered to give way, *Plutarch. ib.*; p. 407. Crassus, by purchasing the estates of the proscribed, which he calls the harvest of that time, (*temporis messiem*, *Paradox.* 6, 2.) by other unjustifiable methods, accumulated an immense fortune, amounting in lands to *Sefergium bis milie* L. 1,614,583 : 6 : 8, besides his slaves, and household-furniture, valued at 10,000 talents, which may be estimated at as much more. Plutarch says, after consecrating the tenth of his wealth to Hercules, feasting the army at 10,000 tables, and giving to each citizen corn sufficient to serve him three months, his estate amounted to 7100 talents.—Crassus used to say, "That no one ought to be called rich who could not with his income maintain an army," *ib.* 1. *Off.* 1, 8.; *tarch. in Crasso*; or, according to Plutarch, a legion, *ib.* (στατοριδον, *D.* 27.; *Plutarch. in Crass.* 544).

of his slaves is said to have
 al to that of an army. These
 oyed in such a manner, as not
 support themselves, but also to
 their master. He had above
 sons and architects constantly
 d in building or repairing the
 of the city, the greatest part
 h had become his property,
 . *ib.* Crassus however was very
 le to strangers, and often lent
 to his friends without interest ;
 punctual in exacting payment,
 he was inferior to his rival
 in military exploits, he ap-
 nself to eloquence, *Cic. Br.* 66.
 d by every art to gain the fa-
 the people ; in which he was
 cessful, *Plutarch.* Being crea-
 tor, he was appointed to con-
 e war against the fugitive
 nder Spartacus, *Cic. Ver.*
 hom he crushed with great
 ; *Flor.* 3, 20. ; and on
 ount obtained the honour of
 on, in which, by a decree of
 te, he was permitted to wear
 crown, the proper ornament
 umph, instead of a myrtle
 which used to be worn in an
Gell. 5, 6. ; *Plin.* 15, 29. ;
 24.

s in this war decimated 500 of
 ers for cowardice ; a kind of
 nt which had long been discon-
Plutarch. in Crass. p. 548, on
 count Crassus was called rigid
 e, *Dio,* 48, 42. Having be-
 conciled to Pompey, he was
 nsul with him, a. 684. But
 eement was of short continu-
 n the exercise of their office
 ured almost in every thing.
 re made friends again just be-
 expiration of their office, at
 st of the people. The most
 t thing that took place in
 usulship was the restoration of
 r of the tribunes, *Plutarch.* ;
at. 38. Crassus was elected
 with Catulus ; but they too
 g to disagree, resigned their

office without doing any thing, (*Vid.*
CATULUS). Crassus is said to have
 been engaged with Caesar, Piso, and
 others, in a dreadful conspiracy against
 the state, which was fortunately pre-
 vented, *Suet. Caes.* 9. ; *Sallust. Cat.* 18, &
 19. He was suspected of being con-
 cerned in Catiline's conspiracy ; and
 one Tarquinius, an informer, named
 him as an accomplice. But the power
 of Crassus quashed all enquiry about
 the matter. Crassus ascribed this af-
 front to the contrivance of Cicero,
 which increased their former enmity.
 They were however afterwards recon-
 ciled, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9, 57. & 5, 8. ; *Sal-*
lust. Cat. 48.——Pompey and Crassus
 were soon again at variance ; but were
 at last firmly united, by the art of Cae-
 sar, in the famous triumvirate, (*Vid.*
CAESAR, p. 56.)

Crassus, in his second consulship,
 (*Vid. CAESAR*, p. 58. ; and *CATO*,
 p. 89.) having obtained the province
 of Syria for five years, was so impa-
 tient to take possession of it, that he
 left Rome two months before his con-
 sulship was expired. He openly de-
 clared his intention of making war a-
 gainst the Parthians, though they had
 given the Romans no provocation, nor
 was Crassus commissioned to attack
 them, *Dio,* 40, 12. ; *Appian. Parthic.*
 135. ; *Plutarch. in Crass.* p. 553. But
 Crassus had conceived the most extra-
 vagant expectations from this expedi-
 tion, and both Caesar and Pompey
 encouraged him to prosecute it, *Plu-*
tarch. His design however was gene-
 rally disapproved. The tribunes there-
 fore attempted to hinder his departure,
 by denouncing to him, while sacri-
 ficing as usual in the Capitol, that the
 omens were unfavourable : and when
 Crassus disregarded this, Atejus, one
 of the tribunes, (*Florus* calls him Me-
 tellus, 3, 11.) attempted to carry him
 to prison ; but being prevented by his
 colleagues, he went to the gate of the
 city, and having dressed up a little al-
 tar, with certain ceremonies, devoted
 Crassus, as he passed, to destruction, (*ho-*
stibus

stilibus diris DEPOSIT,) *Flor.* 3, 11.; *Plutarch. in Crasso*, p. 553.; *Dio*, 39, 39.; *Appian. in Parth.* p. 135.; *Cic. Div.* 1, 16.

Velleius ascribes this act to all the tribunes, (*Crassum, profuscentem in Syriam, diris omnibus tribuni plebis frustra retinere conati*), 2, 46. So *Lucan, Crassumque in bella secutae Saeva tribunum* *tiae voverunt praelia dirae*, 3, 126. Crassus was in so great haste to set out, that he embarked at Brundisium in the middle of winter, and lost a number of his ships in the passage.

While Crassus was putting his troops on board at Brundisium, one happened to be crying figs from Caunus in Caria to sell, (*CAUNEAS* sc. *figus clamitabat*;) which was thought a bad omen, as if the word *Cauneas* were a contraction for *CAVE NE EAS*, *Cic. Div.* 2, 40.

Crassus, after his arrival in Syria, was more attentive to the exaction of money than to military affairs. He is said to have plundered the temple of Jerusalem of a large sum, *Joseph. Antiq.* 14, 12. *et Bell. Jud.* 1, 6. In his expedition against the Parthians he acted with great imprudence. Several bad omens are said to have happened while he crossed the Euphrates, *Dio*, 40, 18.; *Plutarch. in Crasso*, p. 554. and at other times, *Val. Max.* 1, 6, 11. Some of his friends advised him not to advance into the enemy's country. But he slighted their advice, and, deceived by the art of one Agbârus, an Arabian, (*Plutarch* calls him Ariamnes, *ib.* p. 555. *Florus* calls him Mazares, 3, 11.), he led his army to a distance from the river into a vast plain without trees or water, where he was surrounded, by the Parthians under Surēna, (v. -as.) the chief general of king Orōdes, and the greatest part of his army cut to pieces. Crassus with a small number escaped to Carrae, a town of Mesopotamia; where being decoyed by Surēna into a conference, as if to treat about peace, he was killed, his head cut off, and sent, together with his right hand, to Orōdes, *Dio*, 40, 20,—23. Hence

Lucan,—miserando funere Crassus *Assyrias Latio maculavit sanguine Carrae* 1, 104. It is said that the Parthians by way of derision, poured melted gold into his mouth, *Dio*, 40, 27. (*Ucujus animus arserat auri cupiditate, equetiam mortuum et ex sanguine corpus auro ure retur*, *Flor.* 3, 11.) *Plutarch* and *Appian* take no notice of this circumstance, though they mention a similar thing done to Aquilius by Mithridates *Plutarch. p.* 564, *et Appian. in Mithridatic.* p. 184. But *Plutarch* mentions a different kind of insult offered to the head of Crassus by Surēna and Orodes: *p.* 564, &c. So *Appian. in Parthicus* p. 154, 155.—After the destruction of Crassus most of his soldiers escaped through the mountains; some were taken by the Parthians, *Dio*, 40, 27. and conformed to the customs of the country; which *Horace* speaks of with great disapprobation, *Milesne Crassi*, &c. *Od.* 3, 5, 5. Cassius, the quaestor of Crassus, having collected such as survived, escaped to Antioch, *Vell.* 2, 46. (*Vid. CASSIUS.*)—The overthrow of Crassus, (*Strages Crassiana*, *Val. Max.* 3, 4, 5.) was one of the greatest disasters that ever befel the Romans. Concerning the number of men that were lost, authors differ. They are commonly reckoned at 20,000 slain and 10,000 taken. *Appian. Parth.* 154. *Justin* says that the whole army of Crassus was destroyed, 42, 4. So nearly *Florus*, 3, 11. and *Pliny*, 2, 56.

The death of Crassus was calamitous to the republic, not merely from the loss of so great an army, but chiefly because it removed the only bond of union which, after the death of *Julius*, remained between *Pompey* and *Caesar*, or rather the only check to their ambition, (*Sola futuri Crassus erat belli medius mora,—saeva arma ducum dirimant.*) The intervention of Crassus was the only thing which kept *Pompey* and *Caesar* from quarrelling, as he would naturally join the weaker, *Lucan*, 1, 100, & 104. (*Exinde, quoniam mutuo metu tenebantur,—statim accumulatio erupit*, *Flor.* 4, 2.) Hence *Lucan* justly says, that
the

the destruction of Crassus by the Parthians, (*Parthia damna*, i. e. *clades a Parthis illata*,) gave cause to the civil war, *ib.* 106. Cicero, while he shews how happy it is for men that they are ignorant of what is to befall them, describes in a few words the miserable fate which justly befel not only Crassus, but also Pompey and Caesar, in consequence of their criminal ambition, and to which Cicero himself not a little contributed by supporting their unjust measures, contrary to the conviction of his own mind, *Cic. Div.* 2, 9. (*Vid* CICERO, p. 114.)

Plutarch observes, "that divine justice failed not to punish both Orôdes for his cruelty and Surêna for his perfidy; for Surena was not long after put to death by Orodes, who envied his glory; and Orodes at last was murdered by his son Phraâtes," in *Crass.*

fin.—The poets contemporary with Augustus take particular notice of the defeat of Crassus, while they celebrate the greatness of Augustus, who by the terror of his arms recovered the standards which Crassus had lost; thus Ovid, *Fast.* 5, 583. *et* 6, 465.; *Art. Am.* 1, 179.; *Propert.* 2, 10, 13. *et* 4, 6, 83.

P. CRASSUS, the son of the triumvir, a young man of an amiable character, of a quick genius, and highly cultivated by learning; but perverted by ambition and an immoderate passion for military glory, *Cic. Brut.* 81. *Fam.* 5, 8. *et* 13, 16. He gained much honour by his bravery and conduct as one of Caesar's lieutenants in Gaul, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 52. *et* 2, 34. *et* 3, 7, 11, 20,—28. When his father and Pompey sued for the consulship a second time, young Crassus came to Rome to vote for them with a number of soldiers, *Dio*, 39, 31, whom Caesar had promised to lend for that purpose, *Plutarch. in Crass.* p. 551. in *Pomp.* p. 646. Next year he joined his father in Syria with a thousand chosen horse from Gaul, given him by Caesar, *Appian. Parth.* 136. and in the fatal battle against the Parthians, commanded the left wing. Having, in the beginning

of the fight, advanced too far in pursuit of a body of the enemy, who pretended to fly, he was surrounded, and scorning to save his life, which he might have done, by deserting his men, he was, at his own desire, killed by his armour-bearer, being disabled by a wound to do it himself. The Parthians returned to the combat in triumph with his head fixed on a spear. The father bore the sight with uncommon fortitude, but it greatly depressed the courage of the army, *Plutarch. in Crass.* 559.; *Appian. ib.* 147.

CRATÆRUS, a general much trusted by Alexander the Great; after whose death he was slain in a battle against Eumenes, *Nep. Eum.* 4.—¶ 2. An eminent physician in the time of Cicero, *Cic. Att.* 12, 13, & 14. supposed to have been the same mentioned by Horace, *Sat.* 2, 3, 161. and by Persius, 3, 65.

CRATES, -ëtis, a native of Mallos, (*Mallôtes, -æ*,) who being sent as an ambassador to the senate from Attälus, king of Pergamus, first introduced the study of grammar at Rome, between the second and third Punic war, *Suet. Gram.* 2.—¶ 2. An academician philosopher, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 9.

CRATINUS, a celebrated ancient comic writer at Athens, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4. 1. rather too fond of drinking. *Id. Ep.* 1, 20, 1. uncommonly satirical, and therefore termed *Audax*, daring, because he spared no body, *Pers.* 1, 123.

CRATIPPUS, a philosopher, born at Mitylênæ, an intimate acquaintance of Cicero's, *Cic. Div.* 1, 3. whose lectures on philosophy Cicero's son attended at Athens, *Cic. Off.* 1, 1.

CRENIS, -idis, the name of a nymph, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 313.

CREON, -ntis, a king of Thebes, the father of Jocasta the wife Oedipus, (Apollodorus says, her brother, 3, 5, 7.) who, after Polynices and Eteocles, the sons of Oedipus, were slain, resumed the government, (*G.* 430.) He gave his daughter Megära in marriage to Hercules, (*G.* p. 400.)

CREON, the son of Sisyphus king of Corinth,

Curio, while he was (as is supposed, quaestor to Caius Claudius) in Asia, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 6. During this period Curio lost his father, *ib.* 2. in honour of whom he proposed exhibiting a splendid shew of gladiators, from which Cicero tried to dissuade him, but in vain, *ib.* 3. On this exhibition (*funebri patrii munere*) Curio expended an immense sum, and exceeded all that had gone before him in the ingenuity of his contrivances to amuse the people, *Plin.* 36, 15 f. 24. By such profusion he contracted so much debt, that, as Pliny expresses it, he had no estate left, but in the hope of a civil war, (*ut nihil in censu habuerit, praeter discordiam principum*), 36, 15. and was at last reduced to the necessity of selling himself to Caesar. The debt of Curio is said to have amounted to no less a sum than *sexcenties sestertium*, near 500,000 l. *Val. Max.* 9, 1, 6. and this sum he is supposed to have received from Caesar, who attached him to his interest by paying all his debts, *Dio*, 40, 60. Vell. Paterculus makes the sum only *centies HS.* 2, 48. But it is thought that here we should read *sexcenties*, because Appian says that Caesar induced Curio to co-operate with him for more than 1500 talents, the sum which he gave to Paulus the consul, *B. C.* 2. p. 443. So Plutarch in *Caesare*, p. 722. et *Pomp.* p. 650. Suetonius does not mention the sum, but simply says, *Aemilium Paulum* (consulem) *Caicumque Curionem violentissimum tribunorum ingenti mercede defensores paravit*, *Caes.* 29. (*Id. CAESAR*, p. 62.). Virgil is thought to allude to Curio, *Vendidit hic auro patriam*, &c. *Aen.* 6, 621.; and Lucan, after observing that all those who had oppressed the liberty of their country effected their purpose by money, (*emere omnes*), adds, *Hic* (Curio) *vendidit urbem*, 4, 824.

Curio had been a keen supporter of the power of the senate and of Pompey, (*Hic primò pro Pompeii partibus, id est, ut tunc habebatur, pro republica*, Vell. *ib.*), by whose influence he was made tribune, a. 703, *Dio*, 40, 59. On this

occasion Cicero wrote him from Cilicia, an admirable letter of advice, in which, however, he insinuates some apprehension of his unsteadiness, *Fam.* 2, 7. The cause of Curio's opposition to Caesar is said to have been the contempt with which Caesar treated him, and the opposition made by Caesar's friends to his election, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 4. Curio, after he had sold himself to Caesar, acted with exquisite art. He did not immediately discover his having changed sides, but appeared still to go along with his former friends, that thus he might become more thoroughly acquainted with their secret views, *Dio*, 40, 61. He seemed for some time to be wholly inactive, (*Curioni tribunatus congelatus vel friget*), *Cic. Fam.* 8, 6. Sometimes he pretended to be equally against Pompey and Caesar, (*mox simulatione, contra Pompeium et Caesarem*), Vell. 2, 48. At last, however, he threw off the mask, and, that he might have a pretext for breaking with the senate, made several extravagant demands, which he knew would not be granted, *Dio*, 40, 61; *Appian.* p. 443. Then he joined the popular party, and openly avowed his attachment to Caesar, (*transfugit ad populum, et pro Caesare loqui coepit*), *Cic. Fam.* 8, 6. which change did not surprise Cicero, (*Quis hoc putaret praeter me? nam, ita vivam, putavi*), *ib.* 2, 13. Curio supported the cause of Caesar in the senate with great address during his tribuneship, and, after laying down his office, went directly to Caesar, *Dio*, 40, 66 f. speedily returned with a letter, *Id.* 41, 1. and after the final decree was passed, fled with Coelius and the tribunes Antony and Cassius, *ib.* 3. (*Audax venali comitatur Curio lingua*, *Lucan.* 1, 269.), to Caesar, whom he instigated to war, *Appian.* p. 447.; *Lucan.* 1, 273,—293. Hence Curio is said to have been the person that first kindled the civil war, and even prevented an accommodation, when Pompey and Caesar were inclined to it, (*Bello civili—subiecit facem;—et coalescentis conditiones pacis discussit ac rupit*), Vell. 2, 48. (*Mentumque*

*ventumque fuit mutatus Curio rerum, Gal-
rum captus spoliis et Caesaris auro, Lu-
an. 4, 819.)*

Curio was sent by Caesar with an army to Sicily, *Lucan. 3, 59* which he got possession of without a battle, *Caes. Bell. C. 1, 30, & 31.* Cato having left it upon hearing of Curio's arrival, *ib. (See CATO, 91.)*, *Dio, 41, 41.* Curio passed over from Sicily to Africa, where he defeated Varus, who commanded in that country for Pompey, and laid siege to Utica, *Dio, ib.; Caes. B. C. 2, 34, &c.; Lucan. 4, 583, 661. & 713.* But Juba king of Mauritania, whom Curio, while tribune, had tried to deprive of his kingdom, *Caes. B. C. 2, 25. (Legē tribunatū solio depellere avorum Curio tentat, Lybiamque auferre tyranno, Lucan. 4, 694.)*, having speedily come to the assistance of Varus, artfully deceived Curio, who seeing himself surrounded, and scorning to flee, though he might have escaped, fell fighting bravely, (*Caes. ib. 36,—43.*), amidst heaps of his men, (*ceciditque in strage suorum, impiger ad lethum, et fortis virtute coacta. Quid nunc rostra tibi profunt turbata, foramque, Unde tribunatū plebeius signifer arce Arma dabas populis? quid prodita iura senatus, Et gener & que socer bello concurrere iussi?—Lybicas en nobile corpus Pascat aves, nullo contentus Curio busto, Lucan. 4, 797,—809. et 5, 39.*

CURIUS, the name of a Roman name; the most illustrious of which was M. CURIUS DENTATUS, who conquered the Samnites, and forced Pyrrhus to leave Italy. He was a man as remarkable for his contempt of riches and royalty, as for his bravery in war, (*G. 1230, & 231.*). He is said to have had his hair undressed, because in his time there were no barbers in Rome, *Horat. 1, 12, 41. Qui Curios simulant bacchanalia vivunt*, pretend to live as liberally as Curius, *Juvenal. 2, 3.* who sed to dine on pot herbs, which he refused himself, *Id. 11. 78.*—Adj. CURIANUS, *Quintil. 7, 6, 9; Cic. Or. 1, 7.*

Metius CURTIUS, a Sabine chief, *Liv. 1, 12.* who is said to have given name to the Curtian lake in Rome, *ib. 13.*

M CURTIUS, a brave young man, who threw himself into a great opening in the forum, produced by an earthquake, or some other cause, in order, as he supposed, to appease the divine wrath, *Liv. 7, 6.* The Curtian lake is supposed to have been named rather from this Curtius, *ib.*

CYANE, -es, a nymph of Sicily, who attempting to hinder Pluto in carrying off Proserpine, was by him changed into a fountain, *Ovid. Met. 5, 409.*

CYANÉE, v. -ēa, the daughter of the river Maeander, the mother of Byblis and Caunos, by Miletus, the son of Apollo, *Ovid. 9, 451.*

CYBÈLE, CYBELLE, v. CYBÈBE, -es, the mother of the gods, (*G. 355.*) Hence *Cybēlēus Attis*, the son of Cybèle, *Ovid. Met. 10, 104.*

CYCNUUS, or CYGNUS, the son of Neptune, invulnerable by a dart; crushed to death by Achilles, and metamorphosed into a swan, *Ovid. Met. 12, 72,—145.*—¶ 2. A Boeotian youth, the son of Apollo and Hyrie, beloved by Phyllius; who having refused to give him a bull, which at the desire of Cycnus he had tamed, Cycnus, in a fit of passion, threw himself from a lofty rock on mount Teumēsus in Boeotia, and was turned into a swan; whence a beautiful vale near that place was called *Cycnēia Tempe*, plur. *Ovid. Met. 7, 371, &c. (vid. G. 319.)*

CYDIAS, -ae, a skilful painter, *Plin. 35, 11.*

CYDIFFÈ, -es, a virgin beloved by Acontius; vid. ACONTIUS.

CYLLÆUS, a beautiful centaur, *Ovid. Met. 12, 393.* slain in the battle of the centaurs with the Lapithae, *ib. 420.*—¶ 2. The horse of Pollux, *Virg. G. 3, 89.*

CYMODŒE, -es, or *Cymodocēa*, a sea-

sea-nymph, the daughter of Nereus and Doris, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 225.; *Stat. Silv.* 2, 2, 20.

CYMOTHŌE, -es, another daughter of Nereus, *Serv. ad Virg. Aen.* 1, 148.

CYNARGĪRUS, an Athenian, the son of Euphorion, and brother to the poet Aeschylus; who, after the defeat of the Persians at Marathon, took hold of one of their ships with his hand, and it being cut off, fell, *Herodot.* 6, 114. Justin relates, that, after both his hands were cut off, he seized the ship with his teeth, 2, 9, (G. 300.)

CYNICTI, a sect of philosophers, remarkable for the rusticity and indelicacy of their manners, (G. 295.)

CYNOSŪRA, the constellation called *Ursa Minor*, the lesser bear, *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 107.; *Sil.* 3, 665.

CYNTHIUS, a name given to Apollo, from Cynthos, a mountain in Delos, where he was born, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 3.—CYNTHIA, a name given to Diana, or *Luna*, the moon, *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 91.—¶ 2. The name which Propertius gave his mistress, 1, 1. *et alibi passim.* *Martial* 14, 187.

CYPARISSUS, a beautiful youth, beloved by Apollo; who having accidentally killed a stag he was fond of, and being inconsolable in his grief, was turned into a cypress-tree, which was always used at funerals, *Ovid. Met.* 10, 106,—142.

CYPSĒLUS, a tyrant of Corinth, whose government Demarātus, the father of Tarquinius Priscus, the fifth king of Rome, being unwilling to bear, retired to Tarquinius in Tuscany, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 37.

CYRĒNE, -es, the daughter of the river Penēus, and mother of Ariltæus by Apollo, (G. 371.)

CYRENĀICI, the followers of the philosopher Ariltippus, a native of Cyrēne in Africa, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 12.; *Acad.* 4, 7, & 46.

CYRSĪLUS, an Athenian, who having advised his countrymen to remain in the city, and submit to Xer-

xes, was stoned to death, *Cic. Off.* 3, 11.

CYRUS, the founder of the Persian empire, (G. 600.)—*Reddūm Cyris folio Phraaten*, &c. Phraates restored to the throne of Cyrus, i. e. of Parthia, the Parthians being masters of Persia in the time of Horace, *Horat. Od.* 2, 1, 17. vid. OCTAVIUS.

CYRUS minor, Cyrus the younger, who attempting to expel his brother Artaxerxes from the throne by the assistance of Graecian mercenaries, was slain in battle through his own rashness, in the moment of victory, (G. 468.) *Cic. Div.* 1, 23, & 25.

CYRUS, an architect, *Cic. Att.* 2, 3.; *Mil.* 17. hence CYREA, sc. opera, the works of Cyrus, *Cic. Att.* 4, 10.

CYTHĒRIS, -idis, an actress, the favourite mistress of Antony, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 24, & 25.; *Fam.* 9, 26.; *Att.* 10, 10, & 16.; properly called Volumina, as being the freed-woman of Volumianus Eutrapēlus, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 24.—Servius on Virgil makes Cythēris the same with Lycōria, beloved by Gallus; but several circumstances mentioned by Virgil concerning Lycōria, *Ecl.* 10, 3, &c. appear to be inconsistent with the account given concerning Cythēris in history.

D.

DAEDALION, -ōnis, the son of Ercifer, and brother of Ceyx, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 295. who was so affected with the death of his daughter Chidōnē, slain by Diana, that he threw himself from the top of Parnassus; but Apollo pitying him, made him a bird, called a falcon or hawk, (*accipiter*), *ib.* 345.

DAEDĀLUS, a native of Athens, a famous architect, the constructor of the labyrinth in Crete, where being shut up with his son Icarus, he contrived to make his escape by means of waxen wings; but Icarus soaring too high, had his wings melted by the heat of the sun, and fell into the sea, called from him the Icarcan sea, (*G.* 421.) Hence, *Et mare percussum pueri* (i. e. *Icaro*), *fabrumque*, (i. e. *Daedalum*) *volantem*, *Juvenal.* 1, 54. *Pro-*

ponium

*onimus illuc Ire fatigatus ubi Daedalus
xuit alas*, i. e. Cumas, *Id.* 3, 25.; *Virg. Aen.* 6, 14.; *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 44.; *Ille ceratis ope Daedala nititur pennis, vi-
treo daturus nomina ponto*, soars on
waxen wings by the assistance or art
of Daedalus, about to fall like Icarus,
and give name to the azure sea, i. e.
he will fail in his attempt to equal
Findar, *Ib.* 4, 2, 2. *Daedaleo acior I-
caro*, swifter than Icarus, the son of
Daedalus, i. e. not retarded like him
in my flight, *Ib.* 2, 20, 13. *Daedala-
m iter rexit*, directed his road through
the windings of the labyrinth made by
Daedalus, *Propert.* 2, 14, 8. *DAEDA-
LA cella*, the cells of the bees, curious-
ly made, *Virg. G.* 4, 179. So *Dae-
dala tellus*. *Lucr.* 1, 7, & 229. *carmi-
na*, *Id.* 2, 504.; *signa* (i. e. statues)
polire, *Id.* 5, 1450.; *Verborum Daeda-
la lingua*, which curiously forms the
sounds of words, *Id.* 4, 555.; *Vid.*
Æt. N. D. 2, 59. *Natura Daedala re-
ram*, the curious former or framer of
things, *Lucr.* 5, 235.; *Daedala Circi*,
Sageacious, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 282.

DAMALIS, -is, the name of a drunk-
en woman, *Hor. Od.* 1, 36, 13.

DAMASIPPUS, a surname of the
Licini.

DAMASIPPUS, a nobleman fond of
statues, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 23.; whence
Pseudodamasippus, an admirer of statues
like Damauppus, *ib.*—Supposed to be
the same with the Damasippus men-
tioned by Horace, *Sat.* 2, 3, 64.—
¶ 2. One who having spent his for-
tune, hired himself as a player, *Juve-
nal.* 8, 185.

L. Junius Brutus DAMASIPPUS,
city prætor in the third consulship
of Cæsar, and the younger Marius;
who having assembled the senate, by
the order of Marius, cruelly put to
death a number of the chief senators,
under pretext of their being the fa-
vourers of Sulla; among the rest Scæ-
vola, the High Priest, *Var.* 2, 26.;
Sic. Fam. 9, 21.; *Appian. B. C.* 1. p.
303, & 404.; *Liv. Epit.* 86. *Dama-
ppus* was afterwards slain by the or-
der of Sulla, *Sallyst. Cat.* 51.

DAMOCLES, -is, a flatterer of
Dionysius, who used often to extol the
happiness of that prince. Upon which
Dionysius asked if he would make
trial of it. When he readily assented,
the tyrant ordered him to be placed
on a golden couch, and the most deli-
cious dishes to be set before him, with
every thing else that could regale his
senses. But in the midst of the en-
tertainment he caused a sword to be
let down from the ceiling, suspended
by a horse-hair over his head; which
so terrified Damocles, that he was un-
able to taste any of the delicacies, and
begged that he might be allowed to
depart. Thus Dionysius showed, that
no one can be happy over whom some
terror always hangs, *Cic. Tust.* 5, 21.
— To this story Horace alludes,
*Distrahit ensis cui super impia Ceroles pen-
det*, &c. *Od.* 3, 1, 17.

DAMO, v. -on, and *Phintias*, of
Pythias, Pythagoreans, who gave a
rare example of friendship at Syracuse
in the time of Dionysius. One of them
being condemned to die by the tyrant,
asked a few days respite to settle his
affairs, and the other became surety
for his return, so that he must have
died if he failed. But he came on the
day appointed. Dionysius admiring
such fidelity, not only pardoned him,
but requested to be admitted as a
third person in their friendship, *Cic.*
Off. 3, 10.; *Val. Max.* 4, 7, *ext.* 1.

DAMON, a musician, *Cic. Or.* 3, 33.

DAMOPHILUS, a statuary and pain-
ter, *Plin.* 35, 12.

DANÆ, -es, the daughter of Acris-
tius, king of the Argives, and the mo-
ther of Perseus by Jupiter, (*G.* 395.)
who is hence called *DANÆUS bovis*,
Ovid. Met. 5, 1.

DANAUS, a king of Argos, the
son of Belus, and brother of Ægyp-
tus, whose fifty daughters, (*Danaides*,
-um), slew their husbands on the mar-
riage night, except Hypermnestra,
who preserved her husband Lynceus.
For this crime the Danaids were sup-
posed to be condemned to pour water
for ever into a tub full of holes, (*G.*

392.) From Danaus the Greeks were called DANAI.

DAPHNE, *-es*, the daughter of the river Penēus, beloved by Apollo, changed into a laurel, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 490.

DAPHNIS, *-is*, v. *-idis*, a beautiful boy, the son of Mercury, *Aelian.* 10, 18.—¶ 2. The name of a shepherd, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 5, & 8.

DARDĀNUS, the son of Electra and Jupiter, the founder of the Trojan nation, (*G.* 187) *Iliacae primus pater urbis et auctor*, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 34. put for any Trojan, (*q. Dardanius*), *Crudelis Dardānus*, i. e. Aeneas, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 661.—DARDĀNIDES, *-dae*, a son or descendant of Dardanus, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 545. plur. DARDANIDAE, *-arum*, the Trojans, *ib.* 3, 94. 5, 45.—DARDĀNIS, *-idis*, a Trojan woman, *Mater Dardanides*, the Trojan matrons, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 412.—DARDANIUS, adj. Trojan; *Virg. Aen.* 5, 711.—DARDANIA, *-ae*, sc. *urbs*, Troy, *ib.* 2, 324. or sc. *regio*, Troas, the country of Troy.

DARĒS, *ēis*, an historian that wrote the history of the Trojan war, *Isidor.* —¶ 2. The name of a noted boxer or combatant at the caestus, *Virg. A.* 5, 375.

DARIUS, the name of three kings of Persia, namely, the son of *Hystaspis*, *Nothus*, and *Codomannus*, (*G.* 608, 614; 616; 620.) —DARICUS, *-i*, m. a daric, a coin marked with the image of Darius, *Auson. Ep.* 5, 21.

DATIS, *-is*, the general of Darius, whom Miltiades defeated at the battle of Marathon, *Nep.* 1, 4.

DAUNUS, the son of Pilumnus and Dauæ, who reigned in the north of Apulia; whence that country was called DAUNIA, (*G. p.* 158.)—The father of Turnus, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 616, et 12, 90.; whence *Daunius heros*, i. e. Turnus, *ib.* 12, 723, *Daunia dea*, i. e. Juturna, the sister of Turnus, *ib.* 12, 785.

DAVUS, the name of a slave, which often occurs in Terence; said to have been derived from *Dahæ*, v. *Dacæ*, a people of Scythia, *Donat. in Terent. Andr. Princ.*

DECIUS, the name of a Roman gens; ennobled by the three DECII, who devoted themselves for their country, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 37. Livy mentions only two, the father, 8, 9, & 10.; and the son, 10, 28, & 29, *Vid. Virgil. A.* 6, 825.; *Juvenal.* 8, 254, & 258, 14, 239.

DEJANĪRA, the most illustrious of the wives of Hercules, (*G.* 401.) the daughter-in-law of Alcmena, the mother of Hercules, hence called *Alcmenue nurus*, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 542.

DĒIDĀMĪA, or *Dēiāmia*, the daughter of Licomēdes, king of Scyros, and the mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles, (*G.* 446.)

DEJŌCES, *-is*, the first king of the Medes, (*G.* 599.)

DĒIŌNE, *-es*, the mother of Miletus by Apollo; whence Miletus is called *Dēiōnides*, *-ae*, the son of Dēiōnē, *Ovid. Met.* 9, 442.

DEJŌTĀRUS, the king of Galatia, who sided with Pompey in the civil war; but after the battle of Pharsalia, having submitted to Caesar, was left in the possession of his kingdom. He was afterwards accused by his son Dejotarus and one Philippus, of having plotted the death of Caesar; but being defended by the eloquence of Cicero, he was acquitted, *Cic. Deiot.* 1, &c.

DĒIŌPĒIA, v. *-pēa*, v. *-pīa*, one of the nymphs of Juno, whom she promised in marriage to Aeolus, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 72.—¶ 2. A water-nymph that frequented the lake Asia in Lydia; hence called *Asia Dēiōpēa*, *Virg. G.* 4, 343.

DĒIŌPĒBUS, the son of Priam and Hecuba, who, after the death of Paris, married Helēna, by whom he was betrayed to the Greeks, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 494, &c.

DĒIŌPĒRE, *-es*, the daughter of Glaucus, the priestess of the temple of Apollo at Cumae, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 35.; hence called the Cumæan Sibyl (*Cumæa Sibylla*), *ib.* 98. who attended Aeneas to the infernal regions, *ib.* 262, &c.

DEMĀDES,

DEMOS, -is, an Athenian orator, porary with Demosthenes, *Cic. Or.* 26. originally a sailor; Quintilian says of him, *Em. orator fallus*, 2, 17, 12.

DEMARATUS, a king of Lacedæmon who being banished from his country, fled to Persia, and lived in the court of Xerxes. Perceiv- ing Xerxes meditated war against him, he gave the Lacedæmonians notice of his design, *Justin.* 2, 10. & —¶ 2. The father of Tarquinius, who, on account of the death of Cypselus, retired from Corinth to Tarquinii in Etruria, *Cic. de Rep.* 37.; *Liv.* 1, 34.

DEMÆA, the name of an old man in comedy, *Adelph.* 1, 2, 1, &c.

DEMETRIUS, the son of Antioch, called POLIORCÈTES, *Cic. Off.* 1, 12, 341. & 471.)—**DEMETRIUS IALEREUS**, the scholar of Theophrastus, *Cic. Fin.* 5, 9.; *Br.* 9. and king of Athens under Cassander, *Liv.* 32, 72.)

DEMETRIUS, the son of Philip, king of Macedonia, given by his father as a hostage to the Romans, *Liv.* 23, 2. and led in triumph by Titus Flaminius, *Id.* 34, 52. He afterwards restored to his father, Alexander; and being sent by him on an embassy to Rome, was treated with respect by the senate, *Id.* 39, 47.

Soon after became a ground of contention against him, *ib.* 48. For being unjustly accused by his brother Perseus of designs against his life, and of attachment to the Romans, he was put to death by the order of his father, *Liv.* 40, 5,—24. who having acknowledged the guilt of Perseus, and the innocence of Demetrius, was so racked with remorse, that it put a period to his life, *ib.* 54, 55. & 56.

DEMOCHEARIS, -is, an Athenian orator, the sister's son of Demosthenes, *Parrhesiastes*, on account of his great freedom of speech, *Cic. Or.* 26.; *Br.* 83. Being sent among the Greeks on an embassy to Philip, when Prince asked what he could do

most agreeable to the Athenians; "To hang yourself," replied Demochares: "Tell your countrymen," says Philip to the other ambassadors, "that those are more haughty, who say such things, than those who hear them with impunity," *Senec. de Ir.* 3, 23.

DEMOCRATES, -is, a physician, *Plin.* 24, 7.

DEMOCRITUS, of Abdera, (*Abderites*, -ae,) the parent of experimental philosophy, called the *Laughing philosopher*, (G. 16.) because he laughed at the follies of mankind; whence Juvenal says of him, *Perpetuo risu pulso nem agitare solebat*, 10, 34. From a desire of learning he gave up his patrimony, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 39. and traversed the most remote countries in quest of knowledge, *Cic. Fin.* 5, 29. He is said to have deprived himself of sight, that his mind might not be withdrawn from the contemplation of truth by external objects, *ib. et Gell.* 10, 17. But Cicero doubts the truth of this, *ib.* and Plutarch expressly denies it, *De Curios.* Cicero thinks him one of the greatest men, (*vir magnus in primis*,) *N. D.* 1, 43.—Hence **DEMOCRITICI**, the followers of Democritus, *Cic. Or.* 1, 10. *Democritea sc. dicta, v. dogmata*, the sayings or opinions of Democritus, *Cic. Div.* 2, 13.

DEMONOCUS, a musician at the court of Alcinoüs, *Homer. Odys.* 8, 44.—¶ 2. A Trojan chief, *Virg. A.* 10, 413.

DEMOLÆUS, -i, a Greek slain by Aeneas at Troy, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 260.

DEMOLION, -onis, a centaur, killed by Theseus, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 356.

DEMOPHOON, -ntis, the son of Theseus and Phædra, one of the leaders of the Greeks in the Trojan war, (G. 425.)

DEMOSTHENES, -is, an Athenian, the prince of the Greek orators, *Quintil.* 10, 1, 76. et 12, 2, 22. (*longè perfectissimus Græcorum*, *Id.* 10, 2; 24.) said to have been the son of a blacksmith, (*Quem pater ardentis massæ fuliginè lippus ad carbones, &c. ad rhetorā misit*,) Juvenal, 10, 130. But Plutarch

says

says that the father of Demosthenes was a man of birth and probity, and died when his son was only seven years of age, in *Demosth.* Demosthenes first applied to philosophy under Plato, whom he greatly admired, *Cic. Or. 4.*; *Quintil. 12, 2, 22, et 12, 10, 24.* He afterwards studied eloquence under I-faeus and other masters. He at first could not pronounce the letter R, but by attention and industry, got so much the better of this and other defects, that no one spoke more distinctly, *Cic. Div. 2, 46. Or. 1, 61.* and acquired an excellence in his art that has scarcely ever been equalled; (*Demosthenis commemorato nomine, maximae eloquentiae consummatio audientis animo oboritur*, Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 1.) But his eloquence at last proved fatal to him; for Antipater, having vanquished the Athenians, demanded that their orators should be given up to him. Upon which Demosthenes fled, and to prevent his falling into the hands of his enemies, put an end to his life by poison, in the island of Calauria, *Strab. 8, 374.*; *Plutarch. in Demosth.*

DENTATUS, a surname given to M. Curius, because he is said to have been born with teeth, *Plin. 7, 6 f. 15.*

DEÏS, *-idis*, i. e. Proserpine the daughter of Ceres, who is called *Deo*, by the Greeks, *Ovid. Met. 6, 114.*

DERCÛTO, *-ûs*, or *Dercetis, -is*, voc. *Derceti*, *Ovid. Met. 4, 45.* (or *CETO, -ûs*, *Plin. 5, 13.*) the name of a Syrian goddess called by the Syrians *ATARGËTIS*, *Plin. 5, 23.*; *Strab. 16, p. 748.* or *Atbara, vel Aſhbara*, *ib. 785.* supposed to be the same with *Aſtaroth*, mentioned in the sacred scriptures,—in the upper part resembling a woman, and in the lower a fish, *Ovid. ib. et Lucian. de Dea Syria*; hence called *prodigioſa*, *Plin. ib.*

DEUCALION, *-onis*, the son of Prometheus, and husband of Pyrrha, king of Thessaly; in whose time happened the deluge, (*G. 436.*)—DEUCALIONËUS adj. *Deucalionëas effugit inobrutus undas*, escaped Deucalion's flood, *Ovid. Met. 7, 356.* So *Deucalionëi imbres*, ex-

cessive showers, such as fell before Deucalion's flood, *Lucan. 1, 659.*

DIAGONDAS, *-as*, a Theban, who abolished all nocturnal sacred rites, *Cic. Leg. 2, 15.*

DIAGORAS, *-as*, a native of Melos, (*Melius*,) a scholar of Democritus, called *Atheos*, v. *-us*, the Atheist, because he denied the existence of the gods, *Cic. N. D. 1, 1, & 23. et 3, 37.*—¶ 2. A combatant, famous for his victories at the Olympic games (*Olympionices nobilis*,) who had three sons (Cicero says two, *Tusc. 1, 46.*) that gained the prize of victory in different contests on the same day. When they, embracing their father, placed their crowns on his head, and the people with congratulations threw flowers upon him, the old man, transported with joy, expired amidst the kisses of his sons, *Gell. 3, 15.*

DIANA, the goddess of hunting, (*G. 377.*) whence dogs are called *Torba DIANA*, *Ovid. Fast. 5, 141.* *Dianium*, sc. *templum*, the temple of Diana, *Liv. 1, 48.*

DICAEARCHUS, a Peripatetick philosopher, the scholar of Aristotle, whose writings Cicero much admired, *Cic. Att. 2, 2*, and particularly commends his maps, (*tabulas geographicas*,) *ib. 6, 2.*—¶ 2. A chief of the Actolians, *Liv. 35, 2. 36, 28. et 38, 10.*

DICTYNNA, a name of Diana, *Ovid. Met. 2, 441.*; *Stat. Theb. 9, 632.*

DICTYS, *-yis, -yi, -ym v. -yn*, c. 4 fisher that educated Perseus, *Stat. Silv. 2, 95.*—¶ 2. One of the centaurs, *Ovid. Met. 12, 334.*—¶ 3. Dictys of Crete, *Cretenſis*, to whom is ascribed a history of the Trojan war.

DIDAS, *-as*, a Macedonian, the governor of Paconia under Philip, employed by Perseus to effect the destruction of his brother Demetrius, *Liv. 40, 23, & 24.* and afterwards as one of his principal generals, *Liv. 42, 51, & 58.*

DIDIUS, the name of a Roman gens.

P. DIDIVS, the lieutenant of L. Caesar in the Italic war, *Cic. Font. 15.* *Att. 13, 32.*; *Vell. 2, 16.*

T. DIDIVS,

DIDRUS, consul with Q. Caeciliellus, who passed a law called *scilicet Didia*, about the manner of making and passing laws. *Cic. Att. Phil.* 5, 3. Didius, being made king of Macedonia, obtained a trivet for the Scordisci, *Cic. Planc.* 25;

DIDO, -*us* v. -*onis*, the daughter of and sister of Pygmalion, king of Tyre and Sidon, and of Phoenicia; she is called *Phoenissa Dido*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 670. and *Sidonica*, *ib.* 446. **DIDO**, the husband of Dido, being king of Pygmalion, on account of his being killed into Africa, and there the city Carthage on a spot of which he purchased, (*urbem excretio posuit*, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 211.) 100 years after the destruction of that city. (*G. p.* 189, & 678.) Elissa was her name; she was called Dido for masculine courage; which in the Phoenician language signifies the same as *Virago* in Latin, *Serv. Aen.* 4, 36.

DIDYMEON, -*onis*, a noted maker of *Virg. Aen.* 5, 359.

DIDYMER, (i. e. *dicti* vel *lucis pater*,) given to Jupiter, *Hor. Od.* 1, et 3, 2, 29.

DIGITUS, a marine, (*socius nauticus*,) who, after the taking of Carthage in Spain, claimed the reward for his valour (*decus virtutis*,) in opposition to Q. Trebellius, a centurion. Their comrades warmly espoused the cause of each, Scipio, the command-in-chief, to prevent the disagreeable consequences of a dispute between the land and navy, conferred a mural crown on both, as having scaled the wall and entered the town together, (*quod murum ascendissent vel in urbem ingressi essent*,) *Liv.* 26, 48.

DINDYMENE or *Dindyme*, -*es*, a name of Dindymene, the mother of the Gods, Dindymus a mountain of Phrygia, she was worshipped, (*G. p.* 355.)

DION vel **DIONON**, -*onis*, a Greek historian, who wrote an account of Pericles. *Dion.* 1, 23. *Nep.* 9, 5. —

DION, 2. A prince of the Rhodians, *Liv.* 44, 23.

DINOCRATES, -*is*, praetor of the Messenians, *Liv.* 39, 49.

DINOMENES, -*is*, one of the guards of Hieronymus, who conspired against him. *Liv.* 24, 7. and afterwards was made praetor of Syracuse, *ib.* 23.

DIOCLES, a chief of the Aetolians, *Liv.* 35, 34.

DIO, vel **DION**, -*onis*, a Syracusan who freed his country from the tyranny of Dionysius, (*G.* 274.) *Nep. in vitis ejus.*

DIO, an academic philosopher, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 4. who having come to Rome as an ambassador from the people of Alexandria to accuse Ptolemy Aulætes, was murdered by the contrivance of that king, *Cic. Coel.* 10.; *Strabo*, 17, p. 1147.—Several others of this name are mentioned by Cicero, *Leg.* 3, 5. *Fam.* 9, 26. *Verr.* 1, 10. *Flacc.* 30. *Verr.* 2, 7.

DIO Cassius vel **Dion**, a native of Nice in Bithynia, of noble descent, who flourished under Severus and his sons, and was raised to the highest dignities of the state. He wrote in Greek the Roman history in eighty books, from the arrival of Aeneas in Italy, to the eighth year of Alexander Severus, in which year Dio Cassius was consul for the second time, a. u. 982; A. D. 229. The first thirty-four books are lost. Part of the thirty-fifth and the eighteen following books, from the thirty-sixth to the fifty-fourth, remain entire. The four next are very imperfect. There is an abridgement of Dio from the thirty-fifth to the eightieth book, compiled by Xiphilin (*Joannes Xiphilinus*,) a native of Trebizond, (*Trapezuntinus*,) brother to the Patriarch of Constantinople in the eleventh century. The history of Dio is very valuable, as it contains an account of many important facts which are to be found nowhere else.

DIOCHARES, a favourite freedman of Caesar's, (*Cic. Att.* 11, 6. *Illae Dioccharinae*, sc. *litterae*, the letter from Diochares, *ib.* 13, 45.

DIOCLETIANUS,

DIOCLETIANUS, a Roman emperor, called **DIOCLES** till he assumed the empire, *Eutrop.* 9, 19. from **DIOCLEA**, a city of Dalmatia, *Plin.* 3, 23. After a vigorous reign of twenty-two years, he resigned the empire, and lived in retirement till his death, *Aurel. Victor, Epit.* 39.; *Eutrop.* 9, 22.

DIODORUS, a Greek historian, who flourished under Augustus, called **SICULUS**, from Sicily, his native country. His works are still extant.—¶ 2. A peripatetic philosopher, *Cic. Tuscul.* 5, 3.—¶ 3. A praefect of Amphipolis, *Liv.* 44, 44.

DIOBOTUS, a Stoic philosopher, the master of Cicero in logic, (*in dialēcticis*), *Cic. Br.* 90. *Fam.* 13, 16.

DIOGÈNES, -is, a Cynic philosopher, in the time of Alexander the Great, (*G.* 295.)

DIOGÈNES, called **LAERTIUS**, (*Laertianus*, v. *Laertes*), from his birth-place *Laerte*, v. -a, a town of Cilicia, who lived under Severus, and wrote the lives of the Greek philosophers; which work is still extant.

DIOMÈDES, -is, the son of **Tydeus** (*Tydidēs*, -ae), king of Aetolia, hence called *Aetolius heros*, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 461. one of the Graecian chiefs in the war against Troy. His wife *Hegiale* having proved unfaithful to him in his absence, he did not return to his native country, but went into Italy, and having married the daughter of Daunus, king of that part of Apulia, afterwards called from him *Daunia*, shared the sovereignty with Daunus, and built several cities, (*G.* 186, & 458.) Some of his companions are said to have been changed into birds, *Onid. Met.* 14, 484, &c. called the birds of Diomedes, (*aves Diomedis* vel *Diomedæae*), *Plin.* 10, 44 f. 61. Hence Diomedes says, *Et socii* (sc. mei) *admissi* (i. e. celeribus) *petierunt aethera pennis*, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 272. *Diomedis urbs*, *ib.* 8, 9. i. e. *Arpi* seu *Argyripa*, *ib.* 11, 246. *Diomedis campus*, a plain near Cannae, *Liv.* 25, 12. *Diomedæae insulae*, small islands on the coast of Apulia,

near mount Garganus, frequented by these birds, *Plin.* 3, 26 f. 30.

DIOMEDES, a king of Thrace, who fed his horses on human flesh. He was slain by Hercules, (*G. p.* 339.)

DIONE, -es, the mother of **Venus**, put for **Venus** herself, (*G.* 363.) whence Caesar is called *Dionæus*, as being descended from **Venus** and **Archilces**, *Virg. E.* 9, 47.; *Columbae Dionæae*, pigeons sacred to **Venus**, *Stat. Silv.* 3, 5, 80. So *Dionæae aves*, *Id. Theb.* 7, 261.

DIONYSUS, a name of **Bacchus**, (*G.* 382.) whence **DIONYSIA**, -orum, the feasts of **Bacchus**, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 110.

DIONYSIUS, the name of two tyrants of Syracuse, father and son, (*G.* 274.)

DIONYSIUS, a native of Halicarnassus, the capital of Caria; hence called **HALICARNASSÆUS**, or *Halicarnassensis*, who came to Rome after Augustus put an end to the civil wars, in the middle of the 187th Olympiad, about thirty years before the birth of Christ. After having staid at Rome for twenty-two years, he wrote an account of the origin, customs, and transactions of the Romans till the beginning of the first Punic war, in twenty books, of which only the first eleven remain, ending with the 312th year of the city; and some fragments. Dionysius also composed several books concerning rhetoric, some of which are still extant.

DIONYSIUS of Heraclea, (*Heracleotes*, -ae), first a Stoic, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 22. but afterwards an Epicurean, *Cic. Fin.* 1, 31.—¶ 2. A native of Magnesia, (*Magnes*, -ētis), a rhetorician, intimate with Cicero, *Cic. Br.* 91.—¶ 3. A slave of Cicero's, his reader, (*anagnostes*), *Cic. Fam.* 5, 10. and librarian, *ib.* 13, 77. But having stolen many of his master's books, he fled for fear of punishment, *ib.* He seems to have returned, and to have been taken into favour; for Cicero complains of his having deserted him

beginning of the civil war, *Att.*
—¶ 4. A slave or freedman
us, whom Cicero employed in
g his library, *Cic. Att.* 4, 7,
Fam. 12, 24. — There were
thers of this name, *Fabric.*
aec. tom. 2, p. 794, &c.

ŸSUS, a name of Bacchus,
) whence DIONYSIA, -orum,
s of Bacchus, *Ter. Heaut.* 1,
There were many of this
multos Dionyfos habemus, *Cic.*
, 23.)

HÄMES, -is, a native of Mi-
an eloquent Greek orator,
ceptor of the Gracchi, *Cic.*

CORIDES, -is, a native of A-
(*Anazarbeus*, 4 syll.) in Ci-
physician in the time of Nero,
orks are still extant. — ¶ 2.
nent engraver in the time of
s, *Plin.* 37, 1.; *Suet. Aug.* 50.
were many others of this
id. Fabricii Biblioth. Graec. vol.

ŪRI, -orum, i. e. *Jovis liberi*,
given to Castor and Pollux,
D. 3, 21. (*vid. G.* 411.)

IPPUS, a noted wrestler, *Plin.*
—¶ 2. A Trojan slain by
Virg. Aen. 9, 574.

ILUS, an architect, slow in
ng his work; whence *Diphilo*,
incommonly slow, *Cic. Q. Fr.*

s, -ādus, a drunken old wo-
id. Am. 1, 8, 2.

e, the furies, Tisiphōnè, A-
Megaera, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 473.
t 12, 845.

E, -es, the wife of Lycus,
Thebes; who jealous of An-
eated her with great cruelty.
h account Zethus and Am-
he sons of Antiōpè, when
w up, having slain Lycus,
e by the hair to the tail of a
ll, (Propertius says, to the
r neck, *Vincent Dircen sub*
bovis, 3, 15, 38.) and thus
ed by a miserable death, *Ovid.*

in Ibin. 537.; *Plaut. Ps.* 1, 2, 65.;
Laënt. in Stat. Theb. 4, 570. (*vid.*
ANTIOPÈ.) Dirce is said to have
been changed into a fountain near
Thebes, which was called after her
name, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 205. (*Ex cujus*
corpore fons in Cithaerone natus est, qui
Dircaeus est appellatus, Hygin. fab. 7.)
Apollodorus says, that Zethus and
Amphion threw her body into a foun-
tain, called from her DIRCE, 3, 5, 5.
—Hence *Dircaeus Amphion*, i. e. The-
banus, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 24. So *Dircaea*
cohors, Lucan. 4, 550. *Dircaeus cyg-*
nus, the Dircaean swan, i. e. Pindar,
Hor. Od. 4, 2, 25.

DIS, *ditis*, the god of riches, Plu-
to, (*qui dives sc. est*), *Cic. N. D.* 2,
26. (*Quia minimè dives fit*), Quinctil.
1, 6, 34. *Domina ditis*, Proserpine,
the wife of Pluto, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 397.
Atri janua Ditis, the entrance to the
infernal regions, *ib.* 127.

DISCORDIA, the goddess of discord,
Virg. Aen. 8, 702.; *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4,
60.

DITHYRAMBUS, a name of Bac-
chus; whence a poem in honour of
Bacchus, filled with bold and sublime
expressions, was called by that name,
Hor. Od. 4, 2, 10. So also a kind of
poetic measure, *Cic. Or.* 3, 48.—
DITHYRAMBICI, sc. *poetae*, poets who
wrote Dithyrambics, *Cic. Opt. gen. dic.*
1.

DIVITIACUS, a chief of the Aedui,
Caes. B. G. 1, 3. friendly to the Ro-
mans, and on that account in great
favour with Caesar, *ib.* 19, &c. one
of the Druids, *Cic. Div.* 1, 41. The
Aedui being hard pressed by Ariovis-
tus, before Caesar commanded in
Gaul, Divitiacus went to Rome to
ask assistance, *Caes.* 6, 11. when he
seems to have formed a friendship with
Cicero, *Cic. ib.*

DOLABELLA, the surname of a
branch of the gens *Cornelia*.

Cn. DOLABELLA, consul with M.
Tullius Decula, a. 672; *Appian. B. C.*
1, 412. after which he obtained the
province of Macedonia, and was ho-

adorned with a triumph over the Thracians, *Cic. Pis.* 19. He was accused by Caesar, then a young man, of extortion, *Suet. Caes.* 4. He was defended by Cotta and Hortensius, and acquitted, *Cic. Br.* 92. *Ationes Dolabellas*, the speeches of Dolabella against Caesar, which he was accused by him, which he seems to have published, *Suet. Caes.* 49.

Cn. DOLABELLA, city praetor, a. 672; before whom the cause of Quintus was tried, *Cic. Quin.* 8. He afterwards was governor of Cilicia, where Verres was his quaestor; who appeared against him, when he was brought to his trial for extortion by Scaurus, and condemned, *Cic. 1, 15, &c.* 32, 38, &c.

P. Cornelius Lentulus DOLABELLA, the third husband of Tullia, the daughter of Cicero, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 15, et 8, 13, & 16.; *Att.* 6, 6, et 7, 3.; who accused Appius, Cicero's predecessor in the government of Cilicia, of crimes against the state, and bribery, (*majestatis et ambitus*), without Cicero's knowledge, and without success, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 10, 11, & 12.

Dolabella was a keen partisan and great favourite of Caesar's. He was present at all his battles during the civil war, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 30. Though a very young man, he commanded a fleet in the Adriatic sea, where he was defeated by the generals of Pompey a. u. 705. *Suet. Aug.* 36.; *Flor.* 4, 2, 31.; *Dio*, 41, 40. After the battle of Pharsalia he returned to Rome, and having caused himself to be adopted by a plebeian, that he might be elected tribune, a. u. 707. He proposed a law concerning the abolition of debts, (*de novis tabulis*), which occasioned great disturbances in the city, *Dio*, 42, 29, 30, &c.; *Cic. Att.* 11, 12, 13, 14, & 23.; *Liv. Epit.* 113. but these were suppressed by the unexpected arrival of Caesar, after the overthrow of Pharnaces, *Dio*, 42, 33.; *Appian. B. C.* 2, p. 485.; *Hirt. de Bell. Alex. c.* ult. Dolabella was apprehensive of

Caesar's displeasure, *Dio, ib.* 3. Caesar, mindful of his services no enquiry about his conduct, afterwards raised him to the high ferment, *ib.* 33. A. U. 708, a took place between Dolabella and Tullia, probably with mutual consent for it made no apparent inter in the friendship between him and Cicero, *Cic. Att.* 11, 23. *Fam.* 1. He owed great obligations to who had defended him in two trials, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 10, 14. and Cicero was unwilling to break Dolabella, on account of his friendship with Caesar, *Cic. Fam.* Tullia soon after died in child her husband's house, *Plutarch.* leaving a son by Dolabella, Lentulus, which name the father to have acquired by adoption, 28, & 30. It is uncertain whether this Lentulus was born by Tullia her last delivery, or at a former time mentioned, *ib.* 10, 18.

Caesar had promised to make Dolabella consul with Antony, although greatly below the consulship being only twenty-five years of age, *pian. B. C.* 2. p. 509. but was prevented by the art of Antony, *Plutarch. Anton.* p. 921.; who, jealous of Dolabella, as a rival in Caesar's favour, prejudiced Caesar against him, Caesar took the consulship to himself, on which account Dolabella, first of Jan. a. 710, inveighed against Antony in the senate in the presence of Caesar; who, to satisfy him, said, that before he went to the Parthian war, he would that Dolabella should succeed to the consulship, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 3, 43, 51. Accordingly after the death of Caesar, Dolabella immediately assumed the ensigns of the consulship, *Vell.* 2, 28.; and was acknowledged by Antony, as his colleague, a. 53.; *Cic. Phil.* 1, 13. He went up to the conspirators in the Capitol, and by his words and actions gave them the greatest reason

he would concur with them in giving the liberty of their country, 14, 22.; *Appian* 2, p. 505. He shed these hopes by his conduct in the absence of Antony, particularly cutting off the impostor Marius and his associates, and by demolishing the statues, which they had raised in honour of Caesar in the forum, on the day where his body was burnt, *Suet.* 35.; *Dio*, 44, 51.; for which he extols Dolabella with the greatest praises, *Cic. Phil.* 1, 2, & 12. 14, 15, & 16. *Fam.* 9, 14. But overwhelmed with debt, Dolabella soon corrupted by the bribes of Antony; so that, as Cicero expressed, he not only deserted, but overthrew the republic, *Cic. Att.* 16, 15. At the expiration of his consulship he went out for Syria, which province was then assigned to him by the consent of Antony; though it had already been destined to Cassius by *Appian* 3, 527, & 533. Having arrived before Smyrna, where Trebonius resided, without any appearance of hostility, he desired only a passage through that country to the province. Trebonius refused to admit him into the town, but consented only to him with refreshments without gates; where Dolabella made professions of amity and friendship to Trebonius, and set out as with intention to proceed on his journey. Turning suddenly in the night, he took the city without opposition and seized Trebonius in his bed, though he knew any thing of his danger, *Dio*, 47, 29. Dolabella treated him with the utmost cruelty; kept him long days under torture to extort a disclosure of all the money in his custody, then ordered his head to be cut off and carried about on a spear, and at last he was dragged about the city and thrown into the sea, *Cic.* 1, 2, & 3. When the news of this reached Rome, Dolabella was unanimously declared a public enemy by the senate, and his estate confiscated,

ib. 12. &c. In the mean time Cassius having made himself master of Syria, and having defeated Dolabella, shut him up in Laodicea, where he killed himself, to prevent his falling into the hands of Cassius, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 13, & 15.; *Appian* 4, 625.; *Dio*, 47, 30. 5. *Liv. Epit.* 121.

DOLON, *-onis*, a Trojan, sent to spy the camp of the Greeks; slain by Diomedes and Ulysses, *Serv. ad Virg. Aen.* 12, 347.; *Ovid. Met.* 13, 98.

DOMITIUS, the name of an illustrious gens at Rome, distinguished by various surnames, as *Aenobarbus*, *Calvinus*, *Afer*, *Labeo*, *Marfus*, &c.—adj. DOMITIANUS. The two chief branches (*familiae*), were the *Calvini* and *Aenobarbi*. The latter used no other praenomen but Cneius and Lucius, *Suet. Ner.* 1.

Cn. DOMITIUS, a consul, a. 422, *Liv.* 8, 17.

Cn. DOMITIUS *Aenobarbus*, aedile of the commons, *Liv.* 33, 42. praetor, 34, 42. When consul, a. u. 562, he was sent against the Boji, *ib.* 22. who surrendered to him, *ib.* 40. and was succeeded in that province by P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica, *Liv.* 36, 37.—¶ 2. A *Pontifex*, chosen when very young, (*oppidò adolescens*), *Liv.* 42, 28. sent as ambassador into Macedonia, to inspect the army of L. Aemilius Paulus, *Id.* 44, 18. and afterwards as one of the ten commissioners who were appointed to assist that general in settling the affairs of Macedonia, after the overthrow of Perseus, *Id.* 45, 17.—

¶ 3. A consul with C. Fannius, a. 631, *Cic. Br.* 26. who conquered the *Arverni* and *Allobroges*, *Cic. Font.* 12.; *Liv. Epit.* 61.; *Oros.* 5, 13. This Suetonius by mistake ascribes to his son, *Ner.* 2. and Eutropius to Sex. Domitius Calvinus, 4, 16. Domitius made a road through the country, called from him *Via Domitia*, *Cic. Font.* 4. He erected a trophy of his victory, a thing formerly not used by the Romans, and adorned it with the spoils of the enemy, *Flor.* 3, 2. He made a

progress through his province, mounted on an elephant, with a number of his soldiers following him in a kind of triumphal procession, (*quasi inter solennia triumphi*), Suet. Ner. 2.

Cn. DOMITIUS *Ahenobarbus*, the son of the former, and grandfather to the great grandfather of the emperor Nero, (*avvus ejus*.) When tribune, he got a law passed for transferring the election of priests from their own colleges to the people, Suet. Ner. 2, a. u. 649; *Ascon. in Cic. Cornel. p. 142*, or a. 650; *Vell. 2, 12*; *Cic. Rull. 2, 7*. He accused D. (al. M.) Junius Silanus, a man of consular dignity, because, when governor of Gaul, he had injured Egritomärus, a friend of his father's, *Cic. Cæcil. 20*; *Verr. 2, 47*. Soon after his acquittal he accused M. Scaurus, then prince of the senate, of certain offences against religion, and was near getting him condemned, *Ascon. in Cic. pro Scaur. p. 171*. Domitius was incensed at Scaurus, for having prevented him from being chosen augur in his father's room, *ib.*; which Suetonius says, was the cause of his passing the law concerning the election of priests, *Ner. 2*. During the trial of Scaurus, one of the slaves of Scaurus came to Domitius, offering to furnish him with grounds of accusation against his master; but Domitius, scorning to take advantage of this information, ordered the slave to be seized and carried back to Scaurus, *Cic. Deiot. 11*; *Val. Max. 6, 5, 5*. Domitius was afterwards made consul, censor, and *Pontifex Maximus*, *Cic. ib.* He was censor with Crassus the orator, with whom he had many sharp altercations, *Cic. Or. 2, 56*; *Br. 44*; *Plin. 17, 1*; *Val. Max. 9, 1, 4*. In one of these Crassus said to him, "there was no wonder that he had a beard of brass, (*vid. Ahenobarbus*), who had a face of iron, and a heart of lead," Suet. Ner. 2. (*vid. Crassus*.) Cicero speaks of Domitius as a man of great gravity and authority, *Or. 2, 56*. Though not an orator, he had suffi-

cient eloquence to support his as a magistrate, *Cic. Br. 45*.

L. DOMITIUS *Ahenobarbus*, son of the former, curule a. 691; when he exhibited in 100 Numidian bears, and as methiopians to contend with the *natores*, *Plin. 8, 36 l. 54, i. e. minus urfos fgebant*, Juvenal. When praetor, a. u. 695, the ter Caesar was consul, he motion in the senate about annular's acts; but the senate not to undertake the business, it was *Suet. Cæf. 23*. (*vid. Cæsar*, Domitius is said, in his pra to have prevented a pernicious from being passed, "That (*libertini*) should vote promise all the tribes;" to which C ludes, *Mil. 8. f. et ibi Ascon.*

the only one who appeared as tor with Pompey and Crassus they sued for the consulship time; but was obliged by necessity, (*vid. Cato 89*.) Suetor that Caesar obliged Pompey a sus to seek a second consulship der to disappoint Domitius, whened, that when consul he v what he could not effect when and would take his armies from *Suet. Cæf. 24*. Domitius, next year, a. 699, obtained the ship with App. Claudius, *Dio* but did nothing of importance office. Both he and his colleagues themselves by an infan gain with two of those who v didates to succeed them in the ship, *Cic. Att. 4, 18*. In con of the violent ferment which occasioned, there was in the beginning next year an *interregnum* for six the tribunes, by their interpositions hindering the comitia, *Fr. 3, 5*. *Att. 4, 16*. *Fam. Dio, 40, 45*.

Domitius was appointed by frages of the people to pretrial of Milo, (*sufragio populi creatus est*, *Ascon. in Cic. Mil.*

according to the law passed by y; whence he is said to have appointed by Pompey, (*huic quææesse*), Cic. Mil. 8.

When Pompey and Caesar came to a breach, Domitius was appointed to succeed Caesar in the province of Transalpine Gaul, Cic. Fam. 16, *luct.* 34.; Appian. p. 448. Domitius, unable to oppose Caesar in the field, instead of retreating and joining Pompey, as he ought to have done, Domitius lently threw himself into Corsica with a considerable force, and with the principal senators, expecting to be relieved by Pompey; but he was obliged to surrender himself to Caesar, who treated him with great lenity, (*vid. CAESAR, 64.*) Appian. p. 451. Domitius fearing the reprobation of Caesar, had ordered his physician, who was also his slave, to mix a dose of poison. But hearing of Caesar's lenity, he lamented his fate and taken it. Whereupon the slave gave him, that he had given him only a harmless potion. Domitius, overjoyed at this, immediately rose and went to Caesar, Plutarch. in *Caes. p. Senec. de Benef.* 3, 24. Suetonius says, "that from the fear of death he took a vomit to enable him to throw out the poison, and unadmitted his physician for having given him a very gentle dose," Ner. 2. Pliny says, "that when drunk the poison, he did every thing he could to save his life," 7, 53. Lucan, probably to flatter Nero, represents Domitius as always acting with the greatest fortitude, 2, 478.—Domitius remained for a short time in his villa near Cosa, (*in Cosa. Cic. Att.* 9, 6, & 9. till having collected and manned seven ships, he sailed for Marseilles, *Caes. B.* 1, 34. took upon himself the command of that city, 36.; Dio, 41, 21. which he defended with great vigour against Cæcilius Cæcilius, *ib. et* 2, 3, &c. But the allies being forced to surrender, Domitius made his escape with a party of his friends to Pompey, *ib.*

22. being privately let go by the people of Marseilles in the night-time, Dio, 41, 25.

In the battle of Pharsalia, Domitius commanded the left wing of Pompey's army, Appian. p. 475. According to Lucan, the right wing, 7, 220. After the defeat, Domitius, in his flight from the camp to the mountains, becoming faint through fatigue, was overtaken and killed by some horsemen. Domitius is the only Pompeian whose death Caesar mentions, *B. C.* 3, 99. Cicero says that he was killed by Antony, *Phil.* 2, 29. Lucan supposes Domitius to have fallen in the field of battle, and, as usual, highly extols his courage, *Mors tamen emineuit clarorum in strage virorum Pugnacis Domiti, &c.* 7, 579. He represents him as happy in dying before his country was enslaved, (*salvâ Libertate perit, ib.* 603.) and without needing a second pardon from Caesar, alluding to the first at Corsicum, (*Labitur ac veniâ gaudet caruisse secundâ*), *ib.* 604. Lucan deviates still farther from the truth of history, in making Caesar to upbraid Domitius, while weltering in his blood, (*Jam Magni, (i. e. Pompeii), deseris arma, Successor Domiti, ib.* 607.) and Domitius to return a bold answer, *ib.* 610.

Cicero seems to have had but a poor opinion of the understanding of Domitius; for writing to Atticus, he says, *Nemo stultior est quam L. Domitius*, 8, 1. In another place, however, he expresses himself quite differently, *Fortes illi viri et sapientes Domitii, et Lentuli, &c.* Fam. 6, 21. So *Vat.* 10. speaking of Domitius as an orator, he says, "that, though unacquainted with the rules of art, yet he spoke his native language with purity, and had much freedom of address," *Br.* 77. Suetonius says, "that Domitius was inconstant and cruel." When Pompey consulted with his friends, how those who remained neuter ought to be treated, Domitius alone gave it as his opinion, "that they should be reckoned as enemies," *Suet. Ner.* 2. add. *Cic. Att.* 11, 6.

Cn. DOMITIUS, the son of the former by Marcia, the sister of Cato Uticensis, was present with his father in the battle of Pharsalia, but seems to have taken no further concern in the war, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 22. He was one of the conspirators against Caesar, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 11. and on that account proscribed by Augustus, *Appian.* p. 703, & 707. though innocent, according to Suetonius, who extols him as incomparably the most virtuous man of his family, (*gentis*), *Ner.* 3. But that he was concerned in the conspiracy against Caesar, the authority of Cicero is express, and to be preferred to that of Suetonius, *ib.* or of Cocceius, *Appian.* p. 707. Domitius was the only one of those condemned by the *Pedian* law, (*vid. OCTAVIUS*), that was afterwards restored to his country, *Suet. ib.* He had left Rome before the triumvirate was formed, or the proscription took place, and joined Brutus in Macedonia; where he had the address to bring over to the side of Brutus and Cassius a body of cavalry, which Piso was leading into Syria to join Dolabella, *Cic. Phil.* 10, 6. Domitius was sent by Brutus and Cassius with a fleet of 50 sail, and a considerable body of land forces, to join Mureus, and intercept the supplies of Caesar and Antony, *Appian.* p. 639.

It appears that Domitius was present at the battle of Philippi; whence Dio says, he was the only one of the conspirators that made his escape, 48, 7. Having collected a number of ships, and being joined by many of the soldiers of Brutus, he, in conjunction with Mureus, kept possession of the Ionian sea for a considerable time, and greatly annoyed the enemy, *ib. et Pat.* 2, 72, & 76; *Appian.* 679. He afterwards, at the instigation of Alinius Pollio, joined Antony at a very critical time, a. 713, *Appian.* p. 700, & 703; *Dio*, 48, 16. and thereby laid Antony under great obligations to him, (*et ingentis meriti loco tradidit*, *sc. classem*), *Suet. Ner.* 3. Being thus restored to his country, he obtained the highest

preferments of the state, *ib.* In the Perusian war, (*vid. OCTAVIUS*), he sided with Lucius, the brother of Antony, against Augustus, for which Augustus, from the particular situation of his affairs, was induced to pardon him, *Dio*, 48, 29. Domitius was consul, a. 721, with C. Sossius, *Dio*, 50, 2. a. 721, the year in which the final breach took place between Antony and Caesar, *ib.* 6. Both the consuls left Rome and joined Antony, *ib.* 2, & 20. with the consent of Augustus, *Suet. Aug.* 17. But Domitius, being disgusted with Cleopatra (*nunquam reginam nisi nomine salutavit*, i. e. Cleopatram non reginam vocavit, *Vell.* 2, 84.) and considering Antony's affairs as desperate, deserted to Augustus, and soon after was cut off by a disease, *Dio*, 50, 13. Plutarch says, of a fever, occasioned by remorse for his perfidy, in *Anton.* p. 495. Antony alleged that Domitius had left him from a desire to see a favourite mistress, *Suet. Ner.* 3.

L. DOMITIUS, the son of Cneius just mentioned, distinguished himself in the German war under Tiberius, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 63. et 4, 44. but in his general character was arrogant, prodigal, and cruel, *Suet. Ner.* 4. whom however his cotemporary Velleius Paterculus, from despicable flattery, calls a man of the most eminent virtue, (*eminentissimae ac nobilissimae simplicitatis*), 2, 72. He married Antonia, the elder daughter of Antony and Octavia, the sister of Augustus, *Suet. Ner.* 5. et *Cal.* 1. Tacitus says, the younger Antonia, *Ann.* 4, 44. et 12, 64. Dio says by mistake, that Antonia was betrothed to Cneius Domitius, the father, 48, 54.—**Cn. DOMITIUS**, their son, is said to have been detestable in every part of his life. Suetonius mentions the most shocking instances of his perfidy, profligacy, and cruelty, *Ner.* 5. He however is called by Paterculus *clarissimus juvenis*, 2, 72. and was consul a. u. 785, A. C. 32, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 1. He married Agrippina, the daughter of Germanicus, and by her was the father of the emperor

or NERO, *Suet. ib.* whose origin was L. Domitius Ahenobarbus. *Ann. 11, 11. Vid. NERO.*

DOMITIUS Calvinus, lieutenant under Flaccus in Asia, *Cic. Flacc. bunc* in the consulship of Bibulus Caesar, *Cic. Sext. 53.* made with Melsala, after an *interreg-* six months, a. 700, *Dio, 40, 45.* wounded in attempting to tumult raised by Milo and his titors for the consulship next b. 46.—In the civil war Domitius Caesar, who sent him with legions and 500 cavalry into Macedonia, *Caes. B. C. 3, 34.* where he opposed to Scipio, the father-in-law of Pompey, *ib. 36, 37, &c.* According to Dio, he was driven from Macedonia by Faustus the son of Sulla, Pompey's lieutenant, 41, 51. Caesar does not mention this circumstance. Domitius fought two battles with Scipio; in the first he was defeated, but in the second was victorious. *Caes. B. C. 3, 37, & 38.* Some time after Caesar having left Dyrrachium came into Thessaly and joined Julius, *Caes. ib. 78,—80.* In the battle of Pharsalia Domitius commanded the centre of Caesar's army, *ib. 89.* this he was made governor of Cilicia whence he sent assistance to Caesar in Egypt, *Hirt. B. Alex. 9.* Domitius being attacked by Pharnaces, king of Mithridates, with superior forces was defeated with considerable loss though assisted by Dejotarus and Artabanus, *ib. 34,—41.; Dio, 42, Suet. Caes. 36.* But Pharnaces was speedily crushed by Caesar, Domitius was still continued in his former command, *Dio, 42, 52.* He soon after, however, attended Caesar in his expedition to Africa, *Hirt. B. Afr. 86, &c.* He was consul a second time under the triumvirate, a.u. 715, *Dio, 48.* The next year he obtained the province of Spain, where he decimated the centurions of his army for having lost a battle. He, for the same reason, inflicted capital punishment also on the centurions, one of them of the

first rank, *Dio, 48, 42.; Vell. 2, 78.* He then marched against the *Cerretani*, whom he completely defeated, and on that account was honoured with a triumph, *Dio, ib.*

DOMITIĀNUS, the son of Vespasian, a Roman emperor, (*G. 246.*)

DORCEUS, (2 syll.), *-eos*, acc. *-ea*, one of Actæon's dogs, *Ovid. Met. 3, 210.*—¶ 2. One skilled in music, *Val. Flacc. 3, 159.*

DORIS, *-idis*, a nymph, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and wife of Nereus, who was the mother of a great number of nymphs.—Sometimes put for the sea, *Virg. Ecl. 10, 5.*—¶ 2. A native of Locri, (*Locrensis*), the wife of Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse, *Cic. Tuscul. 5, 20.*

DOROTHEUS, a remarkable painter in the time of Nero, *Plin. 35, 10.*

DORSO, *-ōnis*, a surname of the *gens Fabia*; thus, *G. Fabius DORSO*, *Liv. 5, 46.*

DORUS, the son of Neptune, who reigned over a part of Greece, and gave name to the *DORI* or *DORIENSES*; whence *Doricus*, *-a*, *-um*, Grecian, *Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 2, 27.*

DORŶCLUS, the brother of Phineus, king of Thrace, *Virg. Aen. 5, 620.*

DORŶLAS, *-æ*, said to have been rich in land, *Ovid. Met. 5, 129.*—¶ 2. The name of a centaur, *ib.*

DŌSON, a surname given to Antigonus a king of Macedonia, because he promised fairly, but did not perform; for he always said to those that requested any thing, *Δόςον, I will give it, Plutarch. in Coriolano.*

DRACO, *-ōnis*, the most ancient lawgiver of the Athenians, *Cic. Or. 1, 44.* whose laws punished all crimes equally with death; whence they were said to have been written with blood, *Gell. 11, 18. (G. p. 464.)*

DRANCES, *-is*, a counsellor of king Latinus, inimical to Turnus, *Virg. Aen. 11, 335.*

DRUIDÆ, *-ārūm*, vel **DRUIDES**, *-um*, the priests of the ancient Gauls and Britons, (*G. 492, & 540.*)

DRU-

DRUSUS, a surname of the *Gens Livia*. This surname was first assumed by one of the *Livii*, who had slain a general of the enemy called *Drausus* in close combat, (*cominus*), Suet. Tib. 3. — His great-grandson, (*abnepos*), M. Drusus, was colleague to C. Gracchus in the tribuneship, (*Plutarch. in Gracch. p. 818.*), and for his great services in the cause of the nobility against Gracchus, (*ob eximiam adversus Gracchos operam*, Suet. Tib. 3. *Quod C. Gracchum iterum trib. pl. fregit*, Cic. Brut. 28.), was called the **PATRON** of the senate, Suet. Tib. 3.

M. DRUSUS, the son of the former, (*M. fil.*), a man of great eloquence and integrity, (*eloquentissimus et sanctissimus*), tribune of the commons, a. u. 662, who, wishing to reconcile the interests of the nobility with those of the plebeians, had the misfortune to please neither party. He was slain by some assassin at his own house, upon his return from the *forum*, while surrounded with a great number of his friends. No enquiry was made concerning the deed, *Paterc. 2, 13, & 14; Cic. Mil. 7*. The assassin is said to have been Q. Varius, who afterwards perished miserably, *N. D. 3, 33*. But authors differ about the manner of the death of Drusus, (*Vid. R. A. p. 208.*)

Livius DRUSUS, *Dio, 48, 44; Paterc. 2, 71.* or *Drusus Claudianus*, *ib. 75.* the father of *Livia Drusilla*, the wife of Augustus, (*Vid. LIVIA*), was engaged on the side of Brutus in the battle of Philippi, and after their defeat slew himself, *ib.*

Nero, vel Decimus Claudius DRUSUS, the son of Tib. Claudius Nero and *Livia*, born three months after *Livia* married Augustus, a young man of singular merit, who, before the age required by law, was raised to the highest honours of the state. He commanded with great success against the *Rhaeti* and *Vendelici*, *Hor. Od. 4. 4.* and also against the Germans. He is said to have been the first Roman general that sailed on the northern ocean. To con-

vey his troops thither, he cut a great canal, (*novi et inmensi operis*, Suet. Cl. 1.), from the Rhine to the Sala or Issel between Isselfort and Doelsbourg, for about eight miles, called *Fossa DRUSIANA*, or in the plural, *Fossae DRUSIANAE*, Suet. Cl. 1.; *Tac. Ann. 2, 8*. He died of a disease in Germany, a. u. 745, Suet. *ib.*; *Dio, 55, 2.* according to the epitomiser of Livy, in consequence of a fracture of his leg, occasioned by a fall from his horse, *Liv. Ep. 140*. His body was conveyed to Rome, Tiberius his brother going before it on foot all the way, Suet. Tib. 7. Several prodigies are said to have preceded the death of Drusus, (*Dio, 55, 1. Peto Albino-vanus v. Ovid. in mortem Drusi, ad Liviam, v. 401. &c.*); and a barbarian woman of extraordinary size, supposed to be the genius of Germany, is said to have appeared to him, forbidding him to proceed further, *Dio, ib.; Suet. Cl. 1.* Drusus died when consul, *Dio, ib.; Ovid. ad Liv. 293. et 177, 199, & 457*. The affection which Tiberius expressed for his brother is extolled by historians and poets. When he heard of his brother's sickness, he travelled 200 miles in one day and night, *Plin. 7, 20.* and arrived just before Drusus breathed his last, Suet. Cl. 2.; *Senec. ad Polyb. 34; Ovid. ad Liv. 89; Tacit. 3, 5*. The army wished to retain the corpse, that they might pay it military honours, but Tiberius carried it off, (*Abstulit invitum corpus venerabile frater*), *Ovid. ad Liv. 171; Senec. ib.* The funeral was celebrated with the greatest magnificence. His *elogium* was pronounced in the forum both by Tiberius and Augustus, *Dio, 55, 2.* In the speech which Augustus delivered to the people in his praise, he prayed to the gods that they would make his Caesars (*i. e. Caius and Lucius* his grandsons) like to Drusus, and that they would grant himself an equally honourable exit, whenever it should happen, Suet. *ib.* The senate conferred the surname of **GERMANICUS** on Drusus and his posterity. *Paterculus* says he possessed

and as great virtues as human dmitis or industry can acquire, He always declared that he restore the ancient state of the , if ever he could, *Suet. ib.* He have even conferred with his about forcing Augustus to re-erty. *Suet. Tib.* 50. add. *Tac.* 33. et 2, 82. Drusus left by , the younger daughter of An- Octavia the sister of Augustus, ildren, GERMANICUS, who af- became so illustrious, and on, Caligula, succeeded Tibe- ne empire; Livilla; and Clau- io succeeded Caligula, *Suet. Cl.* t happened unfortunately for hat those of the family of Au- who were fit for government, ht have made the Romans hap- : all cut off, and only those who became detestable for ckedness and cruelty What ys of Marcellus the son of Oc- ay be applied to others of her nts, — *Nimium vobis Romana Vifa potens, Superi, propria haec assent!* *Aen.* 6, 871.
IDES, -um, nymphs or goddess- he woods, *Virg. G.* 1, 11. et *Ovid. Ep.* 4, 49; *Claudian. de ros.* 271; & 381.
s, -antis, (voc. *Dryas*, *Ovid.* , 294.), the son of Orion, slain heban war by Diana with an weapon, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 842, & Dryas was the father of Lycurg of Thrace, who is hence cal- ANTIDES, *Ovid. in Ibin.* 347.
PE, -es, a daughter of Eurý- filter of *Iôlê* by the father's : by a different mother, *Ovid.* 327. violated by Apollo, *ib.* rwards married to Andraemon, and turned into a lote tree, as- o was then present, relates the her mother-in-law Alcmēna, —394.
UILLIUS, or *Duellius*, the nan general that gained a naval over the Carthaginians, (*G. Cic. Sen.* 13.

DŪRIS, a Greek historian, born in Samos, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1.

DYMAS, -antis, the father of Hecū- ba, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 761. who is hence called *Dymantis*, -idis, *ib.* 13, 620.—*Vid. HECUBA.*

DYMAS, a Trojan warrior, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 394.

E.

ECHECRĀTES, -is, a Pythagorēan philosopher of Locri, (*Locrensis*), con- temporary with Plato, *Cic. Fin.* 5, 29.

ECHĪON, -ōnis, one of the five who survived of those produced from the dragon's teeth, which Cadmus sowed in the ground, and who assisted Cad- mus in building Thebes; whence *Echi- oniae Thebae*, Thebes built by Echion, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 64. *Plebs Echionia*, the Theban people, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 169. *Ar- ces Echioniae*, the citadel of Thebes, *Ovid. Trist.* 5, 5, 53. *Nomen Echioni- um*, a Theban name, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 515. —ECHĪONĪDES, -ae, Pentheus, the son of Echion, *Serv. ad Virg. ib. et Ovid. Met.* 3, 513.—¶ 2. One of those who assembled to hunt the wild boar of Ca- lýdon, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 311. —*Echionēus lacertus*, the arm of Echion, *ib.* 345.

ECHO, -ūs, a loquacious nymph, whose story is recorded, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 357.—507.

EĒTION, -ōnis, the father of An- dromächē, the wife of Hector; whence EĒTIONĒAE *Thebae*, Thebes, a city of Mylia, subject to EĒtion, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 110.

EGERIA, a nymph, with whom Nu- ma, the second king of Rome, pretend- ed to have nocturnal meetings, and gave out, that by her advice he instituted sacred rites, and appointed priests, *Liv.* 1, 19.—called his wife, (*conjug*), *ib.*; *Ovid. Met.* 15, 547, &c. and his mis- tress, (*amīca*), *Juvenal.* 6, 11.

EGERIUS, the grandson of Demarā- tus, and son of Aruns, so called from his poverty, (*ab inopia*), *Liv.* 1, 34.

EOESĪNUS, an academic philoso- pher,

pher, the scholar of Evander, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 6.

EGNATIUS, the name of a Roman gens.

Cn. EGNATIUS, a senator, *Cic. Cluent.* 48.—Others of this name are mentioned, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. et 7, 18. et 13, 4. *Fam.* 13, 34.

EGNATULEIUS, a quaestor, who withdrew the *Martian* legion from Antony to Octavius Caesar, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 3.

ELĀTUS, vel *Elāteus*, one of the *Lapithæ*, the father of Caenis, who is hence called *Elatæia proles*, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 189. and when changed into a man, *Caeneus Elatæius*, *ib.* 497.—supposed to have been afterwards changed into a bird, *ib.* 531.

ELECTRA, the daughter of Atlas, (*Atlantis*, -*idus*, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 31.), and mother of Dardānus by Jupiter, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 135. whence *Elcāria tellus*, the island Samos, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 431.—

¶ 2. The sister of Orestes, *Ovid. Trist.* 2, 395.; *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 140. and wife of Pylades, (*G.* 408.)

ELECTRYON, -*onis*, the son of Perseus and Andromēda, king of Mycenæ or Argos, the father of Alcmenē, *Apollodor.* 2, 4, 6.

ELEGĒIA, the goddess of elegiac poets, *Ovid. Am.* 3, 1, 7.

ELĒLEVS, (3 syll.), -*eos*, a name of Bacchus, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 15. whence E-LELEIS, -*idis*, a female worshipper of Bacchus, a Bacchant, *Ovid. Ep.* 4, 47.

ELICIUS, a name given to Jupiter, from the superstitious anxiety of the Romans to draw or obtain from the gods prodigies or omens of futurity, (*ad elicienda prodigia ex divinis mentibus*), *Liv.* 1. 20. *Eliciunt coelo te, Jupiter*, *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 327.

ELICO. *Vid. HELICO.*

ELISA, the proper name of Dido, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 335. whence *Elisæi patres*, the Carthaginian senators, *Sil.* 6, 346.

ELPĒNOR, -*ōris*, one of the companions of Ulysses, changed into a hog by Circē, *Juvenal.* 15, 23.; *Ovid. Met.* 14, 252, &c. Having recovered his

former shape, he is said to have afterwards killed by a fall from top of a house, *Ovid. Trist.* 3, 4, 19. *tiā.* 11, 82.

ELŸMUS. *Vid. HELYMUS.*

EMPEDOCLES, -*is*, an ill philosopher and poet of Agrig *Lucr.* 1, 717,—735.; *Cic. Orat.* (*G.* 14.). Adj. EMPEDOCLEUS; *tti Empedoclea*, *sc. poemata*, poem concerning the philosophy of Empedocles or written in the manner of Empedocles, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 2, 11. *Nec t gēta mens aut in corde, cerebrove, Empedocleō sanguine demersa jacea* can the soul, possessing such vigorous activity, be plunged or lie sunk heart or brain, (as some think in the blood, as Empedocles thought), *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 17, & 9.

ENCELĀDUS, a giant, the son of Uranus, struck with a thunderbolt by Jupiter and buried under mount Aetna which volcano he was supposed poets to breathe forth flames, a turning himself, to shake Sicily earthquakes, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 578.

ENDYMION, -*ōnis*, the favourite of Luna or Diana, (*G.* 378.), a beautiful young man, *Juvenal.* 1, 10.

ENGONASTIS, -*is*, *f.* (*q. in g*) a name given to the constellation Cancer, because represented as kneeling, (*Engonastin vocitant, gemina nixa feratur*), *Cic. N. D.* 2, 42.

¶ ENNIUS, an ancient poet at Rudiae in Calabria, (hence called *Rudianus homo*, *Cic. Arch.* 10.), a. u. s. 590. *Br.* 18. *Tusc.* 1, 1. who wrote Roman annals in hexameter verse, sixteen books, and an epic poem, dedicated to Scipio Africanus the Elder, both of which he celebrated in his poems, (*in sepulchro Scipionum is*, *sc. Ennius, esse constitutus e me*), *Cic. Arch.* 9. So *Livy*, 38, 5. *vid.* *Art. Am.* 3, 409.; *Valerius*

, 14, 1.; Solinus, c. 7. Ennius imposed tragedies, comedies, fæpigrams, &c. of all which now remains but some scattered ones. Ennius pretended that the of Homer had appeared to him sleep, and explained to him the of things, *Lucr.* 1, 125. or, acc- to others, he dreamed, that Ho- ving appeared to him, declared s soul was transmigrated into the f Ennius; whence *Cor jubet hoc postquam destituit esse Maenides*, e gave over dreaming that he omer, *Perf.* 6, 10. To this Per- also alludes, *Prol.* v. 2. Ci- lberves, that Ennius, when he , did not say that he had seen r, but thought that he had seen or thought himself Homer, *Acad.*

The words of Ennius himself *Titus Homerus adesse poeta*, ib. 16. imaginations of Ennius Horace *Sennia Pythagoræa*, *Ep.* 2, 52. is said to have borrowed several from Naevius, who was older Ennius, but an inferior poet, *Cic.* 2. Ennius died in poverty, at ge of 70, *Cic. Sen.* 7. or 72, ould seem, from the consuls un- om he is said to have died, *ib.*— tius allows Ennius to have been st Roman poet of real merit, *Lucr.* 1. Ennius is often quoted with praise by Cicero, *Or.* 1, 45. *Tusc.* et alibi passim. Virgil transcribed verses from Ennius; *Macrob. Sat.*

Horace, by a metonymy, calls ems of Ennius *Calabrae Pierides*, labrian Muses, *Od.* 4, 8, 20. He hat Lucilius used to ridicule some verses of Ennius, as being inac- ly composed, *Sat.* 1, 10, 54. En- said to have been too fond of

He used never to set about de- g battles without having first freely, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 7. Ho- iver allows, that Ennius en- his native language, by the in- tion of new words, *Art. P.* 56. says that Ennius had great ge- but wanted art, (*Ennius ingenio us, arte rudis*), *Trist.* 2, 424. A-

mor. 1, 15, 19. So Statius calls the muse of Ennius *rudis*, *Silv.* 1. proba- bly alluding both of them to *Rudiae*, the place of his nativity. Quintilian esteems Ennius venerable on account of his antiquity, (*Ennium, sicut sacros vetustate lucos, adoremus*, *Sc.* 10, 1, 88.) —Adj. ENNIANUS.

ENNOSIGÆUS, (i. e. *terram qua- tiens*), a name of Neptune, *Juvenal.* 10, 182.; *Gell.* 2, 28.

ENÏO, -us, a name of Bellōna, the goddess of war, *Sil.* 10, 203 hence *Na- valis EnÏo*, a naval battle, *Martial. Spect.* 24. *Cum dubitaret belli civilis E- nÏo*, when the fortune of the civil war between Otho and Vitellius was doubt- ful, *Id.* 6, 32, 1.

Eos, Eōis, the goddess of the morn- ing, *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 877. put for the morning, *ib.* 4, 389. *Ep.* 3, 57.

EŒUS, -i, one of the horses of the sun, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 153. also the morn- ing star, *Virg. G.* 1, 288. adj. eastern, *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 466. &c.

EPAMINONDAS, -æ, the cele- brated general of the Thebans, (*cum quo Thebanorum gloria et nata est et exiit*, Justin. 6, 8.), mortally wounded in the battle of Mantinea, but survived till he heard that his men had defeated the Lacedæmonians, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. (*G.* 469.)

EPAPHRODÏTUS, the freed man of Nero, *Tac.* 15, 55. who assisted that em- peror in killing himself, on which ac- count he was afterwards put to death by Domitian, *Suet. Dom.* 14.; *Plin. Pan.* 53.

EPAPHÏUS, the son of Jupiter and Io, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 748.

EPÆUS, the framer of the Trojan horse, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 264.

EPHIALTES, -is, a giant, the son of Neptune, who grew nine inches every month. He was slain by the arrows of Apollo and Diana, *Serv. ad Virg. G.* 1, 282.

EPHŒRUS, an historian, born at Cu- mæ, the scholar of Isocrates, *Cic. Or.* 2, 13, & 23. *Brut.* 56. *Orat.* 51, & 57.

EPHÏRE, -es, et -a, -æ, a sea-nymph, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, *Virg. G.* 4, 343.

EPICHÄRIS, a freed woman, who was concerned in a conspiracy against Nero, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 51. but could not be forced by any tortures to discover her accomplices, and chose rather to put an end to her life than confess, *ib.* 57.

EPICHRMUS, a Sicilian poet and philosopher in the time of Cicero, whom Plautus is said to have imitated, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 57. His works abounded with excellent maxims, which Cicero mentions, (*praecepta Epicharmi*), *Q. Fr.* 3, 1, 7. He used to say, that the principal requisite in a philosopher was not to believe rashly, *Cic. Att.* 1, 19. *Epicharmium illud teneto, Nervos atque artus sapientiae non temere credere*, *Cic. de Petit. Consul.* c. 10.

EPICRÄTES, -is, a chief man among the Athenians, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 21. The name denotes a supreme ruler, and is applied to Pompey, *Cic. Att.* 2, 3.

EPICTĒTUS, a stoic philosopher in the time of Nero, *Gell.* 2, 18. 17, 19. 19, 1. He was born at Hierapölis, a town in Phrygia. Being brought to Rome as a slave, he was purchased by Epaphroditus, the freed man of Nero. He is said to have lived to the time of the emperor M. Antoninus, (*Suillas*), who mentions him with great praise, 1, 7. *et* 4, 4. *et* 7, 19. *et* 11, 34, 36, & 37. Gellius calls him *Stoicorum vel maximus*, 1, 2. *maximus philosophorum*, 17, 19. Lucian, who is seldom favourable to philosophers, calls Epictetus an *admirable old man*, and informs us, that his memory was so respected, that his lamp sold for 3000 *drachmae*, (*τρεῖς αἰτίαι*). Epictetus used to express the sum of his philosophy in two words, *ταπεινὸς καὶ ἀστεγὸς*, i. e. *humble et alpine*, bear and forbear, *ib.* He was banished from Rome, with all the other philosophers, by Domitian, *Geil.* 19, 1. St Augustine calls him *Nobilissimus Stoicus*, *de civ. Dei*, 9, 5.—Arrian published the dissertations of Epictetus after his death, under the name of ENCHEIRIDION EPICTETI, *Geil.* 9, 2. which are still extant, and justly held in the highest estimation.

EPICŪRUS, born at Gargettus, a village of Attica, whence he is called *Senior Gargettius*, *Stat. Silv.* 1, 3, 94. He was the scholar of Xenocrates and Plato, and afterwards became the founder of that sect of philosophers who held pleasure to be the supreme good, *Cic. Fin.* 1, 7, &c. — EPICURĒUS, a disciple or follower of Epicurus, *ib. Epicureorum scripta*, *ib.* 1, 2.

EPIGŌNI, (i. e. *posteri*), the sons of the seven chiefs in the first Theban war, (*G.* 432.) by which name a tragedy of Euripides on this subject was called, *Cic. Off.* 1, 31; *Tusc.* 2, 25. The offspring of the soldiers of Alexander the Great by Persian women got the same name, *Jussin.* 12, 4.

EPIMENĪDES, -is, a Cretan poet, contemporary with Solon; said to have slept in a cave fifty-seven years, *Plin.* 7, 52. and to have foretold future events by a kind of inspiration, *Cic. Div.* 1, 18.

EPIMĒTHEUS, (4 syll.), -eos, v. -is, the son of Japetus, and father of Pyrrha; who is hence called *Epimæthius*, -idis, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 390. (*G.* 435.)

EPIPHĀNES, -is, (i. e. *illustris*), a surname of Antiochus king of Syria. —¶ 2. An Asiatic prince in the army of Otho, the son of Antiochus, king of Commagene; called *rex*, after the manner of the Greeks, who gave the name of βασιλεύς; not only to kings, but also to their sons, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 25.

EPŶTUS, a king of Alba, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 44.

EPΥTĪDES, -ae, v. -is, the governor and companion of Ascanius, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 547.

ERĀTO, -as, one of the nine Muses, invoked by such as wrote on amorous subjects, *Ovid. Art. Am.* 2, 16. put for *Musa*, any muse, or for Calliöpe, the chief of the Muses, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 37.

ERATOSTHĒNES, -is, a native of Cyrène, the scholar of Aristotle of Chios, and of Callimæchus the poet, illustrious as a philosopher and poet; but chiefly as a geographer and astronomer.

ERES, 2, 6. He flourished under y Euergetes, and had the charge library of Alexandria, (*G.* 18.)
EREBUS, the son of Chaos and **ERIS**, (*CALIGO*), *Hygin. Praef.* band of Nox, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 17. for the infernal regions, *Virg.*

ERECHEUS, -ei, v. -ēos, a king iens, (*G.* 419.) whence *ERECH-idis*, the daughter of Erech-
i, e. Procris, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 726.
ERECHEIDAE, -arum, the Atheni-
 430. *Arce Erechthidae*, the ci-
 of Athens, *ib.* 8, 547.

ERECHEIDHO, -ūs, a Theffalian wo-
 noted for her skill in forceries,
 6, 508; *Ovid. Ep. Sapph.*

ERECHEIDHONIVS, the son of Vulcan,
 of Athens; (*G.* 418.) whence
Erēchthōnius, the Athenians,
 2, 6, 4. He is said to have
 ed chariots, *Virg. G.* 3, 113.
 e use of silver, *Plin.* 7, 56. He
 onverted into the constellation
 2, the waggoner, *Hygin. Poet.* 2,

ERIGONE, -es, the daughter of I-
 , a native of Attica, (hence call-
erithonia Virgo, *Stat. Silv.* 5, 3,
 who, hearing that her father had
 lain by some shepherds, whom he
 aught the use of wine, was so
 me with grief, that she is said
 e hung herself; but through the
 iferation of the gods, was chan-
 into a constellation called *VIRGO*,
 f. 130. *Erigonēius canis*, i. e. Mae-
 ne dog of Icarius, who is said
 e led *Erigōnē* to the place where
 ad body of her father lay, *Apol-*
 3, 13, 7; and seeing his mis-
 lead, pined away, and was chan-
 into the constellation called *Ca-*
 , the Lesser Dog Star, *Hygin.*
 2, 4; *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 723.

ERIGONUS, a noted painter, *Plin.*
 1.

ERINNA, v. -NE, -es, a poetess, the
 mporary. and as is thought, the
 of Sappho; mentioned, *Pro-*
 3, 22; *Plin.* 34, 8,

ERINNYS, -jis, a name common to
 any one of the three Furies, a fury,
Ovid. Met. 1, 241. et 11, 14; having
 her head and arms surrounded with
 snakes, *ib.* 4, 490. *Patriae communis E-*
rinnys, i. e. Helēna, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 573.
Dedecus Aegypti, Iatio feralis Erinnyis,
 i. e. Cleopatra, *Lucan.* 10, 59.

ERIPHYLE, -es, v. *Eriphyla*, the fif-
 ter of Adrastus, king of Argos, and
 wife of Amphiarāus the augur, who,
 bribed with a golden necklace by Po-
 lynices, *Apollodor* 3, 6, 2. or by A-
 draustus, *Hygin.* 73. discovered the place
 where her husband lay concealed to a-
 void going to the war against Thebes,
 in which he knew that he must perish.
 Amphiarāus, before he set out, char-
 ged his son Alcmaeon to avenge his
 death; which Alcmaeon did by slaying
 his mother, *Serv. ad Virg. Aen.* 6,
 445; *Cic. Verr.* 4, 18; *Inu.* 1, 50
 (*G.* 431.)—*Occurrent multae tibi*—
Eriphylae, you will meet with many
 Eriphylas, i. e. many as wicked as E-
 riphyle, *Juv.* 6, 654.

ERIS, -idis, the goddess of strife or
 discord, *Hygin.* 92.

ERISICHTHON, -ōnis, a Theffalian,
 the son of Triōpa, who having impi-
 ously cut down an oak sacred to Ceres,
 was by that goddess seized with so vo-
 racious hunger, that after having spent
 his whole patrimony, he at last devour-
 ed his own members, *Ovid. Met.* 8,
 739,—*ad fin.*

ERO, -ūs. vid. *HERO*.

EROS, -ōtis, a comedian, the scho-
 lar of Roscius, *Cic. 2. Rosc.* 11.—
 ¶ 2. The name of a slave, *Cic. Att.*
 10, 15.

ERYTHRAS, -ae, a king of Arabia,
 from whom the Arabian sea, the A-
 rabian and Persian gulfs, were called
Mare Erythraeum, and by the Latins
Rubrum mare, *Curt.* 8, 9, 14; *Plin.*
 6, 23; whence *Lapilli Erythraei*, pearls
 from any of these seas, *Stat. Silv.* 4,
 6, 18. So *Tibullus*, 3, 3, 17.

ERYX, -jēis, a king of Sicily, the
 son of Venus and Butes, or accord-
 ing to others, of Venus and Neptune;
 who used to challenge all strangers to
 contend

contend with him in boxing, and slew those he vanquished. At last he himself was slain by Hercules, and gave name to the mountain in Sicily where he was buried, *Serv. ad Virg. Aen.* 5, 24, & 759. adj. *Erycinus*.

ETEOCLES, -is, son of Oedipus, (*Oedipodes*, -ae), and king of Thebes, (*G.* 430.)

Claudius ETRUSCUS, a Roman, raised by Vespasian from a mean rank to the equestrian order, for his services in the Jewish war, *Stat. Silo.* 3, 3, 140, &c. who being banished by Domitian, was attended by his son in his exile. Hence, when he was restored from banishment, the son is said to have been grateful to Domitian, both for being allowed to accompany his father, and to return with him, (*Muneris hoc utrumque tui testatur Etruscus, Esse quod et comiti contigit et reduci*), *Martial.* 6, 83, 7. The grief of the son on the death of his father is celebrated by Statius in a poem, inscribed LACRYMAE ETRUSCI, *Silo.* 3, 3. (*um lugeret veris lacrimis senem patrem*, i. e. non falsis lacrimis, ut praeficae, *Ib. Praef.*) and by Martial, 7, 39.—A bath built by this Etruscus is highly extolled by Statius, (*BALNEUM ETRUSCI*), *Silo.* 1, 5. and by Martial, (*De Etrusci thermis*), 6, 42.

EVADNE, -es, the daughter of Iphis, (*Iphias*, -adis, *Ovid. Art. Am.* 3, 21.) and the wife of Capaneus, whom she was so fond of, that she threw herself on his funeral pile, and perished in the flames, *Propert.* 1, 15, 22. (*G.* 431.)

EVAGON, a native of Cyprus, of that kind of people called *Opbiogēnes*, who were not hurt by serpents, *Plin.* 28, 3.

EVAGORAS, -ae, a king of Cyprus, (*G.* 618.)

EVAN, -antis, a name of Bacchus, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 15. hence *Evans*, adj. plur. *Evantes*, raging or exulting like Bacchanals, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 517.; *Propert.* 2, 3, 18.; *Sil.* 1, 101.; and *Evōe*,

Evōe, or *Euōe*, the exclamation used by Bacchanals, *Hor. Od.* 2, 19, 5.; *Plant. Men.* 5, 2, 82.

EVANDER, v. -drus, -dri, the son of Mercury and Carmenta, or Carmentis, *Viñor. de orig. Rom.* c. 5. the grandson of Pallas king of Arcadia, who being forced to fly from his native country by a sedition, passed over into Italy, accompanied by his mother and a number of Arcadians; whence he is called *Rex Arcas*, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 102.; *Arcadius duñor*, *Sil.* 6, 631. He built a few cottages on the top of one of the hills on which Rome afterwards stood, and gave to the place the name of Pallantēum, from one of his progenitors, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 51. or from his native town in Arcadia; whence the mountain was called *Pallantium*, or *mons Palatinus*, *Liv.* 1, 5.; *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 470, &c.—Evander is said to have first introduced the knowledge of letters into that country, which wonderful discovery (*miraculum*) made him much respected by the rude inhabitants, and he was still more revered for the supposed divinity or prophetic powers of his mother, *Liv.* 1, 7. Evander also introduced the worship of Pan, Faunus, and other rural deities, *Liv.* 1, 5.; *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 279. et 4, 65. et 5, 90.—*Habebis Evandrum*, you will find me a frugal host or landlord, who will entertain you with as simple fare as Evander did Hercules and Aeneas, *Juvenal.* 11, 61. (*G.* 186.)—Adj. *EVANDRIUS*; thus *Regna Evandria*, the country which Evander ruled, i. e. the territory of Rome, *Sil.* 7, 18. *Evandrius ensu*, the sword of Evander, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 394. *Mons Evandrius*, the Palatine hill, *Claudian Conf. Honor.* 6, 11.

EVANDER, a noted carver, *Acras ad Horat. Sat.* 1, 3, 91.—¶ 2. A sculptor, *Plin.* 36, 5.

EUCLIDES, -is, a native of Megara, (*Megareus*), a scholar of Socrates, (*G.* 302.) from whom a sect of ancient philosophers were called *MEGARI-*

Acad. 4, 42.; *Orō* 3, 17.—
geometrician of Alexandria,
3, 33.; *Gell.* 6, 10.

EMUS, a philosopher of Cy-
nism, intimate with Aristotle, *Cic.*
25.

EXUS, a scholar of Plato's, a
learned astronomer, *Cic. Div.* 2, 42.
)

EMERUS, v. *Evemerus*, an an-
tiquarian of Sicily, who wrote
concerning the gods; which
translated by Ennius, *Cic. N. D.*

NOR, -ōris, a painter, the fa-
miliar instructor of Parrhasius, *Plin.*

REGES, -is, (*i. e. Beneficus*),
given to three of the Ptole-
mies of Egypt, on account of
services to the Greek states, *Curt.*
; *Jufin.* 12, 5.

IS, a name of Bacchus, *Hor.*
11, 17.; whence EVIAS, -ādīs,
worshipper of Bacchus, a Bac-
chante, *Ib.* 3, 25, 9.

AEUS, the swine-herd or shep-
herd of Ulysses, (*G.* 457.)

IELUS, the son of Admētus,
Thessaly, by his wife Alcef-
and father of Parthenopē, the
mother of Naples; who is hence call-
ed MĒLIS, -īdis, the daughter of
his, *Stat. Silv.* 4, 8, 49.—¶
Trojan, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 664.

ENES, -is, a native of Cardia,
the principal officers of Alexan-
der.

Great, and the only faithful
attendant to the family of that prince
at his death, *Nep. in Vit.* (*G.* 471.)

2. The name of several kings
of Samos, *Liv.*

ENIS, -īdis, any one of the Fu-
rions, *Sil.* 2, 559.; *Lucan.* 1,
ur. EUMENIDES.

IOLUS, the first chief priest of
Eleusis; whose descendants,
EUMOLPIDAE, -arum, continued
in that office for many ages,
(*o.*)

EURUS, v. -ar, -i, the son of Jā-
Hyppisyllē, *Hygin.* 15, & 273.
n-brother of Thoas; whence

they are called *Jāsonidae juvenes*, *Stat.*
Theb. 6, 340. THOAS was named
from his maternal grandfather, and EU-
NEOS, (*ex v. bene, et v. navigo*),
was so called, that his name might be
a good omen of a prosperous voyage to
the Argonauts, (*omine dictus Argōo*),
Ib. 343.

EUNUS, a Syrian by birth, who ha-
ving roused his fellow-slaves in Sicily
to attempt to regain their liberty, soon
collected an army of 60,000 men, with
which he defeated several Roman ge-
nerals sent against him, but was at last
crushed by Perperna, *Flor.* 3, 19.

EUPHORBUS, the son of Panthōus,
(*Panthōides, -ae*), who was the first
that wounded Patroclus, *Homer. Il.* 16,
809. and was afterwards killed by Mene-
laus, *Ib.* 17, 43. Pythagoras pretended
that his soul had animated the body of
Euphorbus, *Ovid. Met.* 15, 161. and
therefore, observing the shield of Eu-
phorbus in a temple, he pulled it down,
as having been once his own, *Hor. Od.*
1, 28, 11.

EUPHORION, -ōnis, a tragic poet,
born at Chalcis, (*Chalcidenfis*), *Cic.*
Div. 2, 64.; *Tusc.* 3, 19.

EUPHRANOR, -ōris, an excellent sta-
tuary, *Plin.* 34, 8. and painter, *Id.* 35,
11.; *Juvenal.* 3, 217.

EUPOLIS, -īdis, v. -is; accus. -idem.
v. -in, an ancient comic poet of A-
thens, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 1. et 2, 3, 12.
Perf. 1, 124.

EURIPIDES, -is, a celebrated A-
thenian tragic poet, born at Sala-
mis on the day that Xerxes was de-
feated by the Greeks; the scholar
and friend of Socrates. Nineteen
of his tragedies remain. Cicero speaks
of him with the highest praise, *Fam.*
16, 18. So Quintilian, 10, 1, 67,
&c. While he was at the court of
Archelaus, king of Macedonia, with
whom he lived on terms of familiarity,
returning one night from supper with
that prince, he was torn by dogs, set
on him by some invidious person, and
died of his wounds, *Gell.* 15, 20.—
EURIPIDEUM carmen, a poem of Euri-
pides; *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 59.

EURŌPA,

EURŌPA, v. -PE, -es, the daughter of Agēnor, carried off by Jupiter in the shape of a bull, (*G.* 384.) the mother of Minos; who is hence called *Dux Europæus*, Ovid. Met. 8, 23.

EURYĀLUS, the friend of Nisus, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 295, &c.—¶ 2. A play-actor, *Juvenal.* 6, 81.

EURYBĀTES, -æ, a native of Ithaca, whom Agamemnon sent with Talthebius to bring Briseïs from the tent of Achilles, *Ovid. Ep.* 3, 9.

EURYBIĀDES, -is, a Lacedæmonian, the commander in chief of the Græcian fleet against Xerxes, (*G.* 334.)

EURYDĀMAS, -antis, (i. e. *latè-dominator*,) a surname of Hercules, *Ovid. in Ibin.* 331.; *Sil.* 2, 186.

EURYDICE, -es, the wife of Orpheus, to recover whom, when dead, he is said to have gone down to the infernal regions, *Virg. G.* 4, 486, &c. (*G.* 371.) —¶ 2. The wife of Amyntas, king of Macedonia, and mother of Philip; who attempted to destroy her husband, that she might marry her son-in-law, *Juvenal.* 7, 4.

EURLŌCHUS, one of the companions of Ulysses, who alone did not taste the potions of Circe, and therefore was not transformed into the shape of a swine, like the rest, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 286.

EURLĀCHUS, one of the suitors of Penelope, *Ovid. Ep.* 1, 92.

EURLĀDON, -antis, (i. e. *latè imperans*,) a son of Faunus engaged in the Theban war, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 32.

EURLĀMUS, the father of Telēmus, the augur, who is hence called *Eurymides*, -æ, Ovid. Met. 13, 771.

EURLŌME, -es, the wife of Orchāmus, king of the Achæmenians in Arabia, and mother of Leucothœ, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 210, &c.—¶ 2. The daughter of Doryclus, and wife of Codrus, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 136.—¶ 3. The daughter of Océānus and Tethys, *Apollodor.* 1, 2, 2. the mother of the Graces by Jupiter, *Id.* 1, 3, 1.

EURLONE, -es, the daughter of Amyntas king of Macedonia, who saved

her father from being cut off by the snares of her mother, *Juvenal.* 7, 4.

EURLPĀLUS, the son of Euæmon, from Ormenium, a city of Thessaly, who accompanied Agamemnon to the Trojan war with forty ships, *Hom. Il.* 2, 737. called *Ferox*, Ovid. Met. 13, 357.—¶ 2. A skilful Græcian augur, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 114.

EURLSTHĒNES, -is, the twin-brother of Procles, who were both joint kings of Lacedæmon, *Cic. Div.* 2, 43.

EURLSTHEUS, (three syll.) -ei, v. -eos, the son of Sthenēlus, and grandson of Perseus king of Argos, who was destined by the fates to command Hercules, *Hom. Il.* 19, 98, &c. *Odys.* 11, 619. though greatly inferior to him in merit; whence he is called *deterior herus*, sc. *Herculis*, *Catull.* 66, 114. At the instigation of Juno, he imposed on Hercules his twelve labours, (*G.* 398.) Hence he is called *durus*, *Virg. G.* 3, 4. and *cruentus*, *Senec. Herc. Oct.* 1973. Cicero mentions a tragedy of Euripides, in which Hercules is represented as having slain the sons of Eurystheus, *Acad.* 4, 28.

EURLTUS, king of Oechalia, slain by Hercules, because he refused to give to Hercules his daughter Iōlè, (called *Eurltis*, -idis, Ovid. Met. 9, 395.) according to promise, (*G.* 402.)

EURLTUS, a skilful artist, who made a suit of armour for Pallas, the son of Evander, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 499.—¶ 2. One of the Argonauts, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 311.—¶ 3. A son of Lycāon, the brother of Pandārus, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 495.

EURLTERPE, -es, one of the nine Muses, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 33. (*G.* 368.)

EURLTYCRĀTES, -is, a renowned painter, the son of Lysippus, *Plin.* 34, 8.—¶ 2. A statuary, *Id.* 4, 8.

EURLTHĒDES, -is, a painter, *Plin.* 35, 11.

EURLTRĀPĒLUS, a name given to Volumnus, the friend of Antony, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 2. from his great politeness, wit, and turn for raillery, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 32, & 33. supposed to be the same who

lofs, fo that the fenate thought of depriving him of his command, but the father deprecated that indignity, promifing to ferve as his fon's lieutenant. By his advice and affiftance the fon gained a complete victory, took Pontius the Samnite general, and having led him in triumph, ungeneroufly ordered him to be beheaded, *Liv. Epit. 11.*

2. **FABIUS Maximus**, called *Verucofus*, from a wart on his upper lip, the grandfon of Rullus, *Liv. 30, 26.* Plutarch makes him the great-grandfon, in *vit. Fab. Max.* He alfo was five times conful. In his firft confulship, a. 521, he triumphed over the Ligurians, *Plutarch. in Vita ejus.* After the taking of Saguntum by Annibal, he was fent at the head of an embaffy to Carthage, to demand whether what Annibal had done, was by public authority or not. An ambiguous answer being returned by one of the principal Carthaginian fenators, Fabius, having formed his *toga* into a hollow, (*finu ex toga fufo*,) faid, "Here we bring you peace and war; take which of the two you pleafe." The Carthaginians upon this, calling out fiercely, "That he might give which he chofe," Fabius, having as it were poured out what was in the hollow of his robe, (*finu effufo*,) faid, "That he gave them war," *Liv. 21, 18.* So *Sil. 2, 384;* *Flor. 2, 6.*

After the dreadful defeat at the Trasimene lake, Fabius being created dictator or prodictator, was fent againft Annibal, whole impetuofity he checked by declining battle, (*cunctando*, i. e. *prælium detrectando*, *Liv. 22, 12.*), on which account he got the firname of CUNCTATOR; whence Virgil fays, *Quò fefsum* (i. e. *me*,) *rapitis, Fabii. Tu MAXIMUS ille es, Unus qui nobis cunctando refiftis rem*, A. 6, 846. The laft verfe Virgil borrowed from Ennius, (*Qui cecinit uarietas moras Fabii*, i. e. *Fabium Cunctatorem*, *Propert. 3, 3, 9.*), to which Ovid alfo alludes, *Faft. 2, 242.* At one time Fabius had fo hemmed in Annibal, that he could not have efaped without one of thofe stratagems

for which that great general was remarkable. *Vid. Liv. 22, 16, & 17;* *Nep. 22, 5;* *Plutarch. in Fabio.* Fabius having been recalled to Rome to perform fome facred rites, Minucius, his mafter of horfe, in his abfence gained fome advantage over Annibal. For this reafon the people difapproving the dictator's dilatory conduct, by an unprecedented act, made Minucius equal in command with him. Fabius fhewed no resentment at this indignity; but when Minucius, by his rafhnefs, had brought himfelf and his army into the greateft danger, Fabius haftened to their relief and refcued them. Minucius having gratefully acknowledged his deliverance, again chearfully fubmitted himfelf to the command of Fabius; who, at the expiration of fix months, refigned the dictatorship, *ib. 16, —31.* After the overthrow at Cannæ, every thing was regulated by the advice of Fabius, *ib. 55.* Next year, upon the death of one of the confuls, Fabius was fubftituted in his room, *Liv. 23, 31.* and re-elected the following year with Marcellus, *Liv. 24, 9.* Fabius was fucceeded in the confulate by his fon of the fame name, who was created conful in his abfence, *ib. 43.* under whom Fabius ferved as lieutenant, *ib.*—When Annibal led his army to Rome, Fabius gave his opinion againft raifing the fiege of Capua, *Liv. 26, 8.* Fabius, in his fifth confulship, a. 545, was chofen prince of the fenate, *Liv. 27, 13.* and retook Tarentum, *ib. 18;* *Cic. Br. 18. Or. 2, 67.*—Fabius ftrongly oppofed Scipio's plan of transferring the war into Africa, *Liv. 28, 40.* but his oppofition being thought to proceed not merely from caution, but partly from envy, was in vain, *ib. 45.* When the news of Scipio's fplendid victories in Africa were brought to Rome, Fabius ftill perfifted in his opinion. He did not live to fee Scipio's final fuccefs. He died at an advanced age, *Liv. 30, 26.* about the time that Annibal left Italy, *Plutarch. ib.* Fabius was called the *Shield* and

arcellus the *Sword* of the Roman people, *Flor.* 2, 6.—FABIANI *mice* soldiers of Fabius; put for well-disciplined troops, *Nep.* 11,

ABIUS, who first got the first PICTOR, from his skill in r, a. u. 450, *Plin.* 35, 4.

ABIUS *Pictor*, C. F. C. N. an annalistic, (*historicus, annalium scriptor.* Or. 2, 12. Div. 1, 26.), who at the time of the second Punic war. 22, 7. add. 1, 44. 2, 40. 8, 37. After the battle of Cannae was sent to Delphi to consult the oracle how the divine wrath might be averted, *Liv.* 22, 57. et 23, 11.

ABRIUS FABIVS *Pictor*, supposed to be the son of the former, who wrote the *Annals* of Rome in Greek, *Cic. Div.*

FABIVS *Aemilianus*, the grandfather of Paulus Aemilius, *Vell.* 2, 10. Father to Scipio Africanus, the first, *Plin.* 33, 11. who conquered the Carthaginians, *Plin. ib.* et 7, 50. from the spoils he built an arch, called FABIVANUS, *Cic. Or.* 2, 66.; in *Verr.* 7. et *ibi Ascon.*

FABIVS *Maximus*, made consul for the first time only for the three last years of the year, (*Vid.* TREBONIUS. He died on the last day of his consulship, *Dio*, 43, 46. *Vid.* CANINIUS. FABIVS *Lupercus*, one of the priests of Mars, *Propert.* 4, 1, 26. who were divided into two classes, called *Fabiani* and *Fabuliani* from their first chiefs, (*postis suis*,) Festus. The *Fabii* were the friends of Remus, and the *Quintii*, of Romulus, *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 1, 10.

FABIVS, a vestal virgin, the sister of Fabia, the wife of Cicero; who was accused of incest with Catiline, but acquitted, *Ascon. in Cic. in Toga Candida.*

FABIVS, vel *Fabritius*, the name of the *gens*.—PENS FABRICIVS, the name of which joined the city to an island in the Tiber, built by some one of the Fabii, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 36.

C. FABRICIVS *Luscinus*, a celebrated Roman general against Pyrrhus, remarkable for his integrity and contempt of riches, (*G.* 232, &c.) *Cic. Off.* 1, 4, & 12. et 3, 15, & 22. *Br.* 14. *Tusc.* 3, 23.; *Liv. Epit.* 13, & 14.; *Plutarch. in Pyrrh.*; *Vall. Max.* 4, 3.; *Aurel. ViB. Vir. Ill.* 35.—¶ 2. A praetor, a. 559, *Liv.* 33, 42, & 43. one of the lieutenants of Scipio Africanus, *Id.* 37, 4.

Q. FABRICIVS, a tribune, who proposed the law for restoring Cicero from banishment, *Cic. Sext.* 35.; *Red. in Sen.* 8.

Q. FADIVS, a freed man, (*libertinus homo*,) the father of Fulvia, the wife of Antony, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 2. called BAMBALIO, *ib.* 36. on account of his fluttering or hesitating manner of speaking, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 6.

T. FADIVS, quaestor when Cicero was consul, *Cic. Red. in Sen.* 8. tribune in the consulship of Lentulus Spinther, *Cic. Att.* 3, 23. afterwards banished by what was thought an unjust sentence, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 18.

C. FALCIDIVS, a tribune, and the year after a lieutenant, *Cic. Manil.* 19.

C. FANNIVS, the son-in-law of Laelius, who wrote annals, *Cic. Br.* 21. and a history, not inelegant, *ib.* 26, & 87. *Tusc.* 4, 17. *Leg.* 1, 4. of which M. Brutus made an abridgment, *Epitome Fanniana vel Fannianorum*, *Cic. Att.* 12, 5.—¶ 2. A tribune, *Cic. Sext.* 53. one of the *Pontifices*, *Id. Har. R.* 8. He was appointed by the senate to command in Sicily, at the beginning of the civil war, *Cic. Att.* 7, 15. After the death of Caesar, he was sent to Cneius, the son of Pompey, to advise him to go to Mutina and relieve D. Brutus, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 6.

FANNIVS, a contemptible poet in the time of Horace, vain of his own compositions, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 21.

M. FAUCIVS, a Roman *eques*, one of the magistrates of Arpinum, (*decurio Arpinatium*,) *Cic. Fam.* 13, 11.

FAVNUS, a rural deity, who was supposed to foretell future events, *Cic.*

N. D. 3, 6. There were many of these rural divinities, *Agrestium numina*, *Fauni*, *Virg. G.* 1, 10. *Rustica numina*, *Fauni*, *Ovid. l.* 193.; *Cic. N. D.* 2, 2. *Div.* 1, 45, & 50.—*Littora Fauni*, the shore of the Trasimene lake, *Sil.* 5, 627. (*G.* 380, & 381.) —¶ 2. A king of Latium, the son of Picus and grandson of Saturn, the father of Latinus, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 48. whence *FAUNIGENAE*, -arum, the Latins or Italians descended from Faunus, *Sil.* 8, 357.

FAVONIUS, a great imitator of Cato, so that he was called his ape, (*Simia Catonis*,) *Val. Max.* 2, 10. cruelly put to death by Augustus, after the battle of Philippi, *Suet. Aug.* 13.

FAUSTULUS, chief shepherd to king Procas, who preserved and brought up Romulus and Remus, *Liv.* 1, 4, & 5.

FAUSTUS, a *praenomen* given by Sulla to a son born to him after he was made dictator, on account of his wonderful success, *Plutarch. in Sull.* c. 67. Cicero often calls him by this name, *Sull.* 19. *Cluent.* 34. *Vat.* 14. *Att.* 4, 10. et 9, 1, —*FAUSTA*, the daughter of Sulla, the twin-sister of Faustus, *Plutarch. ib.* the wife of Milo, *Cic. Att.* 5, 8.

FERETRIUS, a name given to Jupiter by Romulus, from his bringing (*quod ferebat*) the spoils of Acron, king of the Caeninenses, whom he had slain in single combat, to the temple of that God, suspended on a frame, (*fere-tro*,) *Liv.* 1, 10. or from *ferire*; *Omine quod certo dux ferit ense ducem*, *Propert.* 4, 11, 46.

FERONIA, a nymph of Campania, the mother of Herilus, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 564. a goddess worshipped at Anxur, *ib.* 7, 800. where a fountain was consecrated to her, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 24. said to be the goddess of freedmen, because slaves, when made free, shaved their head, and received a cap from their master in her temple, *Serv. ad. Virg. Aen.* 8, 564. whence we read of the freedwomen (*libertinae*) being ordered to contribute money according to their abilities, out of which a present might

be made to Feronia, *Liv.* 22, 1 temple of Feronia was enrich numerous gifts from the neighbor people, *Liv.* 26, 11. whence called *dives*, *Sil.* 13, 84. It was derided of all its riches by Annibal; he led his army from Rome, *L.*

FIDIUS, or *Dius*, v. *Deus* 1 a name of Hercules, as being of faith or truth, (*deus fidei*), *per Fidium*, by Hercules, the god of or of honour, *Plaut. Afin.* 1, *Medius Fidius*, i. e. *Me deus juvet*, May Hercules, the god of honour or of truth, assist me. *Ter.* with *Mehercle*, i. e. *Me Hercules juvet*, a common and solemn among the Romans, *Sallust. Ca. Liv.* 22, 59.; *Plin. Ep.* 4, 3 et 47.

C. FIDICULANIUS Falcula, tor, *Cic. Caecin.* 10.; *Cluent.* 37

M. FIDUSTIUS, a senator, was first proscribed by Sylla, but by good fortune to escape. He was twenty-three years after proscribed, and put to death, *Plin. Dio*, 47, p. 333.

C. Marcius FIGULUS, consul with P. Scipio Nasica, but on account of some inform their election, they were both to abdicate their office, *Cic. N.* 4. *Div.* 2, 35. Figulus was afterwards consul with Lentulus, *Cic. Br.* 20.—¶ 2. Consul with Caesar, a. 689, *Cic. Att.* 1, 2. sepulchre was very sumptuous *Leg.* 2, 25.

P. Nigidius FIGULUS, a senator, remarkable for his knowledge in astrology, *Lucan.* 1, 639. *FIGIDIUS*.

C. Flavius FIMBRIA, consul Marius, a. 649. *Cic. Rabir.* 7. 19. Having afterwards gone into Asia as lieutenant to L. Valerius Flaccus, the consul, who was sent by Cicero to carry on the war against Mithridates in place of Sulla, Fimbria, on account of some offence, slew Flaccus, and the forces of Mithridates engaged

engagements, and at one time was near taking that king himself. But Sulla having passed over into Asia, and made peace with Mithridates, Fimbria being deserted by his troops, put an end to his days by the assistance of a slave, *Liv. Epit.* 82. & 83.

FLACCUS, a surname of the *Fulvii* and *Valerii*, said to have been given them from their broad and loose ears, (*ex flaccis auribus*), *Plin.* 11, 37 f. 50. *vid.* *FULVIUS* et *VALERIUS*.

C. FLAMINIUS, vel FLAMINIUS, twice consul, a. u. 535, & 536. In his second consulate he perished in the unfortunate battle at the Thraſymène lake against Hannibal, which he fought in contempt of the auspices, *Cic. Nat. D.* 2, 3. *Div.* 1, 35, et 2, 33; *Liv.* 22, 4,—6.; *Flor.* 2, 7. When censor he paved the *Via Flaminia*, and laid out the *Circus Flaminius*, *Festus. Liv. Epit.* 20. et 23 23.—*Flaminiana ofſenta*, the omens slighted by Flaminius, *Cic. Div.* 2, 31.

T. Quintius FLAMININUS, v. *Flaminius*, a consul who conquered Philip king of Macedonia in the battle at Cynocéphalæ, *Cic. Mur.* 14.; *Liv.* 33, 7, &c.

L. Quintius FLAMININUS, the brother of the former, under whom he commanded the fleet, *Liv.* 32, 16. He was afterwards consul, *Id.* 35, 10. He was expelled from the senate by Cato, when censor, on account of his criminal conduct, *Liv.* 39, 42.; *Cic. Sen.* 12. He however still continued to enjoy the honour of priesthood, *Liv.* 43, 11.

C. FLAVIUS, the son of a freedman, the scribe or secretary of Appius Claudius, who stole or copied the book of Appius, in which the forms of process in courts of law, (*actiones*), and the legal days for administering justice, were arranged; and published them to the people, from whom all these things were then concealed by the patricians; whence the book of Flavius was called *Jus Civile Flavianum*, *Cic. Or.* 1, 41. *Mur.*

11. *Att.* 6, 1. *Gell.* 6, 9.; *Plin.* 33, 1 f. 6.; *Val. Max.* 2, 5, 2. In return for this service, Flavius was made curule ædile by the people, *Liv.* 9, 46.

M. FLAVIUS, a tribune, who proposed a bill to the people, (*Flavia rogatio*), about punishing the people of Tusculum, *Liv.* 8, 37. At the funeral of his mother he made a distribution of raw flesh (*visceratio*) to the people, *ib.* 22.

L. FLAVIUS, a tribune in the consulship of Metellus and Afranius, who proposed an Agrarian law, but could not get it passed, *Cic. Att.* 1, 18, & 19.; *Dio.* 37, 52.—He was elected prætor in the consulship of Cæsar and Bibulus, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 1, 2, 2.; an adherent of Cæsar's in the civil war, *Cic. Att.* 10, 1.

Titus FLAVIUS *Vespasianus*, the tenth Roman emperor, descended of mean parents; whence that part of the gens *Flavia*, from which he was descended, is said to have been obscure, and without any images of ancestors, i. e. none of Vespasian's ancestors had enjoyed any curule office, *Suet. Vesp.* 1.—FLAVIANI, the adherents or favourers of Vespasian, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 7, & 23. So *Flavianæ partes*, the party of Vespasian, *ib.* 1, & 13. *Flavianus exercitus*, the army of Vespasian, *ib.* 63.—FLAVIUS *ultimus*, i. e. the emperor Domitian, the last of the Flavii, *Juvenal.* 4, 37. called *calvus Nero*, the bald Nero, *ib.* 38. on account of his cruelty and baldness, *Suet. Dom.* 10, & 18. He degenerated so much from Vespasian his father, and Titus his brother, that Martial, who had often grossly flattered Domitian, is said to have written the following dithich on him after his death, in the form of an address to the Flavian family, *Flavia gens, quantum tibi tertius abstulit heres*, (i. e. Domitianus.) *Penè fuit tanti, non habuisse duos*, (i. e. Vespasianum et Titum), *Scholias.* in *Juvenal. ibid.*—FLAVIA *templa*, the temple of Jupiter in the Capitol, rebuilt by Domitian, *Martial.* 9, 4, 12. et

et *ib.* 35, 2. and a temple which Domitian built in honour of the Flavian family, *Sust. Dom.* 17. — *Collegium FLAVIALIUM*, a body of priests appointed by Domitian to take care of the temple, and to perform sacred rites to the deified *Flavius*, *ib.* 4.

FLORA, the goddess of flowers. *FLORALIS flamen*, the priest of Flora, *Varr. L. L.* 6, 3. *FLORALE festum*, the festival of Flora, *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 195. — but oftener *FLORALIA*, -ium, festival days kept in honour of Flora, which began on the 28th of April, (*iv. Kal. Maii*), and continued to the end of the month, *Plin.* 18, 29. *Floraliciae feræ*, hares, goats, and other animals exhibited by the aediles at the festival of Flora, *Martial.* 8, 67, 4.

FORTEJA *gens*, a plebeian family, into which Clodius, the enemy of Cicero, was adopted by P. FORTEJUS, a man younger than himself, *Cic. Dom.* 13, 19, & 44. — FORTEJANUM *nomen* Clodio adoptato inditum, *Cic. Resp. Arusp.* 57. — M. FORTEJUS, governor of Gaul for three years after his praetorship, *Cic. Att.* 4, 15. in defence of whom Cicero delivered an oration, *Font.* 1, &c. — FORTEJA, his sister, a vestal virgin, *Cic. Font.* 17.

FORTEJUS *Capito*, a friend of Antony's, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 32.

T. FORTEJUS *Capito*, a praetor, *Liv.* 40, 59; governor of Spain, *Id.* 41, 2, & 19.

FONTINALIS, a god who presided over fountains, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 17. FONTINALIA, -ium, a festival celebrated in honour of fountains, when chaplets of flowers were thrown into them, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3.

FORNAX, -æcis, a goddess, whose festival (*FORNACALIA*, -ium), was not stated, (*stata*), but appointed (*indicta*) by the *Curio Maximus*, *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 527, &c. *Festus*.

FORTUNA, the goddess fortune, worshipped in various places; at Rome, *Liv.* 2, 40. 10, 46. 24, 47, &c. at Praeneste, *Liv.* 23, 19; *Cic. Div.* 2, 41. *Lcg.* 2, 11; at Antium, *Hor.*

Od. 1, 35, 1. and, as Pliny says, by the whole world, 2, 7. — *Nos te, nos facimus, Fortuna, deam caeloque locamus*, *Juvenal.* 2, 366. Fortune was represented as blind, *Plin. ib.* et 13, 5; *Cic. Amic.* 15. One of her chief appendages was a wheel, *Cic. Pis.* 10; *Tibull.* 1, 6, 32.

FRONTO, -onis, a learned man, who taught the emperor M. Antoninus philosophy.

Mettus, v. Mettius FUFFETIUS, dictator of the Albans, who having acted perfidiously to Tullus Hostilius, was, by his order tied to two carriages, and his body torn to pieces, *Liv.* 1, 28; *Virg. Aen.* 8, 642.

FUFIDIUS, an orator, *Cic. Brut.* 29.

FUFIUS, the name of a Roman *gens*, often confounded with *Fufius* by the editors of Cicero.

FULVIA, the wife, first of Clodius, the enemy of Cicero; next of Curio, and then of Antony, *Flor.* 4, 5; *Paterc.* 2, 74. adj. FULVIANUS, *Plin.* 26, 8.

FULVIUS, the name of a *gens*, which originally came from Tusculum, *Cic. Planc.* 8.

L. FULVIUS, consul a. 432, *Liv.* 8, 38, the first of that name who obtained any office at Rome. The Tusculans had rebelled against the Romans, *ib.* 14, & 37. A Fulvius, who was consul of Tusculum, having come over to the Romans, was invested with the same honour at Rome; and is said to have been the only person who the same year in which he had been an enemy, triumphed at Rome over those whose consul he had been, *Plin.* 7, 43 f. 44. But this seems inconsistent with Livy's account. He was afterwards master of horse under Q. Aemilius, *Liv.* 9, 21.

Q. FULVIUS Flaccus, several times consul and once dictator in the second Punic war, *Liv.* 27, 6. He took Capua, and put to death eighty of the principal senators, contrary to the opinion of App. Claudius, who had a joint command with him in conducting the siege, and

without reading the decree of the senate, which a messenger had just brought him from Rome, to stop the triumph, *Liv.* 26, 15, & 16. Cicero says, that Capua was taken when Cato and Fabius Maximus were consuls, *Rull.* 2, 33. But according to

Fulvius was then proconsul, *ib.* 1. Annibal led his army to Rome, as followed with part of the troops besieged Capua, leaving the rest to Claudius, *Liv.* 26, 8.; *Sil.* 12, — Fulvius was some time afterwards dictator, to hold the *comitia*; which, notwithstanding opposition from the tribunes, he himself and Fabius were made consuls, *Liv.* 27, 6. He was censor with A. Posthumius, *Verr.* 1, 41.

FULVIUS *Nobilior*, a consul, triumphed over the Aetolians, *Liv.* 30, et 39, 5. He built a temple to the Muses and Hercules from the spoils, *Cic. Arch.* 11. and brought from Asia a picture of the Muses by Apelles, to adorn it, *Plin.* 35, 10. He died with Ennius along with him to Aetolia, *Cic. ib. et Tus.* 1, 2. He was consular with M. Lepidus, a. 574.; *Liv.* 5, & c.; *Cic. Prov. Cons.* 9.

FULVIUS *Flaccus*, a great favourite with the people; so that after being elected curule aedile, upon the death of a praetor, he would have been a praetor in his room, though it was unprecedented, had not L. Porcius Cato been consul, and the senate, prevented

Liv. 39, 39. by forbidding any law to be made. Two years after, he was being regularly elected, *ib.* 56. He was sent to the province of Hither Spain, *ib.* 1. where he conquered the Celtiberians, and ravaged their country, *ib.* 33. Upon his return to Rome, he was chosen one of the *Pontifices*, *ib.* and soon after made consul, while he was absent without the city previous to his triumph; and on the day after his return entered the city in triumph, *ib.* When censor, he took the maces or flags from the temple of La-

minian Juno, to cover a temple which he was building to Equestrian Fortune at Rome, in consequence of a vow he had made in the Cantabrian war; but this being universally disapproved of, he was obliged to restore them, *Liv.* 42, 3. (G. 179.) Next year, being overwhelmed with grief on account of the death of a son, he strangled himself. It was thought that Juno had deprived him of his judgment for having unroofed her temple, *ib.* 28.

M. FULVIUS FLACCUS, consul a. 6. 9, being sent to the assistance of the people of Marseilles, he is said to have been the first that subdued the *Ligures* beyond the Alps, *Liv. Epit.* 60. Having afterwards joined C. Gracchus, he was on that account slain by Opimius, the consul, with his son, *Appian. B. C.* 1. p. 360 (*occisus est cum liberis*), *Cic. Cat.* 1, 2. his house levelled with the ground, and the area declared to be the property of the public, (*ejus domus everfa et publicata est*), *Cic. Dom.* 48. — FLACCIANA TERRA, the area on which the house of Flaccus stood, *Val. Max.* 6, 3, 1.

C. FUNDANIUS, a friend of Cicero's, *Cic. 2. Fr.* 1, 2, 3. the father-in-law of Varro, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2.

C. FUNDANIUS, a comic poet in the time of Augustus, whom Horace praises for his agreeable description of artful courtesans and cunning slaves, *Sat.* 1, 10, 42. et 2, 8, 19.

M. FUNDANIUS, a tribune who proposed the abrogating of the Oppian law, *Liv.* 34, 1.

FURIAE, -arum, the three Furies, *Alecto*, *Tisiphone*, and *Megæra*, supposed to be the avengers of wickedness and crimes, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 18.—Adj. FURILIS; thus, *furialia membra*, the members or form of a fury, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 415.

FURINA, the goddess of thieves; anciently worshipped; and her festival, or sacred rites, called FURINALIA, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3. but altogether disused in later times, *ib. et Cic. N. D.* 3, 18.

18. A grove however continued to be called after her name, *Lucus Furinae*, sc. templum, *Cic. 2. Fr.* 3, 1, 2.

FURIUS, the name of an illustrious gens, or clan, at Rome; anciently the same with FUSIUS, *Liv.* 3, 4; *Quintil.* 1, 4, 13.—The *familiae*, or subdivisions of it, were distinguished by various surnames, as *Aculeo*, *Liv.* 38, 55. *Bibaculus*, *Id.* 22, 49. *Camillus*, 5, 1. *Crasipes*, 34, 53. *Luscus*, 39, 7. *Pacilus*, 4, 12, &c. *Philus*, 22, 35. *Purpureo*, 31, 29.—As many of this gens happened to be employed as generals against the Gauls, it was said, “That the Gallic wars were, by some fatality, destined to the *Furian* family,” *Liv.* 31, 48.

M. FURIUS Camillus, seven times military tribune with consular authority, *Liv.* 6, 18, & 22; five times dictator, *ib.* 42. He took *Veji*, and triumphed over it, *Liv.* 5, 21, & 23; whence he is called the conqueror of the Tuscan nation, (*Furius populi superator Etrusci*, *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 641.) He conquered the *Falisci*, and by his generous conduct induced them to surrender to him their capital *Falerii*, *ib.* 27. which *Ovid*, (whose wife was from that country), when he visited it, thus describes, *Moenia contigimus vieta, Camille, tibi*, *Am.* 3, 13, 2.—*Camillus* being unjustly accused by *L. Apulejus*, a tribune, went into voluntary banishment to *Ardea*, *ib.* 32. He was soon recalled to deliver his country from the Gauls, who had taken and sacked Rome. *Camillus* defeated them with great slaughter, and entered the city in triumph, *ib.* 49. Hence *Virgil* celebrates him as bringing back the Roman standards which he had recovered from the Gauls, (*referentem signa Camillum*), *Aen.* 6, 826. So *Propertius*, 3, 11, 67. *Camillus* next conquered the *Volsci*, and triumphed over them, *Liv.* 2, 2, & 4. When dictator for the fifth time, he gained a second victory over the Gauls, and obtained a fourth triumph, *ib.* 42. He was cut off by the plague in the

80th year of his age, having merited, by his uncommon services, to be esteemed another *Romulus*, and a second founder of the city, *Liv.* 7, 1. (*G.* 218.—222.) All the Roman writers concur in extolling the virtue of *Camillus*, *Cic. Dom.* 32. *Tusc.* 1, 37; *Virg. G.* 2, 169; *Propert.* 3, 9, 31; *Horat. Od.* 1, 12, 42; *Eps.* 1, 1, 64; *Juvenal* 2, 154. et 16, 15; *Lucan.* 1, 168. 2, 544. 6, 786; *Sil.* 7, 558; *Martial.* 1, 25. 3, 9, 28, (*inviectus pro libertate Camillus*), 11, 6, 7. (vid. *CAMILLUS*.)

Sp. FURIUS Camillus, *M. F.* first praetor, *Liv.* 7, 1.

L. FURIUS Camillus, dictator and consul, a. 406, *Liv.* 7, 24. He also gained a victory over the Gauls, *ib.* 26. and vowed a temple to *Juno*, afterwards called *MONETA*, *Liv.* 26, 28. (vid. *MONETA*.) *Ovid* confounds this *Furius* with the great *Camillus*, *F.* 1, 641.

L. FURIUS Medullinus, seven times military tribune, *Liv.* 4, 25, & 35. 5, 32. twice consul, *Id.* 4, 51, & 54. But some of these offices are supposed to have been held by different persons of the same name.

FURIUS, a friend of *Catullus*, 11, 1. in indigent circumstances, 23, 1, & 24.

FURIUS, surnamed *BIBACULUS*, as it is supposed, from his fondness for drinking; a poet, contemporary with *Julius Caesar* and *Catullus*, who wrote bitter satires in Iambic verse, *Quintil.* 10, 1, 96; *Tac. Ann.* 4, 34. *Horace* is supposed to have ridiculed the false sublime of his style, *Sat.* 2, 5, 41. et *ibi scholiast.* *Quintil.* 8, 6, 17. *Furius* was blamed for framing new words, *Gell.* 18, 11. *Virgil* however is said to have borrowed several verses from him, *Macrobi.* *Sat.* 6, 1.—*FURIANA poemata*, the poems of *Furius*, *Gell.* 18, 11.

C. FURNIUS, a friend of *Cicero's*, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 1; the lieutenant of *Plancus*, *ib.* 6, & 8.

FUSCUS Aristius, a grammarian, a poet, and orator; a man of wit and

great integrity, much beloved
acc, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 61.; *Od.*
Ep. 1, 10, 1.

FUSIUS vel FURIUS, the Pater
or herald appointed to take
the oath in making a treaty with
the Carthaginians, *Liv.* 1, 24.

FUSIUS vel FUFIVS, an orator,
49, & 69.; *Or.* 2, 22. et 3, 13.;
4. But the best commentators
passages read FURIUS, or Fu-
so C. & M. FUSII, *Cic. Flac.*
Vid. Pearce ad Cic. Or. 2, 22. et
ibid. et *Flacc.* 20. *Cic. Fam.* 9,
istius in R.; *Macrob. Sat.* 3, 2.)

G

GABINIUS, a nobleman of
who, when tribune, got a law
passed, (*Lex Gabinia*), appoint-
ing a commander against the pi-
rates at that time infested the seas,
mil. 17. When consul, he as-
sisted in effecting the banish-
ment of Cicero; as a compensation for
he obtained the province of Sy-
ria, *Dem.* 9.; *Sext.* 25. After his re-
turn thence to Rome he was tried
for criminal conduct, and banished,
ib. 55,—63. He was afterwards
pardoned by Caesar, and acted as one of
the tenants in the civil war, *Dio,*
43.; *Appian. in Illyr.* 762.; *Hirt.*
43. At last being besieged
at Salona, he died of a
ib.

GABINIUS *Capito*, praetor a.
ic. Arch. 5. accused of extortion
in Asia, *Cic. Caecil.* 20.

ANTHIS, *-idis*, the handmaid
Met. 9, 306, & 324.) of Alc-
maeon who having effected the deliv-
erance of his mistress, by deceiving Ili-
us was by that goddess turned into
a snake, (*mustela*), *ib.* 321, &c.

ATĒA, a sea-nymph, the daugh-
ter of Nereus and Doris, beloved by
the Cyclops Polyphēmus; to avoid
him she plunged into the sea, *Ovid,*
Met. 7, 742,—897.—¶ 2. The
name of Corydon, *Virg. E.* 7, 37.

GALA, a king of Numidia, *Liv.*
24, 48. the father of Massinissa, *ib.* 49.
et 29, 29. in alliance with the Cartha-
ginians, *Id.* 24, 49.

GALBA, the name of a branch (FA-
MILIA) of the *Gens Sulpicia*; whence
the emperor Galba was descended,
Suet. Galb. 3.

Sergius, v. *Servius Sulpicius* GALBA,
the most eloquent orator of his time,
Suet. Galb. 3.; *Cic. Br.* 21.; *Or.* 1,
53. the first of his family who dis-
tinguished himself in the state, *Suet. ib.*
After his praetorship, he obtained the
province of Spain, a. u. 601, *ib. Cic.*
Or. 1, 53. where, by the basest perfidy,
he cut off 7000 of the Lusitani-
ans, *Val. Max.* 9, 6, 2.; *Appian. Hispan.*
288. Suetonius says 30,000, *Galb.* 3.;
which gave rise to the war against Vi-
riatus, *ib.* When he returned to Rome,
he was accused of this crime by Scri-
bonius Libo and M. Cato; but de-
fended himself with so great elo-
quence, that he was acquitted, *Cic. Or.*
1, 53. *Mur.* 28.; *Liv. Epit.* 49.; *Tacit.*
Ann. 3, 66. He was afterwards consul
with L. Aurelius Cotta, a. 610.;
whence he is ranked among the *Consu-
lāres*, *Cic. Rabir.* 7.

C. GALBA, the son of Servius Gal-
ba, the orator, who was condemned by
the Mamilian (al. *Manilian*) law. He
is said to have been the first person
of the college of priests that was con-
demned by a public sentence, *Cic. Or.*
1, 56.; *Br.* 26, & 34.

Sergius GALBA, the son of C. and
grandson of Serv. the lieutenant of
Caesar in Gaul, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 1. & 4, 3,
&c. and afterwards one of the conspi-
rators against him, *Suet. Galb.* 3.; *Pa-
terc.* 2, 56.; *Cic. Phil.* 13, 16.; *Fam.*
10, 30. et 11, 18. He was the great-
grandfather of the emperor Galba, *Suet.*
ib.

Sulpicius GALBA, the emperor's grand-
father, never rose higher than the prae-
torship. He devoted his chief atten-
tion to literary pursuits, and published
a history, containing a great variety of
interesting information, *Suet. Galb.* 3.

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but on what subject we are not told. Vossius thinks, that Sulpicius, the historian, mentioned by Nepos, 22, 13. was the same with Galba; but this seems improbable, as Galba appears to have been younger than Nepos.

A GALBA, s. GABBA, a witty buffoon at the court of Augustus or Tiberius, *Juvenal.* 5, 4. et *Scholiast.*; *Martial.* 1, 42, 16. et 10, 101.

GALEO, -ōnis, one who left Cicero his heir, *Cic. Att.* 11, 11.

GALLI, the priests of Cybèle, *Ovid.* *F.* 4, 361. named from Gallus, a river of Phrygia, *ib.* 364.

GALLI, v. *Gallii duo*, two of the name of Gallus or Gallius, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 4.

GALLONIUS, a public crier (*præco*) noted for his luxury, *Cic. Fin. Quint.* 30. and on that account censured by Lucilius, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 8.; *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 47.

GALLUS, a senator, *Cic. Ver.* 3, 65.

GALLUS, a Roman noted for his knowledge of astronomy, (*G. p.* 22.)

Corn. GALLUS, a poet in great favour with Augustus, *Suet. Aug.* 66. to whom Virgil inscribes his last eclogue, *Virg. E.* 10. et *ib. Serv. Quintil.* 1, 5, 8. et 10, 1, 93.; *Propert.* 2, 25, 91. In the war against Antony he took Praetorium, and preserved it with great courage and conduct, *Dio.* 51, 9. He was the first Roman governor of Egypt, *Dio.* 51, 17. But behaving undutifully towards Augustus, and abusing his trust, he was sentenced to be banished, and his goods confiscated; which so affected him, that he laid violent hands on himself, *Dio.* 53, 23. Augustus however lamented his death, *Suet.* 66.

Aelius GALLUS, governor of Egypt, after the former, who is said to have been the first and only Roman that made war on the Arabians, *Dio.* 53, 29.; *Plin.* 6, 28.; *Add. Strab.* 16. p. 780, 17. p. 816, & 819.; *Joseph. B. Jud.* 15, 12.

GANYMÈDES, -is, the son of Tros,

king of Troy, whom, on account of his beauty, Jupiter caused to be carried to heaven by an eagle, and made him his cup-bearer in place of Hèbè, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 26.; *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 1. —called *Flavus*, yellow-haired, beautiful, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 4. *Phrygius*, of Phrygian extraction, *Ovid. Met.* 10, 195. said to have been carried off, while hunting on Mount Ida, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 252. —Propertius makes Jupiter himself in the form of an eagle, (*Jupiter avis*), to carry off Ganymedes from Troy, 2, 30, 30. —Adj. GANYMEDÈUS, -eae comae, beautiful hair like that of Ganymedes, *Martial.* 9, 17.

GARGILIUS, a vain man, who passed through the Roman forum in the morning with his slaves and instruments for hunting, and returned in the evening carrying a boar, which he had bought, that he might appear to have caught it himself, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 6, 58.

L. GAVIUS *Firmanus*, a trader in Cilicia, whom Cicero made one of his praefects, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. but he proved ungrateful, *ib.* 3.

EGGANIUS, the name of a patrician gens, chosen from among the chief men of Alba, (*Geganii ex Albanis principibus in patres lecti*), *Liv.* 1, 50.

M. GEGANIUS *Macerinus*, a consul, *Liv.* 3, 65, &c. who triumphed over the Volsci, 4, 10.

GELLIUS, a common name among the Romans, *Cic. et Liv. passim.*

L. GELLIUS, an orator, *Cic. Br.* 27, & 47. —¶ 2. A consul a. 681. and censor with Cn. Lentulus, *Cic. Balb.* 8, & 14. who bestowed on Cicero the highest praises for having crushed the conspiracy of Catiline, *Cic. ad Quir. post red.* 7. *Pis.* 3.

A. (i. e. *Aulus*), GELLIUS, an ingenious and learned miscellaneous writer, (*vir elegantissimi eloquii, ac multae et facundae scientiae*, Augustin de Civ. Dei, 9, 4.) in the time of Adrian and the Antonines, who composed a valuable work called *NOCTES ATTICAE*, in twenty books, which is still extant. Some call him *AGELLIUS*.

et Sext. GELLII, Latin histori-
ut of little repute, *Cic. Div.* 1,
eg. 1, 2.

LO vel *Gelon*, -ōnis, a tyrant of
ise, (*G.* 274.)—¶ 2. A son
ro's, who revolted to the Car-
ians, *Liv.* 23, 30. *et* 24, 5.

MINIUS *Metius*, a Tusculan slain
Manlius in single combat, *Liv.* 8, 7.

NIUS, voc. *Gēni*, the guardian
of each individual, *Censorin. de die*

, c. 2, & 3. *Apulei. de Genio*, vel
ne Socratis; supposed to be born

die with every one, *Horat. Ep.*

187. worshipped by sacrifices,
1, 62.; *Tibul.* 4, 5, 9.; *Perf.* 2, 3.

d in oaths, *Senec. Ep.* 12. and
ies, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 94. Thus it

ommon to swear by the genius of
peror, *Tertull. Apol.* c. 27, & 32.

he guardian deities of women
alled JUNONES, *Senec. Ep.* 110.;

1, 7. Tibullus mentions both,
Geni, cape thura libens, 4, 5, 9.

Juno sanctos cape thuris acervos,
Hence Juvenal speaking of

eminacy of Otho, represents his
as swearing by the Juno of his

, instead of swearing by his ge-
Et per Junonem domini jurante mi-

2, 98. In this manner some
the following passage of Virgil;

risere parentes, nec deus, (i. e.
) hunc mensā, dea, (i. e. Juno na-

ec dignata cubili est; but others
imply explain it thus, "Neither

god admitted to his table, nor a
s to her bed, the boy on whom

has not smiled at his birth,"
E. 4, 63. i. e. such a child has

enjoyed the happiness promised
son of Pollio, *ib.* 15.—Places

d cities had each their genius,
Aen. 5, 95.; *Liv.* 21, 62.

GENUCIUS, a tribune, killed at
n house, as was believed, by the

ce of the patricians, *Liv.* 2, 54.

GENUCIUS, one of the first ple-
urgurs, *Liv.* 10, 9.

RMANICUS, the son of Drui-
d Antonia, who, when very

, was entrusted by Augustus
ie command of the army on the

Rhine, consisting of eight legions, *Tac.*

An. 1, 3, & 7. His uncommon merit
made him universally beloved. Upon

hearing of the death of Augustus, his
soldiers mutinied, and wished to make

him emperor, *ib.* 33, & 35. But he
obstinately refused the offer, and ha-

ving, with great danger, quelled the
sedition, led his army against the Ger-

mans, whom he defeated in several en-
agements, *ib.* 51. &c. Being recall-

ed by Tiberius, *ib.* 2, 26. he was
honoured with a triumph, *ib.* 41. and

soon after was sent with an army to the
east, under pretext of settling some

commotions in that part of the em-
pire, but in reality to remove him out

of the way; his transcendent virtue
having rendered him odious to the jea-

lous emperor, *ib.* 43. He died at An-
tioch, in the thirty-fourth year of his

age, having been poisoned, as was sus-
pected, by Piso and his wife Plancina,

at the instigation of Tiberius and his
mother Livia, *Suet. Cal.* 1, & 2; *Tac.*

ib. 69. The death of Germanicus
caused incredible grief, not only at

Rome, but among foreign nations, *Suet.*
ib. 5, & 6.; *Tac. ib.* 2, 82, &c. He

left nine children by his wife Agrip-
pina, the daughter of Julia, and grand-

daughter of Augustus, *Suet. Cal.* 7.

GERYON, -ōnis, v. GERYONES, -ae, a
king of Spain, teigned by the poets

to have had three bodies, because he
ruled over three islands, Ivica, Majorca,

and Minorca, *Serv. ad Virg. A.* 7, 661.
hence called *Ter amplus*, *Hor. Od.* 2,

14, 7. *Tergemini vis Geryonai*, for *Ge-*
ryonae, *Lucr.* 5, 28. *Tergemonus Geryon*,

Virg. Aen. 8, 202. *Forma tricorniparis*
umbræ, *ib.* 6, 289. *Prodigium triplex*,

Ovid. Ep. 9, 91. slain by Hercules, *ib.*
(*G.* 399.)—adj. GERYONÆUS et GE-

RYONACEUS; *Geryonaceum genus*, like a
monster, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 18.

GETA, a Roman nobleman, expelled
from the senate, and yet himself after-

wards made censor, *Cic. Cluent.* 42.; *Val.*
Max. 2, 9, 9.—¶ 2. The name of a slave

in Terence, *Adel. et Pbor.*—¶ 3. A
Roman emperor, the son of Severus,

slain by his brother Caracalla, (*G.* 247.)
A a 2 GLABRIO,

GLABRIO, -ōnis, a surname of the *Acilii*, *Cic. Brut.* 68.

M. GLABRIO, praetor and inquisitor in the cause of Verres, *Cic. A.B. I. in Verr.* 2.

GLAUCIA, a surname of the *Servilii*, *Cic. Or.* 3, 41. *et* 2, 61.

C. GLAUCIA, a praetor, slain by the consuls Marius and Valerius, *Cic. Rabir.* 7. *Cat.* 3, 6.

GLAUCUS, the son of Hippolochus, who came to the assistance of the Trojans, *Homer. Il.* 6, 236.—¶ 2. A fisherman of Anthēdon in Euboea, converted into a sea-god, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 905, &c. hence called *Eubōicus tumidarum cultor aquarum*, *Id.* 14, 4.—¶ 3. The son of Sisypheus, the king of Potniae near Thebes in Boeotia, who was devoured by the mares that drew his carriage, which are said to have been rendered furious by Venus, *Virg. G.* 3, 267.

GLYCĒRA, v. -e, a girl beloved by Horace, *Od.* 1, 19, 5. *et* 30, 3.

GLYCERIUM, -i, f. the mistress of Pamphilus, *Ter. And.* 1, 5, 9.

GLYCON, -ōnis, a man of uncommon strength, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 30.

GORDIANUS, a Roman emperor, (*G.* 247.)

GORDIUS, made king of Phrygia, from being a peasant.—He consecrated his cart in the temple of Jupiter at Gordium, the yoke of which was so artfully bound, that no one could untie the knot. Alexander the Great, being told that there was a prediction, that whoever untied this knot should become master of Asia, after having attempted it in vain, cut the knot asunder with his sword; and pretended that thus he had fulfilled the prophecy, *Jyslin.* 11, 7.; *Curt.* 3, 1, 16.; *Arrian.* 2, p. 87.

GORGE, -es, one of the sisters of Meleāger, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 542.

GORGE, -es, one of the daughters of Oeneus and Althaea, the wife of Andraemon, *Apollodor.* 1, 8, 1. who with Dejanira retained their form when their sisters were changed into birds by

Diana after the death of their brother Meleāger, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 542.; *Hygin.* 174. as it is said, by the intercession of Bacchus, who obtained that favour from Diana, *Anton. Liberal. Metaph.* c. 2.

GORGIIAS, -ae, a celebrated sophist and orator of Leontini in Sicily, (*Leontinus*,) *Cic. Inv.* 1, 5. *Or.* 1, 22. *et* 3, 32. Being sent by his countrymen to solicit assistance from the Athenians against the Syracusans, he induced them to undertake their fatal expedition to Sicily, *Diodor.* 12, 53, & 83. Gorgias was the first that undertook to speak in public *extempore*, on any subject that was proposed to him, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 1. *Or.* 1, 22. He was so famous, that a golden statue was erected to him at Delphi by the whole of Greece, *Cic. Or.* 3, 32. He was the master of Socrates, and of many other philosophers and orators. He lived to the age of 107, *Cic. Sen.* 5. From him Plato gave the name of GORGIIAS to his dialogue against the sophists, *Cic. Or.* 1, 11.

GORGIO, v. *Gorgon*, -ōnis, plur. GORGONES, three fabulous sisters, the daughters of Phorcus, a king of Africa, called *Stheno*, *Euryālē*, and *Medūsa*, having snakes instead of hair, and turning into stone every one that looked at them; all of them immortal, except Medūsa, whose head Perseus cut off, (*G.* 395.) Ovid says that there were only two sisters, and that Medusa's head alone was surrounded with serpents, *Met.* 4, 774, & 791. Hence GORGIO, v. -on, -ōnis, the gorgon in the sing. put for Medusa, *Cic. Ver.* 4, 56. or for her head, which Perseus, after having finished his exploits, presented to Minerva, who placed it in her shield, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 616.; *Ovid. Met.* 4, f. whence Minerva is called GORGOPHORA, *Pseud. Cic. antequam iret in exil.* c. 10.—GORGONIA, -ae, f. coral, (*quid in duritiam lapidis mutatur*,) *Plin.* 37, 10.—GORGONEUS crinis, the hair of Medusa, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 801. *Gorgoneae domus*, the habitation of the Gorgon, *ib.* 778.

GORGONIUS,

ORGONIUS, a person mentioned
orace as having an offensive smell,
, 2, 27.

GRACCHUS, the surname of a
h (*familia*) of the *Gens Sempro-*
idj. GRACCHĀNUS; *Gracchanum*
that saying of Gracchus, *Quintil.*
, 115.

Sempronius GRACCHUS, mas-
f horse to M. Junius, who was
dictator by the authority of the
e, a. 538, after the defeat at Can-
Liv. 22, 57. Next year Grac-
was elected consul, *Id.* 23, 24.
gh at the time he was curule aedile
master of horse, *ib.* 30. His col-
e was Fabius Maximus. Marcellus
een chosen consul, but the augurs
red his election invalid, because it
ened to thunder while he perform-
he solemnities usual on entering
his office, (*quod ineunti consulatum*
est). The senators alleged that
ods were displeased, because then,
he first time, two plebeians had
made consuls, *ib.* 31. The army
h fell to the lot of Gracchus, was
osed chiefly of the slaves who vor-
rily enlisted after the overthrow
annae, (hence called VOLONES,
2, 57.) and 25,000 allies, *Liv.* 23,

These undisciplined troops Grac-
trained with so great dispatch and
ence, that with them he perform-
ie most important services to the
. He took the camp of the Cam-
by an unexpected attack in the
t-time, *ib.* 35. and soon after for-
Annibal to raise the siege of Cu-
ib. 37. The following year, be-
continued in his command, *Id.* 24,
he defeated an army of Carthagi-
and Italians under Hanno, in a
red battle near Beneventum, with
t slaughter. The volunteer slaves
mer) fought with such courage,
next day Gracchus; by the au-
ity of the senate, granted them
liberty, *ib.* 15, & 16. The year
, Gracchus being made consul a
id time in his absence, *ib.* 43.
ht many skirmishes and reduced
al places in Lucania, but perform-

ed no action of great importance, *Liv.*
25, 1. Next year he was still conti-
nued in his command, *ib.* 3. Being led
into an ambuscade by the treachery of
his host, he fell fighting bravely, *ib.* 16.;
Nep. 22, 5. There were different ac-
counts concerning the manner of his
death, *Liv.* 17. which is said to have been
foreboded to him by a prodigy, *ib.* 16.

Tib. Sempronius GRACCHUS, P.
F. (i. e. *Publii filius*, *Cic. Div.* 1, 18.)
when a young man, was distinguished
for his activity above all the youth of
his time; on which account, in the war
against Antiochus, he was sent by L.
Scipio on an important embassy to
Philip, king of Macedonia, and execu-
ted that commission to the great satis-
faction of his commander, *Liv.* 37, 7.
When tribune, he defended Scipio A-
fricanus, though formerly inimical to
him, from the accusation of the *Patili*,
his colleagues in the tribuneship, *ib.* 38,
& 52. On account of this generous
conduct he was thanked in the senate
by the chief men of the state, *ib.* 53,
and Scipio, as a mark of his approba-
tion, gave him his younger daughter
CORNELIA, for the elder had been form-
erly married to P. Cornelius Scipio Na-
sica, *ib.* But this fact is related dif-
ferently by different authors, *Liv.* 38,
57.; *Val. Max.* 4, 2, 3.; *Gell.* 12, 8.
After the death of Africanus, Gracchus,
with equal firmness, supported the cause
of L. Scipio, *Liv.* 38, 60.; *Cic. Prov. Conf.*
8. Gracchus, when praetor, obtained
the province of Hither Spain, *Liv.* 40,
35. Next year, being continued in his
command, he took the city Munda,
defeated the Celtiberians, 48, &c. and
having reduced them to a surrender,
returned to the city in triumph, *Liv.*
41, 7. Gracchus being made consul,
a. 577, *ib.* 8. was sent against the Sar-
dinians, whom he subdued, and tri-
umphed over them, *Liv.* 41, 17, &c.—
A. U. 585, he was elected censor with
C. Claudius Pulcher, *Liv.* 43, 14. In
this office Gracchus and his colleague
acted with great unanimity, and with
so much strictness, that they engaged
in a dispute with a tribune of the com-
mons;

mons, who summoned them both to a trial before the people. Claudius would have been banished had not Gracchus prevented it by declaring, that if his colleague were condemned, he would go into voluntary exile along with him, *ib.* 16. Gracchus in his censorship built a hall for holding courts of justice, afterwards called *BASILICA SEMPRONIA*, *Liv.* 44, 16. He ordained that all freed men should be included in one of the four city-tribes, namely the Esquiline, *Id.* 45, 15. Cicero says, in the four city-tribes in general, (*libertinos in urbanas tribus transfudit*), and highly commends the regulation, *Or.* 1, 9. So Aurel. Victor. *de Vir. Illust.* 55.—Gracchus next year was sent on an embassy into Asia to examine how the different powers, particularly Antiochus and Eumenes, stood affected towards the republic, *Polyb. Legat.* 105. Upon his return he was made consul a second time; Cicero says, on account of his meritorious behaviour when censor, *Inu.* 1, 30.

Gracchus presided at the election of the next consuls, when Scipio Nasica and Figulus were chosen; after which he went to Sardinia, which had been allotted to him as his province. There recollecting that he had not properly taken the omens at the election of consuls, he wrote of it to the augurs; and they having communicated his letter to the senate, a decree was immediately passed, "That the consuls, (who had not only entered on their office, but had gone to their provinces,) should resign their office;" which they accordingly did, and new consuls were substituted in their place, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 4. *Div.* 1, 17. *Q. Fr.* 2, 2; *Val. Max.* 1, 1, 3.—Two snakes of different sexes having been found in the house of Gracchus, he is said to have consulted the *Haruspices*, who declared, that if he let go the male serpent, his wife must die in a short time; but if the female, himself. Gracchus, who extremely loved his wife, and besides thought it better that he, an old man, should die,

than Cornelia in the prime of life, killed the male serpent, and let the female escape. In a few days after he died, *Cic. Div.* 1, 18. *et* 2, 29; *Val. Max.* 4, 6, 1. leaving behind him twelve children by Cornelia, all of whom died below the age of puberty, except a daughter, who was married to Scipio Africanus the younger, and two sons, Tiberius and Caius, *Plutarch. in Tib. Graccho pr.* Cicero extols Gracchus as a man of consummate wisdom, and endued with every virtue, *Prov. Consul.* 8. *Br.* 20. *N. D.* 2, 4, &c. To him Virgil is thought to allude, *Quis Gracchi genus?* *sc. tacitum relinquat*, *A.* 6, 842.

Tib. GRACCHUS, T. F. P. N. was nine years older than his brother Caius. They were educated with the utmost care by their mother Cornelia, a woman of uncommon virtue and accomplishments; who procured for them the ablest masters from Greece, (*exquisitos a Græcia magistros*); and among these Diophanes of Mitylène, the most eloquent man of his time, *Cic. Br.* 27. Tiberius was of a mild and composed temper, but Caius was ardent and passionate. There was a similar difference in their manner of speaking; but they were equally remarkable for valour, justice, integrity, temperance, and sobriety.—Tiberius, when but a young man, was held in such estimation, that he was admitted into the college of augurs; and Appius Claudius, who was then prince of the senate, and excelled all his contemporaries in wisdom, offered him his daughter in marriage: which proposal Tiberius with much satisfaction embraced. When Appius went home and told his wife, that he had betrothed his daughter; she said in surprise, "Why so suddenly! What means this haste? Unless you have betrothed her to Tiberius Gracchus." *Plutarch.* Tiberius, while he served in Africa under his brother-in-law Scipio Africanus the younger, excelled all the young men of the army in regularity of behaviour, as well as courage. At the taking of Carthage
he

he was the first that mounted the wall. *Plutarch*.—After his return to Rome, being made quaestor, it fell to his lot to attend Mancinus, the consul, to the Numantine war. Mancinus was a man of virtue, but unfortunate. Being defeated and surrounded by the Numantines, he was obliged to beg a truce; but the Numantines refused to negotiate with any one but Tiberius Gracchus; who concluded with them a treaty on equitable terms, and thus saved from destruction 20,000 Roman citizens, besides slaves and sutlers, who attended the army, (*praeter colonos et fixos*). But the senate and people at Rome very unjustly annulled this treaty, and ordered Mancinus, with his own concurrence, (*Liv. Epit. 56. ; Cic. Off. 3, 30.*) for having made it, to be delivered naked and bound to the Numantines. Gracchus, however, the chief author of the treaty, was exempted from this punishment, and for his sake the other officers, who had sworn to the treaty, *Plutarch. Gracch. p. 827*. Tiberius going through Tuscany, in his way to Numantia, had observed the country very much depopulated, there being hardly any husbandmen or shepherds in the fields, except slaves or barbarians, which was occasioned by the nobility having in a great measure engrossed the property of land, (*vid. R. A. p. 543.*) and deprived the poorer citizens of their possessions, *Plutarch. ib. ; Sallust. Jug. 41. ; Appian. B. C. 1, p. 353, &c. ; Lucan. 1, 167*. Tiberius, therefore, being created tribune of the people, a. 620, resolved to correct this abuse by enforcing the Licinian law, “that no one should possess above 500 acres of land,” (*A. 207, & 216.*). The same thing had been attempted by C. Laelius in his tribuneship; but he perceiving the opposition which such a measure would meet with from the rich, prudently desisted; whence he got the surname of *SAPIENS*, the wise, *Plutarch. ib.*

Tiberius prosecuted his design with great eagerness, as it was generally ima-

gined, at the instigation of his praetor Diophanes, the orator, and Blossius, a philosopher. Some said that he was prompted to it by his mother Cornelia often casting up to him, “that the Romans still called her the mother-in-law of Scipio, and not the mother of the Gracchi,” *Plutarch. ib.* He was likewise incited by bills affixed to porticoes, to the corners of streets and monuments, imploring him to restore the public lands to the indigent citizens, *ib.* Cicero says, that Gracchus was moved by repentment against the senate for having disapproved of the treaty which he had made with the people of Numantia, *Har. Resp. 20*. So *Paterculus, 2, 2*.—Tiberius, in drawing up his law, was directed by the advice of the wisest men in the state. Among whom were Crassus the high priest, Mucius Scaevola then consul, and his father-in-law Appius Claudius, *Plutarch. ib. ; Cic. A. ad. 4, 5*. *Plutarch* says, that never was a law proposed more mild and gentle against such iniquity and oppression, *ib.* The nobility, however, and the possessors of the public lands, being greatly alarmed, used every means to oppose it. For this purpose they procured the assistance of M. Octavius, one of the tribunes, and formerly the friend of Tiberius, *Cic. Br. 25.*; who was interested in resisting the law, as he himself possessed a considerable portion of the public lands. Tiberius, though not rich, offered to indemnify him for his loss, if he would desist from his opposition; but in vain. Whereupon, by order of the people, Octavius was deposed from his office, *Cic. N. D. 1, 38*. and then the law being passed concerning the public lands, Tiberius himself, his brother, and father-in-law, were appointed commissioners to divide them. Tiberius was now in the height of his power, whence he is said to have acted for a few months with sovereign authority, (*regnasse paucos menses*), *Cic. Amic. 12*. In the mean time, news being brought that Attalus king of Pergamus had

left

left the Roman people his heir, Gracchus promulgated a law, "That the ready money arising from that inheritance should be distributed among such poor citizens as were to be sharers in the public lands, to enable them to purchase rustic utensils, and other things requisite for cultivating the ground." By this proposal Tiberius exasperated the senate still more than ever. His friends, therefore, apprehensive of danger, advised him to ask that he might be continued in the tribuneship for another year. In the mean time he proposed several popular laws, to secure the attachment of the people, while the patricians exerted all their power to oppose him. As it was towards the end of summer, many of the friends of Tiberius were engaged in the country, so that he was obliged to depend on the plebeians of the city. The day before the *comitia* were held for voting about the laws he had proposed, *Plutarch. ib. p. 832.* (Appian says for the election of new tribunes, *ib. p. 358.* So *Liv. Epit. 58.*), Tiberius having expressed his fear of being attacked in his house by his enemies, a number of people kept watch before his gate during the night, *Plutarch.* Next morning several unlucky omens are said to have appeared to him. When, however, he heard that the people were assembled in the Capitol, he instantly went thither, and was received with loud acclamations. But soon after he was informed by Fulvius Flaccus a senator, that the rich men in the senate, seeing they could not prevail on the consul to join with them in their design, had resolved to assassinate him themselves, and for that purpose had armed a number of their clients and slaves. Tiberius having communicated this intelligence to those around him, they immediately tucked up their gowns, and seized whatever instruments of defence they could find. Upon which, those who stood at a distance being surprised, and demanding the cause of the tumult,

Tiberius, knowing that they could not hear his words, raised his hand to his head, thereby intimating that his life was in danger. His adversaries observing this, presently ran to the senate-house, and told "that Tiberius asked from the people a diadem." All the senators were thrown into great perturbation. Scipio Nasica, the high-priest and cousin-german to Tiberius, demanded that Mucius Scaevola, the consul, would defend the government and destroy the tyrant: When the consul replied gently, "that he would not begin to use violence, nor put any citizen to death uncondemned;" Scipio starting up, said, "Those who wish to support the laws, and preserve the commonwealth, follow me." Then throwing the skirt of his *toga* over his head, (or, as Paterculus says, wrapping it round his left arm, *circumdedit laevo brachio togae lacinia*, 2, 3.), he hastened to the Capitol, accompanied by a number of the patricians and their dependents, armed with clubs, knocking down all that came in their way; so that the people were soon dispersed, and many of them killed. Tiberius in his flight was stopped by one who took hold of his clothes; but having left his *toga*, and escaping in his tunic, he happened to stumble over some of those who had fallen before him. Whilst he endeavoured to recover himself, he was struck on the head with the foot of a stool by P. Saturcius, one of his colleagues in the tribuneship. He was dispatched by a second blow from L. Rufus, who boasted of what he had done, as an honourable deed. *Plutarch, p. 833.* Some say that Tiberius was killed without moving from the place where he stood, *A. ad Herenn. 4, 55.* Florus says, that the massacre began in the forum, and that Tiberius fled from thence to the Capitol, 3, 14. Appian, who differs from Plutarch in several particulars, says, that Tiberius was slain in the tumult, with many of his friends, near the gate of the temple, before the statues of the kings, *p. 360.* The

number of those that fell was 300. They were all killed with or stones, without any military aid, and their carcases thrown into the Tiber. Caius was not permitted to bury the body of his brother, but he earnestly requested it.—This was the first civil blood shed in Rome, which afterwards flowed in abundance, *Vell.* 2, 3. (*A.* 140.) Caius Gracchus is said to have been slain by Scipio Nasica, because he was the chief author of his death, *At.* 1, 1. This deed Cicero extols, *ib. Phil.* 8, 4. *et alibi* and declares that Africanus did not profit the republic by degrading Numantia, than Nasica by killing Tib. Gracchus, *Off.* 1, 22. So *Max.* 5, 3, 2. To the same purpose, *Paterculus*, 2, 3, who, in bestows on Tiberius the following eulogium; *Tribunus pl. creatus alioqui vitâ innocentissimus, innoxiosissimus, proposito sanctissimus, senectuteque adornatus virtutibus, quantâ et naturâ et industriâ mortalis recipit*, *ib.* 2. Plutarch. p. 834. *Appian*, p. 360. blame the conduct of the senate. The opinion of Cicero seems to be just, “that Tib. was actuated by the best intention, but prosecuted his design too far,” *ib.* Many of the friends of Tib. were afterwards put to death, which shewed that they were animated more by resentment than regard for the public well-being. *Plutarch, ib.*; *Val. Max.* 6, 3. CIPPIO NASICA.

GRACCHUS, for several years after his brother's death, lived in retirement, applying himself with great industry to the study of eloquence, in which he excelled all his contemporaries, *Cic. Br.* 33.; *Quintil.* 1, 1. Being made quaestor, a. 627, he succeeded the consul Orestes to a province, where he gave a noble specimen of every virtue. While he stood out for the quaestorship, his name is said to have appeared to him in a dream, and forewarned him

that he should perish by the same death with himself, *Cic. Div.* 1, 26.; *Val. Max.* 1, 7, 6. After his return from Sardinia, being elected tribune, he got several laws enacted, to raise the authority of the people and lessen that of the senate. Gracchus took from the senators the right of acting as judges or jurymen, because they had abused it, and conferred it on the *equites*. Plutarch says, by mistake, that he divided this right between the senators and *equites*; but this was not done till after the time of Gracchus. Though Gracchus abridged the power of the senate, because he thought it exorbitant, yet he did not wish to annihilate it. On the contrary, he confirmed to the senate several important privileges, which by the law of Gracchus (*Lex Sempronia*) it continued to enjoy till the time of the Emperors, *Cic. Dom.* 9.; *Prov. Conf.* 2, & 7.; *Val.* 15.; *Sallust, Jug.* 27.; and when the senate in their deliberations were disposed to listen to his advice, he never gave any that was not suitable to their dignity, *Plutarch. p.* 837. The senators however in general were greatly dissatisfied, and many of them entertained the bitterest resentment against Gracchus for diminishing their authority. The people at large were highly pleased with the regulations of Gracchus, and therefore with great unanimity re-elected him tribune for a second year, without his asking it. The senate, in order to oppose the proceedings of Gracchus, engaged on their side M. Livius Drusus, (q. v.) one of the tribunes, who acted with great art. He proposed laws still more for the advantage of the people than those of Gracchus, declaring that he did so with the concurrence of the senate. Gracchus had proposed to plant only two colonies, which were to consist of some of the most deserving citizens; but Drusus proposed twelve colonies, and these to consist of the meanest of the people. Gracchus ordered that a small rent should be paid for the lands which were to be divided;

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but

but Drusus exempted his planters from paying any thing. Cicero, however, from his usual partiality to the senate, says, that Drusus healed the wounds which Gracchus had inflicted on the republic, *Fin.* 4, 34.—Drusus indeed appeared more disinterested than Gracchus; for he never allowed himself to be appointed a commissioner for executing any of his own laws, as Gracchus had done. Nay, he even caused Gracchus to be nominated one of three commissioners (*triumvir*, Sallust. Jug. 42.) for settling a colony at Carthage, with Fulvius Flaccus, the friend of Gracchus, who had been consul, a. 628. This however was no favour, but the contrary. For while Gracchus was absent from Rome on that business, his enemies were plotting his destruction. After his return Opimius, the consul, proposed annulling all the laws of Gracchus, which caused great commotions in the city. One of the lictors of Opimius having been killed in the tumult, the senate armed Opimius with absolute power, by the solemn decree, *Ut videret, ne quid republice detrimenti caperet*. Gracchus, who was extremely concerned for the death of the lictor, wished to accommodate matters, and sent the youngest son of Flaccus to propose terms. But Opimius would listen to no conditions. A proclamation was published, offering a pardon to such of the adherents of Gracchus as deserted him; which offer many of them accepted. Caius was obliged to fly for his life. Finding himself every where surrounded, he ordered Epicrates, (al. Euphorus,) his slave and only attendant, to kill him. Epicrates obeyed, and immediately after dispatched himself. Fulvius Flaccus, who had attempted to make resistance, was also killed with his eldest son; and the youngest, a beautiful youth about eighteen years old, who had been kept in custody, was likewise put to death without mercy, as it is said, by Opimius himself, *Vell.* 2, 6, & 7. The head of Gra-

chus was brought to Opimius Septimulcius, (the friend of O *Plutarch.* p. 842. according to the intimate of Gracchus, 33, So *Val. Max.* 9, 4, 3.) who as a reward its weight in gold make it weigh the more, he is have taken out the brains and the skull with lead. Caius about ten years after his brother Opimius prosecuted his victor great cruelty: About 3000 friends of Gracchus were slain all their bodies thrown into the *Plutarch. in Gracch.* p. 842.; p. 366.; *Liv. Epit.* 60, & 61 2, 6.; *Flor.* 3, 15.; *Vidior Illustr.* 65. *Vid. OPIMIUS.*

Cicero, in an oration which addressed to the people when flows the highest praises on the *chi*, and acknowledges, that their laws which remained in their death, were very beneficial to the state, (*non sum autem is cui plerique nefas esse arbitror, laudare; quorum consilium, sapientiam, multas esse video reipublice profuturas.*) *Rull.* 2, 5, & 29. H Caius to have surpassed all his contemporaries in virtue and eloquence. *G. Rabir.* 5.; *Br.* 33.; that prompted to oppose the senate fire to revenge his brother's death. *Resp.* 20.; and that he was killed on account of certain suspicious practices, *Cat.* 1, 2. Cicero, in other parts of his work very differently, *Rull.* 1, 7. *C.* et 4, 2. *Vat.* 9. *Phil.* 8, 4. *Off.* 2

Caius Gracchus, when he public, was apt to become turbulent; for which reason he his ingenious slave, called Licinius stood behind him with a pipe which he sounded when his master began to overstrain his voice; when Gracchus checked the violent action, and tone of voice, *Pl.* 825. Cicero says, that this slave an ivory flute, (*eburnea fistula*), modulate the tone of his master

whether he spoke too high or too low, Or. 3, 60. So Quintilian, 1, 10, 27. and Val. Maximus, 8, 10, 1.

The people, though at first dejected by the destruction of the Gracchi, yet afterwards erected statues to them, and worshipped them as deities.—Cornelia bore the death of her sons with great magnanimity, *Plutarch. p. 843*. When her friends consoled with her on her loss, she said, “that she should always think herself happy in having brought forth such sons,” (*consolantibus miseramque discentibus, Nunquam inquit, non felicem me dicam, quare Gracchos peperit*), *Senec. Consol. ad Marc. c. 16*. (*Quos qui bonos viros negaverit, magnos fatebitur*, *Senec. ib.*) The people also afterwards erected a statue to her, with this inscription, CORNELIA, THE MOTHER OF THE GRACCHI, *Plutarch. p. 836*. Horace puts GRACCHUS for an accomplished orator, *Ep. 1, 2, 89*. Juvenal, for any noble man, or one of the family of the Gracchi, 2, 117, & 143. & 8, 210. and CORNELIA MATER GRACCHORUM, for a lady of the highest rank, 6, 166.—*Quis tulerit Gracchos de seditione queritis?* i. e. very seditious men, *Id. 2, 4*.—GRACCHANI *judices*, judges, who, to revenge the death of C. Gracchus, condemned Opimius, *Cic. Br. 34*. (*Vid. OPIMIUS*.)

GRATIAE, the three Graces, *Aglaiæ, Thalia*, and *Euphrosyne*; called also CHARITES, (q. v.)

GRYLLUS, the son of Xenophon, who killed Epaminondas at the battle of Mantinea, and was himself soon after slain, *Pausan. 8, 11, &c.*

GYAS, -æ, a companion of Aeneas, one of the competitors for pre-eminence in the contest of quick-sailing, *Virg. Aen. 5, 117, &c.*

GYGES, -is, a king of Lydia, who is said to have had a ring, which, when he put it on, rendered him invisible, (G. 600.) From him a celebrated lake in that country was named *Gygæum stagnum*, *Plin. 5, 29 l. 30*. *Gygæus lacus*, *Propert. 3, 9, 18*.—GYGES, *Gyes*, or *Gyas*, the name of a

giant, *Hor. Od. 2, 17, 14. et 3, 4, 69*

GYLIPPUS, a general of the Lacedæmonians, who gained a celebrated victory over Nicias and Demosthenes, the Athenian generals, before Syracuse, (G. 467.) *Justin. 4, 4; Tibull. 4, 1, 199*.

H.

C. Fabius HADRIANUS, a prætor of Africa, burnt by the people of Utica, for having conspired with slaves to destroy their chief men, *Cic. Verr. 1, 27. et 5, 26*.

HAEMON, -onis, the son of Cæon king of Thebes, who was so fond of Antigone, that he slew himself on her tomb, *Propert. 2, 7, 83; Ovid. in Ibin, 563*.

HAEMONIDES, (al. *Aemonides*), an Italian priest of Apollo and Diana, slain by Aeneas, *Virg. Aen. 10, 537*.

HALÆSUS, a Græcian or Argive, who settled in Italy near Mount Maffius, descended from the family of Agamemnon, whence he is called *Agamemnonius*, *Virg. Aen. 7, 723*. but not his son, for the father of Halæsus was a soothsayer, *ib. 10, 417*. Halæsus was slain by Palas, *ib. 425*.—Ovid makes Halæsus the son or grandson of Atreus, (*Atrides*), and says that he gave name to the country of *Falerii*, (*terra Falisca*), *F. 4, 73* which city he built on a high situation, (*Moenia felici condidit alta manu*), *Amor. 3, 13, 34*. So *Solinus, c. 8; Servius, ad Virg. Aen. 7, 795*.—Silius Italicus says, that Halæsus or Alæsus from Argos, (*Argolicus*), built Alisium in Etruria, 8, 475.

HALIRRHOTIUS, the son of Neptune and Eurýtè, killed by Mars for having violated his daughter Alcippe; on which account Mars was brought to his trial before the other gods, in a place which afterwards formed a part of the city Athens, and hence was called AREOPÆGUS, (*Ἀρειος πεγός*), the Hill or village of Mars, *Pausan. 1, 21, & 28*. Mars was acquitted, *Apollodor. 3, 13, 2*.

HAMADRYADES, -um, f. (ex ἡμα, simul, et δρυς, quercus, dat. plur. *Hamadrysin*, *Propert. 1, 20, 32*.), the

nymphs or protecting deities of oaks and other trees, supposed to be produced and to perish with them; for the ancients believed that every tree had its guardian divinity, in the same manner with men and women, *Serv. ad Virg. Ecl.* 10, 62.; *Ovid. Met.* 1, 690. 14, 624. et 8, 771. *Faët.* 2, 155.—The *Hamadryades* are sometimes confounded with the *Dryades*, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 777.; *Propert.* 1, 20, 22. and with the *Naiades*, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 691.

HAMILCAR, -*aris*, a Carthaginian general, the father of Hannibal. *Vid.* **AMILCAR**.

HAMMON. *Vid.* **AMMON**.

HANNIBAL, -*alis*, the famous general of the Carthaginians in the second Punic war. *Vid.* **ANNIBAL**.

HANNO, -*onis*, a frequent name among the Carthaginians; the most illustrious was he who gave his voice against attacking the Romans in the second Punic war, *Liv.* 21, & 30.

HARMODIUS, an Athenian, who, to revenge an affront offered to his sister by Hipparchus, the son of Pisistratus, and tyrant of Athens, in conjunction with his friend Aristogiton, formed a conspiracy for the destruction of Hipparchus and his brother Hippias. Hipparchus was assassinated, and Harmodius cut to pieces by the tyrant's guards. Aristogiton being seized, was put to the rack; but instead of naming his accomplices, he accused the most faithful partisans of Hippias, who ordered them to be instantly executed. Hereupon Aristogiton, exulting in having extinguished the chief supporters of tyranny, declared to Hippias what he had done, and submitted to his fate with the greatest intrepidity. After this Hippias became more tyrannical than before, which in about three years after occasioned his expulsion, *Herodot.* 5, 55. et 6, 123.; *Thucyd.* 6, 59.; *Senec. Ir.* 2, 25.; *Justin.* 2, 9. The greatest honours were paid to the memory of Harmodius and Aristogiton, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 49.; *Plin.* 34, 8.; *Gell.* 9, 2.

HARMONIA, -*ae*, v. *Hermione*, -*ae*,

the daughter of Venus by Mars, and the wife of Cadmus, (*G.* 426.)

HARPALYCE, -*ae*, a queen of the Amazons, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 317.

HARFAGUS, a shepherd, who preserved Cyrus, (*G.* 600.)

HARPOCRATES, -*is*, the god of silence, supposed to be the son of Isis and Serapis. His image was used by the Egyptians in their sacred rites, represented with his finger pressed on his shut mouth, intimating, that silence should be observed in religious worship. Hence he is thus described, *Quique* (sc. Harpocrates) *premit vocem, digitoque silentia suadet*, *Ovid. Met.* 9, 691. (*Digito qui significat* ST. Varr. L. L. 4, 10.) *Facere aliquem Harpocratem*, to make one silent, *Catull.* 73, 4.

HARPYIAE, -*arum*, harpies, voracious monsters, half women half birds, *Serv. ad Virg. Aen.* 3, 216.

HEBE, -*ae*, the daughter of Jupiter and Juno, *Apollodor.* 1, 3.; *Pausan.* 1, 19. according to others the daughter of Juno alone, conceived without the participation of Jupiter, by eating immoderately of lettuce at a feast; whence she is called *Junonia* **HEBE**, *Ovid. Met.* 9, 400. and goddess of youth; called **JUVENTAS**, -*atis*, by the Latins, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 26.; *Liv.* 36, 36. or **JUVENTA**, *Ovid. Pont.* 1, 10, 12. on account of her beauty appointed by Jupiter to be his cupbearer, *Pausan.* 2, 13. But having fallen in an indecent posture at a feast, she was deprived of that office, and Ganymedes placed in her room. When Hercules was exalted to heaven, Juno became reconciled to him, and gave him Hebe in marriage, *Propert.* 1, 13, 23. whence she is called *Herculis uxor*, *Ovid. Fast.* 6, 65.; *Juvenal.* 13, 43. Hebe is said to have possessed the power of restoring to youth whomsoever she pleased, *Ovid. Met.* 9, 400.

HECALE, -*ae*, a poor woman, that entertained Theseus when going to fight against the bull of Marathon, *Plutarch. et Apul. Met.* 1. put for any old woman, *Ovid. Remed. Am.* 747.

He-

ATÆUS, of Miletus, an historian lived in the time of Darius of Hyftaspis, *Herodot.* 2, 143.
2. A sculptor, *Plin.* 33, 12. et

ĀTE, -es, the daughter of Perseus of Taurica; hence called *Peritis*, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 174. and of , *Cic. N. D.* 3, 18.; *Apollodor.* According to Diodorus Siculus was the inventress of poisonous and incantations, the wife of , and mother of Medea and Circe. *Apollodor.* 4, 45.—Hecate is computed for an infernal goddess, said to have had three bodies; hence termed *ina*, *Virg. A.* 4, 511. *Diva tri-* *Ovid. Met.* 7, 177. and *triceps*, —called *Luna* in heaven, *Diana* on earth, and *Proserpina* or *Hecate* in infernal regions, *Serv. in Virg. ib.* On account she was represented with three heads, *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 141. Her infernal form is called *Hecates pars* *Lucan.* 6, 700. *Facies Erebi, tabida formâ*, very different from her appearance in heaven, (*ad Deos alio re vultu solet*), *ib.* 736. She was said to preside over sorceries or incantations, *Ovid. et Virgil. ib.* and associated with howlings in the night. *Virg. Aen.* 4, 609. Her power extends, both in heaven and in the infernal regions, *ib.* 6, 247.—Adj. *HECATE*; thus, *Hecatæa carmina*, powerful charms, such as were invented by her, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 44.—*HECATERBA*, -idis, vel -idos, a poisonous herb such as were used by Hecate, *ib.*

ĀTO, -ōnis, a Rhodian, the scholar of Panaetius, who wrote concerning the duties of man, *Cic. Off.* 3, 15.

HECTOR, -ōris, the son of Priam and Hecuba, the bravest of the Trojans slain by Achilles, (*G.* 447.), *A. Hector Tradidit fessis leviora tolli Graiis*, the death of Hector of Troy more easy to be taken by the Greeks, *Hor. Od.* 2, 4, 10.; *Senec.* 124.—adj. *HECTOREUS*: —*ea* *Andromache*, the wife of Hector, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 488. the same with

Hectoris Andromache, *ib.* 319. *Hecoreis opibus*, by the power or assistance of Hector, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 28.

HECUBA, the daughter of Cisseus king of Thrace, (*Cisseis*, -idis, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 320.), or according to others, of Dymas, a Phrygian prince, *Homer. Il.* 16, 718.; *Serv. ad Virg. Aen.* 7, 320. (*DYMANTIS*, -idis, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 575.), *Apollodor.* 3, 11, 5.; *Hygin.* 91. and wife of Priamus king of Troy, (*G.* 414). Overwhelmed with grief on account of her sufferings, and uttering dreadful imprecations against the Greeks, she is said to have been at last changed into a bitch, *Cic. Tuscl.* 3, 26.; *Hygin.* 111, & 243.; *Ovid. Met.* 13, 404,—569.; *Juvenal.* 10, 271. whence her tomb was called *CYNOSSEMA*, i. e. *Canis tumulus*, *Plin.* 4, 11.

HEDYMÆLES, -is, a musician, so named from the sweetness of his melody, *Juvenal.* 6, 383.

HEGESIAS, -as, a philosopher born at Cyrenæ, (*Cyrenæicus*), who used in his lectures to describe so pathetically the miseries of life, that he is said to have made several of his hearers put an end to their days; on which account he was prohibited by Ptolemy Philadelphus to discourse any more publicly on that subject, *Cic. Tuscl.* 1, 34.—¶ 2. An Athenian orator, *Cic. Brut.* 83. *Att.* 12, 6.

HELËNA, the daughter of Tyndarus (*Tyndâris*, -idis) king of Sparta, or of Jupiter and Leda, the wife of Menelaus, carried off by Paris the son of Priam, which gave occasion to the Trojan war, and all its memorable consequences, (*G.* 413, &c.). *Fratres Helenæ*, i. e. Castor and Pollux, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 2.

HELËNOR, -ōris, the natural son of the king of Lydia by Licymnia a slave, sent to Troy to the assistance of Priam, (*vetitis armis*, in forbidden arms, as it is said, because among the Romans slaves were not permitted to serve in the army); a companion of Aeneas in his voyage to Italy, where, having fallen with one of the turrets on the rampart of the camp while in flames, and being

being furrounded by the enemy, he rushed on the thickest of their ranks, and was slain, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 543, &c.

HELÉNUS, the son of Priam, (*Priamides*, -ae, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 295.), skilled in augury, (*vates*), *ib.* 712.; *Cic. Div.* 1, 40. who, after various adventures, at last became the husband of Andromachè, the widow of his brother Hector, and also king of Chaonia in Epire, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 325. &c. At Buthrótum, his capital city, he entertained Aeneas, and gave him directions at his departure concerning his voyage, *ib.* 381, &c.

HELIÁDES, -um, (i. e. *Solis filiae*), the daughters of *Sol* and *Hymēus*, who lamented the fate of their brother Phaëthon, till they were changed into alder or poplar trees, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 340, &c. Hence *Nemus Heliadum*, a grove of the *Heliades*, i. e. poplar trees, *ib.* 10, 91. which are said to have first grown on the banks of the Po, *Lucan.* 2, 410, and were supposed to distil amber, *Ovid. Amor.* 3, 12, 38. whence *Heliadum crustae*, cups of amber, *Juvenal.* 5, 38.

HELÍCO, vel *Elíco*, -ōnis, a citizen of Helvetia, who having staid some time at Rome in order to learn or exercise the art of a smith or carpenter, (*fabrilē ob artem*), when he returned to his native country, carried with him dryfigs and grapes, and choice samples of oil and wine, (*oleique ac vini praemissa*), which is supposed to have first induced the Gauls to invade Italy, *Plin.* 12, 1 f. 2. So *Livy*, *Eam gentē traditur jam dulcedine frugum maximēque vini, novā tum voluptate, captam, Alpes transisse*, 5, 33.

HELLICE, -es, a name given to Callisto, or the constellation *Ursa Major*, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 20. (*G.* 417.)

HELOGABĒLUS, a Roman emperor, remarkable for his effeminacy and cruelty, (*G.* 247.)

HELLANICUS, an ancient Greek historian, *Cic. Or.* 2, 12.

HELLE, -es, the daughter of Athamas king of Thebes, and NERHĒLE,

who being drowned in the strait between the Aegēan sea and the Propontia, gave name to it; so that it was thenceforth called *Helles pontus*, the sea of Hellè, (*G.* 349.)

HELVIDIUS, the name of a Roman gens.

HEPHAESTION, -ōnis, the favourite general of Alexander the Great, *Curt.* 3, 12, 16. et 10, 4, 11.

HERACLĪDES, -is, a very learned philosopher, born at Heraclea in Pontus, a scholar of Plato's, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 3. *Diog.* 1, 23. who entertained strange notions concerning the deity, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 13. He wrote concerning government, (*de republica*), *Cic. Leg.* 3, 6. Cicero speaks several times of writing something similar to the work of Heraclides, *Cic. Att.* 15, 4, & 13, & 29. & 16, 2.—Many others of this name are mentioned in ancient writers.

HERACLĪTUS, a celebrated natural philosopher of Ephesus, (*Physicus*), *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 36. He thought that all things were produced from fire, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 37. He was remarkable for his obscurity, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 5. *Diog.* 2, 64. which he sometimes used on purpose, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 26. and therefore was variously interpreted, *ib.* 3, 14.—called the WEEPING PHILOSOPHER, because he often wept at the vices and consequent miseries of mankind, *Juvenal.* 10, 30.

HERCÆUS, an epithet of Jupiter, so named from his altar being placed in the impluvium or open court, in the middle of the house, called by the Greeks ἱερός; thus, *Cui nihil Hercēi praeest ara Jovis*, i. e. Priam, who was slain by Pyrrhus before the altar of Jupiter in the impluvium, *Ovid. in Iliad.* 286. (*Aedius in mediis, nudoque sub aetheris axe; vel in penetralibus*), where the Penates, were worshipped, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 512, &c.; *Juvenal.* 10, 268. HERCÆAE arae, the altar of Jupiter Hercēus, before which Priam was slain, *Lucan.* 9, 979. Around this altar there seem to have been several images of the gods, probably those of the Penates, *Virg.*

517. which Ovid calls *Patris Deorum*, Met. 13, 412.—Ancient Greeks placed the temple *ter Hercaeus* in the *Aula*, or *Athen.* 4, p. 189. *Vid. Euad.* 482, &c.; *Pausan.* 2, 24, 10, 25.

HERCULES, *-is*, (vel *Herculeus*, tracted *Herculi*; thus, *Herculei* for *Herculis*, Catull. 55, 13.) the famous hero of antiquity, the Jupiter and Alcmēna, the wife of Perseus, (*G.* 398. *Rom. A.* 286.) called *falsipateris Amphitryoniades*,

Hercules was supposed to be the son of Amphitryon, when in reality he was the son of Jupiter, Catull. —Adj. *HERCULEUS*; thus, *labores*, the labours of Hercules, *clava*, the club of Hercules, *Heraclea pocula*, large, *Cic. Verr.* but the best editions have *The-*

—*HERACLIDAE*, the descendants of Hercules, *Pausan.* 2, 18, 3, & 410.) —*HERCULE*, v. adv. by Hercules, a form of *g*, or a strong asseveration: *Sole or Mebercules*, sc. *juvet*, may assist me! by Hercules, upon honour, *Cic. Or.* 47.; *Planc.*

ENNIVS, the name of a Roman —A tribune of the commons opposed the law about permitodius to be adopted by a plebs, *Cic. Att.* 1, 18.

ILUS, a king of Praeneste, slain by the king of Alba, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 583.

ILLUS, a philosopher of Chalcedon, the scholar of Zeno, who placed the chief good (*summum bonum*), in wisdom and knowledge, *Cic. Acad.* 4,

MACCHUS of Mitylène, the friend of Demetrius, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 30.; *Fin.* 1, 10, 21.

MAQORAS, *-ae*, a celebrated philosopher, *Cic. Br.* 76.; *Inv.* 1, 6

MAPHRODITUS, the son of Mercurius and Venus, united into one body with a nymph Salmacis; whence a

animals participating of both sexes were called *Hermaphrodites*, (*G.* 363.)

HERMES, the Greek name of Mercury, which Virgil translates, *Interpres divinum*, *Aen.* 4, 356.—*HERMAE trunci*, shapeless posts with a marble head of Mercury on them, *Juv.* 8, 53.

HERMES Trismegistus, (i. e. *ter maximus*), a celebrated Egyptian philosopher.

HERMIONE, *-es*, the daughter of Menelaus by Helen; hence called *Ledaica*, from Leda, the mother of Helena, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 328. betrothed to Orestes the son of Agamemnon, but carried off by Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles; on which account Orestes killed Pyrrhus, and recovered her, *ib. et Ovid. Ep.* 8, 1.—¶ 2. The same with HARMONIA, the wife of Cadmus, (*q. v.*)

HERMODORUS, a native of Ephesus, banished from thence through envy, on account of his superior virtue, as Aristides was from Athens, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 36. After which he came to Rome, and explained the laws of the Greeks to the *Decemviri*, who compiled the laws of the twelve tables, *Plin.* 34, 5.

HERMOTIMUS, a prophet of Clazomenē, whose soul is said to have left his body, and after wandering up and down to a great distance, and revealing wonderful things to people, used to return to it again. In the absence of the soul, the body was apparently dead. His enemies having discovered this, buried it, *Plin.* 7, 5. Lucian says that this was done by his wife.

HERO, vel ERO, *-ūs*; v. *HERON*, *-ōnis*, a beautiful young woman of Sestos, beloved by Leander of Abydos, who used to swim over in the night to visit her, and return before day-light; till at last he perished in the waves, (*G.* 349.) hence *HERŌAE* v. *ERŌAE*, *turres*, the tower from which Hero held a torch to give light to her lover as he swam, *Lucan.* 9, 955. (*G.* 349.)

HERŌDES, *-is*, the son of Antipater of Idumaea, who was made king of the Jews, by the favour of Antony, and retained

tained that power by his mean submission and flattery to Augustus, *Josephus. Herodis palmeta pinguis*, Herod's fertile groves of palm-trees, which produced a great revenue, *Horat. Ep. 2, 2, 184.*—¶ 2. An Athenian writer in the time of Cicero, *Cic. Att. 2, 2.*

HERODIĀNUS, a Greek historian of Alexandria, who wrote the lives of Commōdus and his successors to the younger Gratian. This work is still extant.

HERODŌTUS, a native of Halicarnassus, the most ancient Greek historian extant; whom Cicero calls, *Historiae parens*, the father of history, *Cic. Leg. 1, 1.* He was the first of the Greeks who adorned history, *Cic. Or. 2, 12.* but did not study harmony in his periods, *Cic. Or. 55. Add. Div. 1, 53.*

HEROPHĪLE, -es, a priestess of Apollo, *Tibull. 2, 5, 67.*

HEROPHĪLUS, a celebrated physician, who restored Phalaris to health, *Plin. 11, 37, &c.*

HEROSTRĀTUS, a man who set fire to the temple of Diana at Ephesus, that he might obtain a more extensive fame after death, *Solin. c. 53.*

HERSE, -es, a daughter of Cecrops, king of Athens, beloved by Mercury, *Ovid. Met. 2, 725.*

HERSILIA, the wife of Romulus, *Liv. 1, 11.* called ORA, after she was made a goddess, as Romulus was called QUIRĪNUS, after his deification, *Ovid. Met. 14. fin.*

HERTHUM vel *Hertba*, i. e. the earth, worshipped by the ancient Germans as a goddess, *Tacit. G. 40.*

HESIŌDUS, an ancient Greek poet, born at Ascræ in Boeotia; whence he is called *Ascræus Senex*, *Virg. E. 6, 70.*—Adj. HESIODIUS. *Illud Hesiodium*, sc. *didum*, that saying of Hesiod's, *Cic. Brut. 4. Hesiodi theogonia*, the generation of the gods, a book written by Hesiod, *Cic. N. D. 1, 14. Brut. 4.* still extant.

HESIŌNE, -es, the daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, and sister of Priam; whom Hercules freed from a

sea-monster, to which she was sed; and having taken Troy, g in marriage to Telamon, *Ovid. 11, 217. (G. 339.)*

HESPERIE, -es, a nymph daughter of the river Cebren BRĒNIS, -idis), *Ovid. Met. 1. Vid. AESACUS.*

HESPĒRUS, the brother of who is said to have gone up top of mount Atlas to observe it and never afterwards to have been on which account the evening called by his name, *Diodor.*—PERIDES, -um, nymphs, the daughters of Hespērus, who had a garden of golden apples, guarded by a dragon, and brought some of the apples to Euristheus, *(G. 339.)*

HESUS, a god of the Gauls, said to have been the same with *Lucan. 1, 440.*

HIARBAS, vel IARBAS, -ae, a Lybia, who wished to marry Aenēas, *(G. 678.) Virg. Aen. 4, 36.* but preferred Aenēas to him; who neas is called *zelotypo juvenis* *Hiarbae*, the young man preferred by the jealous Iarbas, *Juvenal.*—¶ 2. A king of Africa, captured and slain by Pompey, *Liv. 1. Eutrop. 5, 6.*

HICĒTAS. *Vid. NICETAS.*

HIEMPSAL, -ālis, the son of Iuba, king of Numidia, murdered by gurtha, *Sallust. Jug. 12.*—king of Mauritania, *Cic. Ru. Vat. 5.*

HIĒRO, -ōnis, a king of Carthage, a faithful ally of the Romans, *4, &c. (G. 274.)*—HIĒRO, a law made by Hiero, concerning *Cic. Verr. 2, 13, & 60.*

HIERŌCLES, -is, the father of Hiero, descended from Gelon, *23, 4.*—¶ 2. A philosopher of Sicily, who flourished about the middle of the fifth century, and wrote a commentary on the golden numbers of Pythagoras;—still extant. *Vid. Biblioth. G. 1. 2. c. 12, 7.*

HIERONYMUS, the grandson and successor of Hiero, slain on account of his cruelty, *Liv.* 24, 4, &c.; *Sil.* 14, 87.—¶ 2. A peripatetic philosopher, a native of Rhodes, *Cic. Or.* 57. who maintained, that the absence of pain was the chief good, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 42.

HIPPARCHUS, the son of Pisistratus, and tyrant of Athens; fond of learning and learned men. He invited to his court the poets Anacreon and Simonides, and treated them with the greatest liberality. According to Plato, he was the first who arranged the poems of Homer; which honour Cicero ascribes to his father Pisistratus, *Cic. Or.* 3, 33. Hipparchus was assassinated by a conspiracy, *Vid.* **HARMODIUS**.—¶ 2. A celebrated philosopher of Alexandria, the most skilful astronomer in ancient times, (*G.* 19.)

HIPPIAS, *-iac*, the son of Pisistratus, and tyrant of Athens, who being expelled from thence, repaired to the court of Darius, and fell in the battle of Maræthon. Cicero calls him **NEFAARIUS**, because he made war on his native country, *Att.* 9, 11.—¶ 2. A celebrated sophist of Elis (*Eleus*), in the time of Socrates, *Cic. Or.* 3, 32. who used to boast that there was nothing in any art of which he was ignorant. His cloak, his shoes, his ring, &c. were all of his own making, *ib.* & *Brut.* 8, & 85.

HIPPOCRATES, the son of Heraclides, born in the island Cos, (*Côus*), b. C. 460, the most illustrious physician of antiquity, *Cels. præf.*; *Cic. N. D.* 3, 38. He came to Athens in the time of a plague, where he exerted his great abilities at the hazard of his life. Artaxerxes king of Persia, at the same time, used every motive to prevail on him to come to his court, but in vain. The Athenians, penetrated with gratitude, decreed to him the highest honours, (*G.* 467.). His aphorisms are still extant.—Adj. **HIPPOCRATICUS**.

HIPPODAME, *-es*, v. *-āmia*, the daughter of Oenomaus king of Pisa,

who became the wife of Pelops, (*G.* 404.).—¶ 2. The daughter of Adrastus king of Argos, and wife of Perithous, at whose marriage the contest between the Centaurs and Lapithæ took place, (*G.* 439.)

HIPPOLYTE, *-es*, queen of the Amazons, and wife of Theseus, (*G.* 423.)—¶ 2. The wife of Acalto, who fell in love with Peleus, (*G.* 444.)

HIPPOLYTUS, the son of Theseus and Hippolyte, (*G.* 424.)

HIPPOMEDON, *-antis*, one of the seven leaders in the war against Thebes, (*G.* 431.), *Stat. Theb.* 5, 664. et 6, 654.

HIPPOMENES, *-is*, the son of Macæreus, who, by means of three golden apples, vanquished Atalanta in running, and thus procured her consent to marry him, (*G.* 433.)

HIPPONAX, *-axis*, a famous poet of Ephesus, who, by the sharpness of his satirical raillery, is said to have impelled persons to hang themselves, *Plin.* 36, 5. whence *Præconium Hipponactium*, a satirical poem, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 24. *Pedes Hipponactii*, the feet used in Iambic verse, in which such poems were written, *Cic. Or.* 56.

HIPPOTUS, v. *-us*, the father of Aëolus, who is hence called *Hippotades*, *-ae*, (*G.* 276.).—**HIPPOTADES**, *-ae*, is used as a proper name, and not a patronymic, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 699.

A. HIRTIUS, the friend and companion of Julius Caesar, who wrote the eighth book of the Commentaries concerning Caesar's wars in Gaul, and also, as it is thought, the history of the Alexandrian, African, and Spanish wars; but some ascribed these works to Appius, *Suet. Caes.* 56. According to the appointment of Caesar, *Cic. Att.* 14, 6. Hirtius became consul with Pansa, the year after Caesar's death. Being sent against Antony, together with his colleague and Caesar Octavius, *Suet. Aug.* 10.; *Cic. Phil.* 7, 4. after the defeat of Antony, he was killed in attacking his camp, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 30. et 33.; *Suet. Aug.* 11. (*Vid.* **CICERO**, p. 126.)

HOMĒRUS, the first and most excellent of the Greek poets, who flourished 160 years before the founding of Rome. He is thought to have been born near Smyrna, (*G.* 587.).—Adj. **HOMERICUS**, *Juv.* 13, 113.—**HOMERONIDES**, -ae, an imitator of Homer, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6, 4.—**HOMEROMASTIX**, -igis, (i. e. *Homeri flagellator*), a surname given to one Zoilus, who wrote bitterly against Homer; put for any snarling critic, *Plin. praef.* 11.

HOPLEUS, (2 syll.), -ei, v. -eos; acc. -eum, v. -ea, an Argive, slain by Aepytus, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 400.

HORAE, -arum, the Hours, the daughters of Jupiter and Themis, *Hesiod. Theog.* 901. the attendants of Phoebus, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 26. who yoked the horses of his chariot, *ib.* 1118. the keepers of the gates of heaven, *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 125.—The Seasons, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 16. the twelve divisions of the day, *Martial.* 4, 8.

HORATIUS, the name of a Roman gens, ennobled by the *Horatii*, who fought with the *Curatii*, *Liv.* 1, 25. and by Horatius Cocles, who defended the Sublician bridge against the army of Porsēna, *Liv.* 2, 10. By one of this gens the father of the poet Horace having been freed from slavery, assumed, according to custom, the name of his patron.

QUINTUS HORATIUS FLACCUS, the prince of Latin lyric poets, was born at Venusia in December a. u. 689, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 20, 27. *Od.* 3, 21. His father carried him to Rome when a boy, and educated him with great care, *Sat.* 1, 6, 76. At the age of twenty or twenty-one he went to Athens to study philosophy, *Ep.* 2, 2, 43. He was led from thence to the civil war by Brutus, who made him a military tribune, *Sat.* 1, 6, 47. In the battle of Philippi, Horace saved himself by flight, *Od.* 2, 7. After his return to Rome, finding his father dead and his property confiscated, he applied himself to study, *Ep.* 2, 2, 52. The poet is recommended

him to Maecenas, *Sat.* 1, 6, 55. introduced him to Augustus. He soon became a great favourite with Maecenas gave him a beautiful farm in the country of the Sabines, where he usually resided, (*G.* 1). Horace died in the 57th year of age, a few months after Maecenas. Adj. **HORATIANUS**.

HORTENSIUS, a celebrated orator, contemporary with Cicero, *Br.* 64. whence Cicero calls one of his books by that name, *Cic. Dio.* **HORTENSIANA eloquentia**, the eloquence of Hortensius, *Val. Max.* 8, 8. ¶ 2. A poet, *Ovid. Trist.* 2, 441. **Tullus HOSTILIUS**, the king of Rome, (*G.* 196.).—¶ A lawyer, by whom certain forms of law were composed, called **HOSTILIANAE actiones**, *Cic. Or.* 1, 57.

HYACINTHUS, a boy beloved by Apollo, (*G.* 372, & 411.).—**CINTHIA**, -orum, a feast in honour of Hyacinthus, *Ovid. Met.* 10, 209.

HYAS, -ae, v. -antis, the son of Atlas and Pleione or Aethra, the daughter of Oceanus, slain by a lion while hunting.—His twelve sisters lamented his death so much, that they pined away with grief. Jupiter, in compassion, changed them into five of them were placed in the forehead of Taurus, and called **HYADES**, -um, from their brother, *Ovid. Fast.* 182. or because when they rise they were supposed to occasion rain, (a plure), *Hygin. f.* 192.; *Plin.* 2, 18, 26 f. 66. hence termed pluvial, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 516. and *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 14. Seven of them were placed in the neck of Taurus, called **PLEIADES**, *Hygin. ib. et Plin.* 21.—**HYAS**, -antis, a king of Lydia; whence *Hyantius juvenis*, a Boeotian or Theban youth, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 147. *Hyantia Agave*, *ib.* 5, 312. *Hyantius Iolaus*, the banished Iolaus, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 310.

HYDRA, a dreadful serpent with nine heads, the daughter of Typhon and Echidna, slain by Hercules at the

lake of Lerna, *Hygin. praef. et* —called in Latin *Excetra*, because one head was cut off, three up in its place, *Serv. in Virg. Aen.* Hercules dipt his arrows in it of this monster, which made fatal to every one they struck, 30. and at last proved his own stion, *ib.* 34. (G. 402.)

GIĒA, *HYGĒA*, vel *-ĪA*, the goddess of health, the daughter of Aesculapion, *Plin.* 35, 11 L. 36, 31.; *Martial.*

GINUS, a freed man of Augustus who had the charge of the Palaeography, *Gell.* 1, 7, & 10.; *Suet. Ill.* 20. The books on mythology or tronomy, which bear the name ginus, are supposed to be of a late date.

LAEUS, a centaur, who fought the *Lapithae*, (G. 439.) —adj. *CLAEUS* *ramus*, (i. e. clava), the club of laeus, *Prop.* 1, 1, 13. his bow or *Ovid. Art.* 2, 191. —¶ 2. The dog of Actaeon's dog, *Ovid. Met.* 3,

LAS, vel *-a*, *-ae*, a beautiful girl, the son of Theodamas, and father of Hercules, whom he accompanied in the Argonautic expedition. sent to get water, while drawing cher from a river or fountain, he was drowned. The poets say that the nymphs, enamoured of his beauty, carried him off; so that he and his companions could not find him, *Apollodor.* 1, 9, 19. Annual rites are said to have been instituted to his honour, in which he was invoked by name, (*HYLA*, *HYLA*) he had been by Hercules and Argonauts when he was lost, *Serv.* *Ecl.* 6, 44.

LLUS, the son of Hercules by *IRA*, (G. 403. & 405.)

LONOME, *-es*, a female centaur, upon the death of her husband *us*, slew herself, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 100.

MEN, *-ēnis*, vel *HYMENAEUS*, the goddess of marriage, *Donat. ad Ter. And.* 1.; *Ovid. Met.* 1, 480. et 9, 761.

—*Hymenaeus* is sometimes put for the nuptial song, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 398. and in the plur. for the nuptials, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 655. 4, 99. & 6, 613. G. 3, 60.

HYPERIDES, *-is*, vel *-ae*, an Athenian orator contemporary with Demosthenes, greatly commended by Cicero, *Or.* 1, 13. et 3, 7. et 26, & 31.; and by Quintilian, 10, 1, 77.

HYPĒRĪON, *-ōnis*, said to be the father of Sol, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 21. usually put for the sun, (G. 373.); whence *currus Hypērionius*, the chariot of the sun, *Val. Flac.* 2, 34. So *Hyperionia lux*, *Sil.* 15, 214.

HYPERMNESTRA, the daughter of Danaus, and wife of Linus or Lynceus, whom she saved, when her sisters, by the order of their father, slew their husbands, (G. 392.)

HYPSAEA, a woman of the Plautian family, who is supposed to have had bad eyes, or to have been so blinded by a passionate fondness for a man of a disagreeable appearance, that she was insensible of his bad looks, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 91.

HYPSAEUS, the brother of Aeacus, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 310. —¶ 2. A candidate for the consulship with Milo, *Cic. Att.* 3, 8.

HYPSIPYLE, *-es*, a queen of Lemnos, who preserved her father Thoas, when all the other men in the island were slain by the women, (G. 441.). They having found that Hypsipyle had saved her father, wanted to kill her; but she fled: and being taken by pirates, was carried to Nemēa, and sold to Lycurgus the king of that place as a slave, *Apollodor.* 3, 6, 4.; *Laëtant. ad Stat. Theb.* 5, 29. Hyginus says, that she was carried to Thebes, and sold to king Lycus, *f.* 15, & 74. *Tellus Hypsipylea*, i. e. Lemnos, *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 82.

HŶRIE, *-es*, the mother of Cycnus, who having heard of the fall of her son, and not knowing that he was saved by being changed into a swan, dissolved away (*delicui*) with weeping, and formed a lake called after her own name, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 379.

HYRTÆCUS, a Trojan, the father of Nisus, who is hence called *Hyrtacides*, -ae, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 177.

HYSTASPES, -is, the father of Darius king of Persia, (*G.* 608.) *Justin.* 1, 10.

I

IACCHUS, the same with Bacchus; put for wine, *Virg. E.* 6, 15.

IALŶSUS, v. **IALLYSSUS**, the son of Hercules, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 60 —¶ 2. The grandson of Sol, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 21. — adj. **IĀLŶSIUS**, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 365.

JĀNUS, the most ancient king of Italy, (*G.* 185, & 357.) worshipped as a god after his death; represented with two faces, (*bifrons*, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 198. et 7, 180.) or with two heads, (*biceps*, *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 65.) His temple was open in time of war, and shut in time of peace. — **JANUS** is put for any thoroughfare or passage from one place to another, (*transitio pervia*,) *Cic. N. D.* 2, 27. probably from its having an arch and an image of Janus over it, with one of the faces looking one way at the entrance, and the other looking another way at the outlet or egress. Such were those mentioned, *Liv.* 41, 32; *Suet. Domit.* 13. *Pompeii statuam marmoreo Jano supposuit*, he placed the statue under a marble arch, which served as a thoroughfare, *Suet. Aug.* 31. — **JANUS** is also the name of a street or alley, in which bankers transacted business, *Cic. Off.* 2, 25; *Phil.* 6, 5; *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 54. *Sat.* 2, 3, 18. and where books used to be sold, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 20, 1.

IANTHE, *Vid.* **IPHIS**.

IĀPĒTUS, the son of Caelus and Terra, and the father of Prometheus, who is hence called *Satus Iāpēto*, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 82. *Iapeti genus*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 27. — Also the father of Atlas, hence called *iāpētōnides*, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 631.

JĀPĒTĪDES, -ae, a musician, killed at the nuptial feast of Perseus and Andromēda, *Ovid. Met.* 5, 111.

IĀPIS, -idis, the son of Jāsus (*iāsides*, -ae,) a physician, who, by the as-

sistance of Venus, cured the wound of Aenēas, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 391, & 420.

IĀPYX, -ygis, a son of Daedālus, who having settled in the south-east corner of Italy, gave the name of **JAPYGiA** to that part of the country, (*G.* 158.) which is hence called *Japygius arva*, *Ovid. Met.* 15, 52. —¶ 2. A north-west wind, blowing from Japygia, and favourable to such as sailed from Brundisium to Greece, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 4.

IARBAS, (three syll.) a king of Gaetulia or Mauritania, who wished to marry Dido, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 36, 216, & 326. — Hence *Iarbita*, v. -as, a Moor, supposed to be put for Cordus, a rhetorician, a native of Mauritania; whom a desire of imitating the wit of Timagēnes is said to have made to burst with envy, (*Rupit Iarbitam Timageni aemula lingua*.) Somethink *Iarbitas* here a proper name, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 15.

IĀSŶS, (four syll.) the brother of Dardānus, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 168. and grandfather of Adrastus, who is hence called *Dux Iāsides*, -ae, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 914. —¶ 2. **IĀSUS** v. *Iasus*, the father of Palinurus, hence called *iāsides*, -ae, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 843. —¶ 3. Another, called also Schoeneus, the father of Atalanta, hence called *Iāsīs*, -idis, *Propert.* 1, 1, 10.

IĀSON, (three syll.) -ōnis, the son of Aeson, (*Aesonides*, -ae,) king of Iolcos, and of Alcimēdē; the leader of the Argonauts in the expedition to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece, (*G.* 439.) Hence *iāsōnia puppis*, the ship Argo, in which they sailed, *Avien. Ara. Phaen.* 756. et 808. *Iasōnia rapina*, Jason's carrying off the golden fleece, *Stat. Achil.* 1, 65.

JASONIDAE juvenes, the two sons of Jason and Hypsipyle, Thoms and Euneus, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 340.

IBIS, -idis, acc. *Ibin*, abl. *Ibid*, a fictitious name which Ovid gave to a person on whom he wrote a satirical poem called *Ibis*; still extant.

IBŶCUS, a poet of Rhegium, noted for his amorous verses, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 35. whose murderers were wonderfully discovered, (*G.* 175.)

rus, a robber, who perished by which fell from a cave on his s. *Fal.* 3.

RIUS vel *Icārus*, an Athenian, hospitably entertained Bacchus; he is called *Cunādis Baccho jucun-* es, *Tibull.* 4, 1, 9. On this ac- Bacchus first taught him the art ing wine, and desired him to ite it through the world. Ica- re a quantity of wine to some ds, who having drunk of it, became intoxicated; and ima- that Icarius had given them a us drug, killed him with their

Next day, being sensible of ey had done, they buried him. ē, his daughter, having discover- re he lay by the howling of his aera, hung herself, *Apollodor.* 3. Some say that the body was left d, *Hygin.* 130.; *Poet.* 2, 4. affected by the loss of his master strefs, pined away. Jupiter, in lion, changed the three into stars.

was called *Bōōtes* or *Arctūrus*; ē, *Virgo*; Maera, *Canicūla* or sler Dog star, *ib.*—Hence ICA- ves, the stars of *Ursa Major*, Icarius or Bootes was supposed e, *Propert.* 2, 33, 24. But the ommonly make Bootes the same rneas the son of Hellicē, (*q. v.*) RIUM *astrum*, *Stat. Theb.* 4. he same with *Icarius canis*, i. e. s, the lesser dog-star, *Ovid. in* 18.

RIUS, vel *Icārus*, the father of pē; whence she is called ICA- dis, *Ovid. in Ibin*, 391; or ICA- s, -idis, voc. *Icariōis*, *Propert.* 3. —Adj. *Icariōtis tela*, abl. *Icari-* Penelope's web, *Ovid. Pont.* 3, 1. Icarius is said to have urged Pe- to marry one of her suitors in sence of Ulysses, *Ovid. Ep.* 1, 81. he father of Penelope is by some nded with the father of Erigōnē; properly.

rus, the son of Daedalus, who with his father from the laby- u Crete, on waxen wings, and,

disregarding his father's advice, soared too high, so that the sun having melt- ed his wings, he fell down into that part of the Ægean Sea afterwards call- ed the *Icarian* Sea, and was drowned, (*G. 421.*)—ICARI: *fluſtus*, the waves of the Icarian Sea, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 15. So *Icariæ aquæ*, *Ovid. Trist.* 5, 2, 28.

ICĒLOS, one of the sons of *Somnus*, who imitated the appearance of wild beasts, birds, and serpents, as Morpheus did that of men, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 638.

IDMON, -ōnis, (*i. e. sciens*.) the son of Apollo and Alteria, a soothsayer among the Argonauts, *Val. Flac.* 1, 228.

IDŌMĒNEUS, (four syll. gen. -ēi, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 264. acc. -ēa, *ib.* 3, 122.) a king of Crete, one of the Graecian leaders in the war against Troy, who being expelled by his subjects, sailed into Italy with a number of compani- ons, and settled in Calabria, near the Japygian or Sallentine promontory, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 121, & 400. (*G. 459.*)

IDYA, vel IDYJA, the wife of Acē- tes, and mother of Medēa, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 19. *Ovid* calls her Iſsēa, *Ep.* 17, 232.

IGNIGĒNA, a name of Bacchus, as having been brought into the world by the force of fire or lightning, *Ovid. Met.* 4. 12.

ILIA, the mother of Romulus and Remus, (*G. 192.*)

ILIŌNE, -es, the eldest daughter of Priāmus king of Troy, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 653.

ILIŌNEUS, (four syll. gen. -eos et -ei, accus. -ea, *Virg. A.* 1, 611.) a Trojan, one of the chief companions of Aenēas; always distinguished in Virgil by his elo- quence, as his father Phorbas is in Ho- mer, *Serv. ad Virg. Aen.* 1, 525, &c.

ILYTHÏĪA, the goddess who presid- ed over women in child-birth, *Ovid. Met.* 9, 283. said to be the same with Diana, *Hor. Car. Sacc.* 14. called also LUCINA, *Ovid. ib.* 294; *Hor. ib.* 15. To gratify Juno she is said to have re- tarded the birth of Hercules, *Ovid. ib.* 284; *Apollodor.* 4, 5, 8.

İLUS, the son of Tros, and fourth king

king of Troy, from whom that city was called *ILIUM*, (G. 87.) whence *ILIA tellus*, the country of Troy, *Virg. Aen. 11, 245.* *ILIACI muri*, the walls of Troy, *ib. 1, 483.* *ILIÄDES, -um*, the Trojan women, *ib. 480.* *ILIÄDES, -ae*, Ganymēdes, the grandson of Ilus, *Ovid. Met. 10, 160.*—¶ 2. The original name of Iulus or Ascanius, the son of Aeneas, *Virg. Aen. 1, 268.*

IMBRÄSUS, the name of a man, *Virg. Aen. 12, 343.*—*IMBRÄSIDES, -ae*, the son of Imbrasus, *ib. 10, 123.* acc. plur. *Imbrasidus*, *ib. 12, 343.*

INACHIA, the name of a girl beloved by Horace, *Hor. Epod. 11, 8. et 12, 14.*

INÄCHUS, the first king of the Argives, (G. 391.) hence called *prifeus*, *Hor. Od. 2, 3, 21.*—*INÄCHIS, -idis*, Io or Isis, the daughter of Inachus, *Ovid. Met. 1, 611.* called *INACHIA Juvenca*, *Virg. G. 3, 153.* because changed by Jupiter into an heifer, *Ovid. ib.*—*INÄCHIDES, -ae*, Epäphus, the son of Io and grandson of Inachus, *Ovid. Met. 1, 753.* in the plur. put for *Argivi*, the Argives, *Stat. Theb. 3, 365.* *Inächides ripae*, the banks of the river Inachus, *Ovid. Met. 1, 640.* to which river Inachus gave name, and after his death was supposed to preside over it as a divinity, *Ovid. ib. 511.* On the shield of Turnus was represented the figure of Io converted into a heifer, and her father Inachus pouring his river from an embossed urn, *Virg. Aen. 7, 789.* According to Virgil, Turnus was descended from Inachus, *Aen. 7, 371.*—*INACHII Argi*, Argos the capitol of Inachus, *Virg. Aen. 7, 286.* *Inachiae urbes*, the cities of Inachus, i. e. of the Argives or Greeks, *Virg. Aen. 11, 286.* So *Stat. Theb. 1, 324.* *Inachiae rates*, Graecian ships, *Ovid. Ep. 13, 134.* *Inachium littus*, the shore of Argölia, *Id. Fast. 5, 656.*

INO, -ae, the daughter of Cadmus, and wife of Athämas, king of Thebes, who flying from her frantic husband with her son Melicerta, threw herself from a high rock into the sea. By the power of Neptune, she and her son

were both changed into sea-deities, the mother called *Leucothöë*, or by the Romans *Matüta*, and the son *Palaemon* or *Portunus*, (G. 427.) ; hence *Inöus Melicerta*, the son of Ino, *Virg. G. 1, 437.* ; *Palaemon*, *Id. A. 5, 823.* *Inöi sinus*, the bosom of Ino, *Ovid. Met. 4, 497.* *Inoi doli*, the artifices of Ino to destroy her step-children, *Ovid. Art. A. 3, 176.* *Inöum Lechaëum*, the promontory of Lechaëum, the port of Corinth, whence Ino threw herself, *Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 35.* ; and hence *Inöus Isthmos*, the isthmus of Corinth, *ib. 4, 3, 60.* *Inöus Learchus*, the son of Ino, *Val. Flac. 1, 280.*

INUUS, a name given to Pan by the Latins, *Liv. 1, 5.* ; *Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 6, 775.*

IO, -üs, (in all other cases *Io*,) the daughter of Inachus, (*Inächis -idus*,) king of Argos, beloved by Jupiter, and by him converted into a beautiful heifer, to conceal her from Juno ; who suspecting the fraud, asked the animal in a present from Jupiter ; and having obtained her request, committed her to the charge of a shepherd, called Argus. But he being slain by Mercury, (*Vid. Argus*,) Io, after many wanderings, at last reached Egypt, where she was restored to her former shape, married Osiris, the king of that country ; and after her death was worshipped as a goddess by the Egyptians, under the name of *Isis*, *Ovid. Met. 1, 588,—747. Ep. 14, 85, &c.* ; *Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 7, 789.* Propertius seems to intimate that she retained the form of a cow, after she was deified, 2, 28, 17. (al. 2, 21, 19) or rather because Isis was worshipped in the form of a cow ; whence she is represented with horns like those of the moon, *Ovid. Met. 9, 687, et 782.*

JÖBÄTES, -is, v. -ae, a king of Lycia, the father of Sthenoboea, the wife of Proetus, who sent Bellerophon against the Chimaera, (G. 393.) *Apollodor. 2, 3.* ; *Hygin. 57.*

JOCASTA, the daughter of Creon, and wife of Laius, king of Thebes ;
after

ose death the ignorantly mar-
 ſipus, her own ſon by Laius,
 l by him Eteocles and Poly-
 Having diſcovered the truth,
 ged herſelf in deſpair, (G.

s, -ae, the name of a ſhepherd
 il, *E. 2, 57, et 3, 79.*—¶ 2.
 an ſlain by Catillus of Tibur,
len. 11, 640.

us, the ſon of Iphiclus, *Apol-*
3, 11. a Theban; hence *cal-*
antēus, (i. e. *Thebanus*.) *Ovid.*
310. who aſſiſted Hercules in
 ng the hydra, *Apollodor. 2, 4, 2.*
 have been reſtored to youth
 ld age by Hebe, *Ovid. Met. 9,*
c.—¶ 2. The ſon of Iphiclus
 iomedeia; called uſually Pro-
 , *Hygin. 103.*

i, -es, the daughter of Eurſtus,
 f Oechalia, (*Vid. EURſTUS*.)
 by Hercules; after whoſe
 he married Hyllus, the ſon of
 ro, *Ovid. Met. 9, 279.* (G.

l, -ōnis, the ſon of Xuthus,
 enian; from whom firſt the
 y on the north of the Corin-
 ulf, and afterwards part of Aſia
 was called IONIA, (G. 409.)
 2. An inhabitant of Piſa, a ſol-
 the Theban war, *Stat. Theb. 8,*

as, -ae, a muſician at the court
 lo, who had been inſtructed by
 deſcribed, as having long hair,
 u,) according to the cuſtom of
 s, probably in imitation of A-
Virg. Aen. 1, 740, et ibi Serv.
 e, (al. *ſōle*.) -es, a nymph, *Pro-*
28, 51.

EPHUS, the celebrated Jewiſh
 in, who being made priſoner by
 or, one of the officers of Veſpa-
 he governor of Judaea, and be-
 dered by that commander to be
 chains, predicted, that he ſhould
 e releaſed by the ſame Veſpaſian,
 made emperor, *Suet. Veſp. 5;*
. de Bell. Jud. 3, 14, (al. 27.)
 is, uſed anciently in the nom.

for JUPITER, *Var. L. L. 7, 38, f.* and
 alſo by later writers, *Petron. 47, & 58;*
Hygin. 53, 54, 63, 75, &c.

IPHIANASSA, one of the daughters
 of Proetus, and wife of Melampus,
 (G. 393. *vid. PROETUS et MELAM-*
PUS.)—¶ 2. A name given to Iphi-
 genia, (genit. *Iphianafſai*, for -ae),
Lucr. 1, 86.

IPHICLES, -is, or IPHICLUS, -i,
 a Theban, the ſon of Amphitryon and
 Alcmēna, born at the ſame birth with
 Hercules, *Apollodor. 1, 8, 2. et 2, 7,*
3. When Hercules killed the two
 ſnakes ſent by Juno to deſtroy him in
 his cradle, Iphiclus is ſaid to have diſ-
 covered ſtrong marks of fear, *Id. 2,*
4, 8. Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 8, 288.—

¶ 2. A king of Phylacē, a city of
 Theſſaly, (G. 322.) the father of Pro-
 teſilāus, *Apollodor. 3, 9, 8; Hygin. 103,*
et 173; Ovid. Ep. 13, 25.—¶ 3.
 One of the Argonauts, the ſon of
 Theſtius, *Apollodor. 1, 9, 16.*

IPHICRATES, -is, an Athenian
 general, diſtinguiſhed for his ſkill in the
 military art, and for the improvements
 he made in the armour of the foot-ſol-
 diers, *Nep. 11, 1.*

IPHIGENIA, the daughter of Aga-
 memnon, offered up as a ſacrifice to ap-
 peaſe the wrath of Diana, and to pro-
 cure favourable winds for the Graecian
 fleet, then weather-bound at Aulis,
Virg. Aen. 2, 116; Propert. 3, 5, 53;
Cic. Tuſc. 1, 48. But others ſay, that,
 while ſhe was juſt about to be ſacrifi-
 ced, ſhe was reſcued by Diana, who
 ſubſtituted an hart in her ſtead, hence,
Nec ſperet tragicæ furivæ piacula cervæ,
 he cannot hope that his daughter will
 be ſecretly carried off as Iphigenia was,
 and a hart ſubſtituted as an expiation
 to Diana, in her ſtead. The hart is
 called *tragica*, becauſe this incident was
 often exhibited in acting the tragedy
 of Iphigenia on the ſtage, *Juvenal. 12,*
120. Diana is ſaid to have conveyed
 her in a cloud to *Taurica*, where ſhe
 became the prieſteſs of the altar of that
 goddeſs, (G. 406.)

IPHIMEDIA, the mother of the gi-
 ants,

ants, Otus and Ephialtes. (*Vid. ALOEUS.*)

IPHINOË, -es, the eldest of the daughters of Proetus, *Apollodor.* 2, 2, 2.—¶ 2. One of the women of Lemnos, that slew their husbands, and entertained Jāson and his companions, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 162, & 327.

IPHIS, -idis, (acc. *Iphin*, Ovid. *Met.* 14, 753. abl. *Iphide*, ib. 9, 667.) a young man of Salamis in Cyprus, of mean extraction, who having fallen desperately in love with Anaxarète, a girl of noble birth, and on that account being treated by her with coldness and contempt, hanged himself. Anaxarète, looking out to his funeral, as it passed along, was turned into a stone, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 698,—76c.—¶ 2. A Cretan girl, whom her mother Telecusa brought up as a boy, to deceive her husband Ligdus, who being in narrow circumstances, according to the cruel custom of the ancients, had ordered the child, if a daughter, to be killed. Iphis being betrothed by her father as a husband to IANTHÈ, was, by the power of Isis, on the day of her nuptials, changed into a male, *Ovid. Met.* 9, 665, &c. *ad fin.*—¶ 3. A son of Mercury's, one of the Argonauts, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 441.—¶ 4. An Argive, slain by Athāmas in the Theban war, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 445.—¶ 5. The son of Alector, who showed Polynices a method of inducing Amphiarāus to accompany him to the war against Thebes, *Apollodor.* 3, 6, 2.—¶ 6. The father of Evadne, the wife of Capāneus; whence she is called IPHIAS, -adis, Ovid. *Art.* Am. 3, 22.; Pont. 3, 1, 111.; Trist. 5, 14, 38. (*G.* 431.)

IPHITUS, the son of Eurȳtus, king of Oechalia, and brother of Iōlè, (*G.* 401.)—¶ 2. A Trojan, enfeebled by age, (*gravior annis*), the companion of Aenēas, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 435.—¶ 3. A king of Elis, who restored the Olympic games, which had first been instituted by Hercules, (*G.* 282.)

IPSEËA, the mother of Medēa, *Ovid. Ep.* 17, 232.

IRIS, *Iridis*, (acc. *Irim*, v. *Irin*; voc. *Iri*), the goddess of the rainbow, the daughter of Thaumas, (*Thaumatias*, -adis), *Stat. Silv.* 3, 3, 8.; the messenger of Juno, (*nuncia Junonis*), Ovid. *Met.* 1. 270, et 11, 585, et 14, 830.; hence called *Iris Junonia*, ib. 14, 85. beautifully described, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 700.; supposed to draw water from the earth to the clouds, (*G.* 65.)

IRUS, a beggar of Ithāca, of a large size, but ugly and feeble; supported by the suitors of Penelōpè on account of his drollery; slain by Ulysses. (*Vid. G.* 457.)

ISAEUS, a celebrated Athenian orator, *Quintil.* 12, 10, 22.; the master of Demosthenes; praised by Juvenal, 3, 74. Several of his orations are still extant. There was a Roman orator of the same name, who is extolled by Pliny the younger, *Ep.* 2, 3.; to whom some think Juvenal alludes, *ib.*

ISIS, *Iside*, *Iphide*, *Ism*, v. -in, *Isis*, *Iphide*, a goddess of the Egyptians, supposed by the poets to be the same with Io, the daughter of Inachus; hence called INACHIS, Ovid. *Met.* 9, 686.; and the river Inachus, *Aveclae* (sc. in Aegyptum) *pater Iphidis*, Lucan. 6, 363. Her image was covered with fine linen; whence she is called *Linigera juvenca*, Ovid. *Art. Am.* 1, 77. *Linigera Isis*, Id. *Amor.* 2, 2, 25.; Pont. 1, 1, 51.; and those who worshipped her were dressed in a linen robe, *Suet. Oth.* 12.; whence her priests are called *Turba linigera*, Ovid. 1, 747.; *Add. Lucan.* 10, 175. *Grex liniger*, Juvenal. 6, 532. and when about to celebrate her sacred rites, closely shaved their heads; whence they are called *Grex calvi*, ib. *Linigeri calvi*, Martial. 12, 29, 19.—*Ism* carried in her right hand a *sistrum*, by a stroke of which she was supposed to inflict diseases, *Juvenal.* 13, 93. Her priests also carried a *sistrum*, *Prof.* 5, 186.; *Ovid. Met.* 9, 776. whence they are called *Sistrata turba*, Martial. 12, 29.—The worship of Isis, and other Egyptian deities, was admitted at Rome towards the end of the republic, which

ican mentions with indigna-
331. Tacitus says, that a
he *Suevi* in Germany sacri-
Isis, *de Mor. Germ.* 9.—
-i, a priest of Isis, *Suet. Dom.*
Max. 7, 3, 8.—*Isidci foci*,
of Isis, *Ovid. Pont.* 1, 1, 52.
ēdores, priests of Isis, who
to be fortune-tellers, *Cic.*
nnio poeta, 1, 58.

E, -es, a daughter of Oedī-
othed to Athys or Atys, a
Cyrre, who was slain by Ty-
re the nuptials; called *Age-
ēne*, i. e. *Thebana*, because
as founded by Cadmus, the
gēnor, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 555, &c.
us, a son of Apollo and
ne of the *Nerēides*, who gavē
the river Ismēnus in Boeotia,
bes, *Pausan.* 9, 10.

RATES, -is, an Athenian o-
led by Cicero the father of
, *Or.* 2, 3, contemporary with
c. *Or.* 6. His house was, as
the rhetorical school of all
lic. Brut. 8. He rarely spoke
himself, but composed ora-
others, *ib.* 12.; *Quintil.* 3,
He is said to have written
us oration, or book called
icus, in the 94th year of his
to have lived five years af-
Sen. 5, & 7.; *Quintil.* *ib.*
irty-one of his orations are
nt. — *Scriptores, qui sunt*
s, the followers of Isocrates,
t, 2, 31. i. e. *Isocratem secuti*,
t, 35.—Adj. ISOCRATEUS.
lacet omnia dici Isocrateo more,
nner of Isocrates, *Cic. Or.* 61.
atio oratoria, the oratorial rules
es, or his art of rhetoric, *Cic.*
3, 6.

US, a king of Sicily, who
that part of Italy where Tur-
wards reigned; and gave his
he country, which it still re-
v. *ad Virg. Aen.* 1, 530.;
, 12.

HALLUS, a name of Priāpus,
32.

ITONUS, vel *Ithōnus*, the first king
of Theffaly, who is said to have invent-
ed the art of melting metals, and of
coining money, *Lucan.* 6, 402.

ITYS, -yas, (acc. -yn), the son of
Tereus, a king of Thrace, (*Terēides*
puer), *Ovid.* in *Ibide*; killed by his mo-
ther Prognē, and served up as a feast
to his father, to revenge the injury done
by him to Philomēla, the sister of Prog-
nē. Itys was changed into a pheasant,
(*G.* 419.) He is called by Catullus
ITYLUS, 64, 14.

JUBA, a king of Mauritania, who
joined the party of Pompey in the civil
war, and defeated Curio, (*q. v.*) But
at last being vanquished by Caesar, in
the battle of Thapsus, (*vid. CAESAR*,
p. 72.) and being deserted by his sub-
jects, he slew himself by the assistance of
a slave, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 94.—JUBA, his
son, was led in triumph by Caesar, but
afterwards recovered his father's king-
dom by the favour of Augustus, and
married Cleopatra, the daughter of An-
tony, *Dio*, 51, 15. He was greatly dis-
tinguished for his learning: he wrote a
history of Rome in Greek, and several
other works, which were much esteem-
ed, *Plin.* 6, 27, &c.—*Jubae tellus*,
Mauritania. *Hor. Od.* 1, 22, 15.

JUGURTHA, a king of Numi-
dia, the grandson of Masinissa, re-
markable for his cunning and cou-
rage, conquered by Marius, (*q. v.*) by
whom, being led in triumph, he is said
to have been killed in prison, *Sallust.*
Jug. 114.; *Plutarch.* in *Mario*. Hence
Marius is said, *Frangere colla Jugurthae*,
Lucan. 9, 600. and when to save him-
self from Sulla, he was obliged to fly
to Africa; *Nuda triumphati jacuit per*
regna Jugurthae, *ib.* 2, 90.—*Ille* (i. e.
Marius) *Jugurthino clarus Cimbroque*
triumpho, famous for his triumph over
Jugurtha and the Cimbri, *Ovid. Pont.*
4, 3, 45. *Bellum Jugurthinum*, the war
against Jugurtha, *Hor. Epod.* 9, 23.
Jugurthinae conjurationis invidia, the o-
dium of being concerned as a party to
support Jugurtha, or of being bribed
by him, *Cic. Brut.* 33. *Quaestio con-*

D d rationis

rationis Jugurthinæ, the inquisition into the conduct of those who were thus concerned or corrupted, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 30.; *Sallust. Jug.* 40. *Jugurthinæ conditor hystoriæ*, the historian of the Jugurthine war, i. e. Sallust, *Quintil.* 8, 3, 29.

IULUS, called Ascanius, the son of Aeneas, according to Virgil, by Creūsa; but Livy says it is uncertain whether by Creusa or Lavinia. The account of Dionysius is different from both, (*vid. G.* 191.)

JULIA *gens*, the Julian clan, which claimed Iulus as the author of its name, *Liv.* 1, 3. Julius Caesar, in particular, wished it to be believed, that the branch of it to which he belonged, (*familia Caesarum*), was descended from Iulus, (*a Venere Iulū, sc. sunt; cujus gentis familia est nostra*), *Suet.* 6.; *Dio*, 41, 34. et 43, 22.—JULIUS *a magno dimissum nomen Iulo*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 288. After the destruction of Alba, the *Julii* are first mentioned among the chiefs of the Albans, chosen by Tullus into the patrician order at Rome, (*in patres lecti*), *Liv.* 1, 30. *Origo Juliae gentis*, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 9. — JULIUS *mensis*, the month formerly called *Quintilis*, named *Julius*, from Julius Caesar, (*A.* 327.)

—JULIAE *leges*, laws passed by Julius Caesar and Augustus, (*A.* 203.)

JULIUM *fidus*, the Julian star, i. e. a comet which appeared after the death of Caesar, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 47. and was supposed to be the soul of Caesar, after he was received into heaven, *Suet. Caes.* 88. On which account the mark of a star was affixed to the head of the statue which Augustus dedicated to Caesar in the Forum, *Plin.* 2, 25.—*Domus Julia*, the Julian family, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 40.—JULIUS *portus*, a harbour made by Augustus near Baiae, by letting in the sea to the Lucrine lake, and the lake Avernus, *Suet. Aug.* 16.; whence Virgil calls the water thus let in *Julia unda*, *G.* 2, 163. *Julia templa*, the temple of Venus, built by Julius Caesar, *Ovid. Pont.* 4, 5, 21.—*Iulæus*, in 4 syll. *Tempus Iulæis cras est natâle Kalendâs*, to-morrow will be the calends, or

first day of July, *Ovid. Fast.* 6, 797. *Surgit Iulæo juvenis cognomine dignus*, i. e. Germanicus, *Ovid. Pont.* 2, 5, 49. *Gentis Iulææ nomina sancta fero*, I bear the sacred name of Augustus, I venerate his divinity, *ib.* 1, 1, 46. *Et tot Iulææ nobilitatis avos*, *sc. videt*, sees so many ancestors descended from the noble race of Iulus, *Id. Fast.* 5, 564. *Ut scilicet olim magnus Iulæos Caesar haberet avos*, *ib.* 4, 124. *Adiâ Iulææ pelagus monumenta carinae*, of the ships of Augustus, *Propert.* 4, 6, 17. *Cujus Iulææ capiti nascantur olivæ*, on whose head the Julian olives grow, i. e. who is to be crowned with olive by Caesar, i. e. by Domitian, *Martial.* 9, 36, 9.—Possessive adj. JULIANUS; *Juliani*, *sc. milites*, the soldiers of Caesar, *Suet. Caes.* 75. *Vedigalia Juliana*, the taxes imposed by Julius Caesar, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 15.

JULIA, the daughter of Julius Caesar, by Cornelia, the daughter of Cinna, *Suet. Caes.* 1. married first to Servilius Caepio, whom her father obliged her to divorce that she might marry Pompey, *ib.* 21. The unfortunate death of this amiable woman, broke the connection between her father and husband, *ib.* 26. et *Patere.* 2, 47.; and their disagreement soon after gave rise to the civil wars, which terminated in the extinction of the liberties of Rome; hence Lucan, *Tu sola furentem Inde virum poterat, atque hinc retinere parentem*;—*Morte tua discussa fides, bellumque movere Permissum est ducibus*, 1, 125. (*Vid. POMPEIUS*) —¶ 2. The only daughter of Augustus, infamous for her lewdness, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 53. (*G.* 244.)

JULIANUS, (*Titius vel Tertius*), a lieutenant of Otho's, presented with consular ornaments for his bravery, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 79. He afterwards joined the party of Vespasian, *ib.* 2, 85. et 4, 39, & 40.

Salvius JULIANUS, a lawyer, who, by the order of the emperor Adrian, collected and arranged all the edicts of the praetors, and formed them into one, called EDICTUM PERPETUUM, *Eutrop.* 8, 17.

Didus JULIANUS, the grandson or great-grandson of the former, a wealthy lawyer, who, after the murder of Commodus, bribed the praetorian cohorts to make him emperor; but he was slain in a short time after, by order of Severus his successor. Spartianus says that Julian was emperor only two months and five days, *c.* 9. Dio says, sixty-six days, 73, 17. Eutropius says, seven months, 8, 17. So Victor, *Epit.* c. 19. who by mistake ascribes the arrangement of the praetorian edicts to this Julian, *de Caes.* 19.

JULIANUS, the son of Constantius, the brother of Constantine the Great, who succeeded his cousin-german Constantius, the son of Constantine, in the empire, a. u. 1113. A. D. 361.—called the *Apostate*, from his relinquishing Christianity, and restoring the Pagan worship. He perished in an expedition against the Persians, in which Eutropius says he was present, 10, 16. (*G.* 249.)

JUNIA *gens*, a patrician clan; whence was descended L. Junius Brutus, who expelled Tarquin; but the *Bruti* who flourished towards the end of the republic, were of plebeian extraction, *Vid.* BRUTUS.—Several of the name of JUNIUS are mentioned in Cicero, *Ver.* 1, 6, 7, & 50. *N. D.* 2, 3. *Leg.* 3, 20, &c.

JUNIA, the daughter of D. JUNIUS Silanus, the niece of Cato, the half-sister of Brutus, (*Vid.* SERVILIA,) and the wife of Cassius, who lived sixty-four years after the battle of Philippi in great opulence, and died under Tiberius, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 76.

JUNO, -ōnis, the sister and wife of Jupiter, (*sui germana mariti*.) Ovid. *Fast.* 4, 17. called SATURNIA from her father; *Regina* or *Regia*, as being queen of the gods; PRONŪBA, as being the goddess of marriage; LUPERCINA, as presiding over births, &c. (*G.* 359. *A.* 275.)—put for a wife, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 3, 14.—*Mensis JUNONIUS*, the month of June, sacred to Juno, Ovid. *Fast.* 6, 61. called

also *Junonale tempus*, ib. 63.; *Avis Junonia*, the peacock, Ovid. *Art. Am.* 1, 627.; *Junonia templa*, Id. Trist. 2, 291.—*Junonicolae Falisci*, worshippers of Juno, Ovid. *Fast.* 6, 49.—*Junonigēna*, -ae, m. Vulcan the son of Juno alone, without the participation of Jupiter, Ovid. *Met.* 4, 173. (*G.* 365.)

JUPITER, *Jovis*, the chief god of the Greeks and Romans, (*G.* 358, &c. *A.* 275.) yet sometimes represented by the poets as committing the grossest crimes, (*G.* 384, 391, 395, &c.) Hence, *Aded senuerunt Jupiter et Mars?* (sc. ut stupra in montibus et silvis perpetrare non possint,) *Juvenal.* 6, 59. In general, however, he is described, as he ought to be, the friend of virtue, and enemy of vice; whence, *Si vivere cum Jove tendis*, if you wish to please Jupiter by the integrity of your life, *Perf.* 5, 139.—Jupiter was supposed to throw the thunderbolts and lightning (*ignis Jovis*, Virg. *A.* 1, 42.) with his right hand, (*rubente dextrā*, Hor. *Od.* 1, 2, 2. et 3, 3, 6.) whence they are called his weapons, (*tela Jovis*.) Lucan. 7, 197.; and Jupiter himself is called *Tonans*, the Thunderer, Ovid. *Met.* 1, 170. 2, 466, &c. *Martial.* 7, 59. 8, 39, &c.—Pythagoras supposed the deity to be the soul of the universe, Cic. *N. D.* 1, 11. So nearly the Stoics, (*ipsum mundum, deum esse, et ejus animi fusionem universam*.) ib. 15. Hence, *Jupiter est, quodcunque vides, quodcunque moveris*, Lucan. 9, 580. So Virgil, *Jovis omnia plena*, *E.* 3, 60.

Jupiter is often put for the air or sky, (*Chrysippus disputat, aethera esse eum quem homines Jovem appellant*.) Cic. *N. D.* 1, 15. Hence, *Sub Jove frigidus*, under the cold air, Hor. *Od.* 1, 1, 25. So *sub dio*, Ib. 2, 3, 23. *Jupiter humidus* (al. *uvibus*) *austri*, the air moist with the south winds, Virg. *G.* 1, 418. So *Madidus Jupiter*, a moist atmosphere, *Martial.* 7, 35. *Plurimus et laeto descendet Jupiter imbri*, Virg. *E.* 7, 60. *Et jam maturis me-*

tuendus Jupiter vis, and Jupiter, or the air, is to be feared, even when the grapes are ripe, *Id. G. 2, 419. Fremet sacra quum grandine vernus Jupiter*, the air in spring, *Juvenal. 5, 79. Malus Jupiter*, bad or inclement air, *Hor. Od. 1, 22, 19. Terra non indiga Jovis*, a country that does not need rain, i. e. Egypt, *Lucan. 8, 447. So Id. 9, 436.—Jovis ales*, the bird of Jupiter, i. e. the eagle, *Virg. Aen. 1, 394* called also his armour-bearer, *ib. 5, 255. Jupiter avis*, i. e. Jupiter transformed into an eagle, *Propert. 2, 30, 30.—Stygius Jupiter*, i. e. Pluto, *Virg. Aen. 4, 638. Nigri Jovis regna*, the infernal regions, *Senec. Her. Oct. 13. (Vid. G. 359.)*

JUSTINUS, the epitomiser of the history of Trogus Pompeius, who is thought to have lived under the Antonines; but this is not certain. Justin's abridgment is still extant, in forty-four books, entitled, *Historiarum Philippicarum et totius mundi Originum et terrarum situs ex Trogo Pompeio excerptarum, Libri XLIV.* It seems that Trogus called his work the *Philippic History*, because it treated chiefly concerning the Macedonian empire founded by Philip, or concerning Philip and his successors.

JUTURNA, a Latin nymph, the sister of Turnus, violated by Jupiter, *Virg. Aen. 12, 139, &c.*

Decimus Junius JUVENALIS, an excellent poet, born at Aquinum, *Juv. 3, 319.* contemporary with Martial, who inscribed to him three of his epigrams, 7, 23, & 90. et 12, 18. Juvenal was at first bred to the study of eloquence, and he is thought not to have applied to poetry till late in life, sixteen of his satires are still extant, which many prefer to those of Horace; but they are written in a very different style. It is said that Juvenal, having offended Paris, a pantomime player, in great favour with Domitian, was banished at an advanced age to Egypt, where he died, *Suet. seu Prob. in vita ejus.* Others suppose that he returned after the death of Domitian, and wrote his

fifteenth satire, on the religious ferences and superstitions of Egypt. *Vid. PELOPÆA.*

JUVENTA, -ae, the same Hebe, the goddess of youth, *Ovid. 1, 10, 11.* but oftener of the thunders, *JUVENTAS*, -ATIS, *He 1, 30, 7; Cic. Tus. 1, 26. Br. Att. 1, 18; Liv. 5, 54, 21, 62. 36; Plin. 29, 4 f. 14.*

JUVENTIUS, the first plebeian was made curule edile, *Cic. 24.*

IXION, -ōnis, the son of Phlegon, a king of Thessaly, the father of the Centaurs; who having been advised by Jupiter to an entertainment with the gods, attempted to violate Juno. On this account he was struck with a chain to Tartarus, and by the order of Jupiter tied with twisted snakes, *ad Virg. G. 3, 38.* to a wheel continually turns round, (*G. 4* hence, *Atque Ixionii vento rota volvens orbis*, the whirling of Ixion's wheel stopt with its wind, or with the chain that moved it, (*al. cantu*, at the singing of Orpheus,) *Virg. G. 4, 48. Ixionides*, -ae, Perithoos, the son of Ixion, *Propert. 2, 1. 38; Ovid. 8, 566.*

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LABDÆCUS, the father of Labdacus, and grandfather of Oedipus, king of Thebes, *Apollodor. 3, 5, 5; w. Polynices*, the son of Oedipus, banished from his great-grandfather, *PACIDES*, -AE, *Stat. Theb. 6. Labdacus dux*, *Ib. 3, 418. Labdacidae*, -arum, m. the Thebans, *10, 36.*

LABEO, -ōnis, a surname of Lucius, *Antistii, Asconii, Cethegi, &c.* it has been given to some one of large lips, *Plin. 11, 37 f. 60.*

M. Antistius LABEO, a celebrated lawyer in the time of Augustus and Tiberius, remarkable for his independent spirit, (*incorrupta libertate*), *Ann. 3, 75.* which he always exp

regarding either the smiles or frowns of the emperor, *Suet. Aug.* 54; 15.; sometimes, however, as obsequious rival Ateius Capito without prudence, (*Sed agiquit, hominem libertas quaedamque vercoris,*) *Gell.* 13, 12.; Horace ridicules him for his

(*Labeone infanior inter Sanos*) *Sat.* 1, 3, 82. et ibi *Scoliaſt.* thinks that Horace does not do to Antistius Labeo, but to Ateius, mentioned by Seneca, &c. and that therefore we should read *Labeo*. Possibly a different person name of Labeo is meant.—

seems to have retained the principles of his father, who at the battle of Philippi under and after their defeat, having not to survive the loss of property, ordered himself to be disposed of by one of his domestics, whom he disinherited, that he might not be in the hands of a slave, *Appian.* 4, 1.—Labeo never rose higher than the rank of praetor, whereas Capito rose to the consulship, *Tac. ib.*

—Labeo, told by Pomponius, that the year for part of the year was of

Labeo, and rejected, *Digest.* 1, 1.—Labeo is often mentioned in the Digest as an oracle of law. He has left behind him no less than 30 volumes on that subject, of which were extant in the time of Justinian, *ib.*

LABIUS, a Roman *eques*, a comic mimic performances or farces, (*vel mimographus,*) *Cic. Fam.* 7, 12, 18.; *Har. Sat.* 1, 10, 6. games exhibited by Caesar, he was one of his own plays, (*minum*) *Suet. Caes.* 39.

LABIENUS, a tribune in the time of Cicero's consulate, who

was C. Rabirius of treason before the trial of Saturninus, *Cic. Rabir.* 1.—afterwards one of Caesar's lieutenants in Gaul, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 1. In the beginning of the civil

war he left Caesar and joined Pompey. *Cic. Att.* 7, 11, & 12.; on which account he was little respected, *Cic. Att.* 8, 2. Hence, *Fortis in armis Caspareis Labienus erat; nunc transfuga vilis,* *Lucan.* 5, 345. He escaped from the battle of Pharsalia, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 32. and was slain in the battle of Munda, *Hirt. Bell. Hisp.* 31.—LABIENIANI Galli, Gauls serving under Labienus, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 29.

LABULLUS, a rich man at Rome, whom Martial excuses himself from attending on as a client, 11, 25. and complains that he wished to be esteemed liberal by giving contemptible presents. He therefore calls him, *Optimus malorum*, the most munificent of misers, 12, 36, 7.; but compared with generous patrons, *Ultimus bonorum*, the meanest or least munificent of the truly liberal, *ib.* 4, 10.

LABYCAS, -ae, a beautiful youth, *Martial.* 7, 86, 9.

LACHES, -etis, a praetor of the Athenians, *Cic. Div.* 1, 54.

LACHESIS, -is, one of the three *Parcae* or fates, (*G.* 389.) who was supposed to spin the thread of human life; whence, *Dum superest Lachesi quod torqueat*, whilst Lachetis has some thread to spin, i. e. whilst I have the appearance of living for some time, *Juv.* 3, 27.

LACIADAE, those of the same *Curia*, (*curiales*) with Cimon at Athens, *Cic. Off.* 2, 18 f.

LACYDES, -is, a philosopher of the middle academy, the scholar of Arcesilas, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 6.

LADAS, -ae, a remarkable runner at the Olympic games, *A. ad Heren.* 4, 3.; the swiftest of his age, *Pausan.* 2, 19, 3, 21. et 10, 23.; *Add. Catull.* 55, 25.; but said to have been poor, *Juvenal.* 13, 97.—*Habeas licet alterum pedem Ladae, Inepte, frustra crure ligneo curre,* Suppose you have one foot, as swift as that of Ladas, and the other of wood, you will attempt to run in vain, (so you will as little get the character of a poet by intermixing my verses with

LÄÖDÄMAS, -antis, a son of Alcinoüs, who challenged Ulysses to contend with him in boxing, *Homer. Od.* 8, 130, &c.

LÄÖMĒDON, -antis, a king of Troy, (*G.* 187, 372, 399.) the father of Priam; who is hence called, *LAOMEDONTIÄDES*, *Juvenal.* 6, 325. acc. *Laomedontiaden Priamum*, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 158, & 162. *LAOMEDONTIÄDAE*, the Trojans, descendants of Laomedon, by way of reproach, *ib.* 3, 248.—*LAOMEDONTIUS ÆNEOS*, Aeneas, *ib.* 18. *Laomedontia pubes*, the Trojan youth, *ib.* 7, 105. *Laomedontiae iunius perjuria Trojae*, we have atoned for the perjury of Troy, built or possessed by Laomedon, (who defrauded Neptune and Apollo of the hire which he promised them, for assisting him to build the walls of Troy), *Virg. G.* 1, 502. (*Vid. G.* 372.) *Pastor Laomedontæus*, i. e. Paris, *Sil.* 7, 437. *Urbs Laomedontæa*, Rome, *Id.* 17, 4.

LAPPA, *vid.* RUBRENUS.

LAR, *Lars*, v. *Lartes*, -is, a name common to the kings of Etruria, which seems to have denoted their rank or dignity, *Liv.* 2, 9. et 4, 17; *Cic. Phil.* 9, 9.

LÄRA, a nymph of the Tyber, (*nympha Tiberinis*, -idis, vel *Nais*, -idis), supposed to be the daughter of the river Almo, deprived of her tongue by Jupiter, for having told of his amours to Juno.—The mother of the *LARES* by Mercury, *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 599, &c. called also *LARUNDA*, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 10; *Laſtant.* 1, 20, 35. Her original name was *LALA*, from her loquacity, (*λαλεω. loquor*), *Ovid. ib.*

LARGUS, or LARGIUS, a surname of the *Scribonii*, *Cic. Or.* 2, 59; *Fam.* 6, 8.—¶ 2. A Latin poet, who wrote a poem on the arrival of Antenor in Italy, *Gallia qui Phrygium duxit in arva senem*, who led the Trojan old man, i. e. Antenor, into the country, of Gaul, i. e. described his voyage from Phrygia, and his settlement in that part of Cisalpine Gaul where Patavium or Padua was built, *Ovid. Pont.* 4, 16, 17.

LARIDES, -ae, or *Laridus*, a Volscian or Rutulian, the son of Daucus, and twin-brother of Thymer, to whom he was very like. (*Daucia Laride Thymerque, simillima proles.*) He had his right hand cut off by Pallas, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 390, &c.

LARINA, an Italian virgin that attended Camilla to the war against Aeneas, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 655.

LARTIDIUS, a name of reproach, used by Cicero to denote a fraudulent agent; signifying, according to some, as cunning as Ulysses, the son of Laertes; according to others, the name is taken from some noted knave or thief, *Cic. Att.* 7, 1.

M. LATERENSIS, a friend of Cicero's, who would not stand candidate for the office of tribune of the commons, that he might not be obliged to swear to support the Agrarian law of Caesar, (*ne juraret in Caesaris legem Agrariam*), *Cic. Att.* 2, 18. Being repulsed in his application for the aedileship, he accused his successful competitor Plancius of bribery, *Cic. Planc.* 1. He was praetor in the consulship of Marcellus and Paulus, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 8. He was afterwards the lieutenant of Lepidus, and laid violent hands on himself, when Lepidus deserted the republican party, and joined Antony, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 21, & 23. Cicero extols his honour and attachment to his country, *ib. et Vat.* 11.

LATERANUS, a noble Roman, put to death by the command of Nero. He submitted to his fate with wonderful fortitude, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 49, & 60. His house, (*Lateranae aedes*), was suddenly beset by a cohort of armed men, and he was so quickly dispatched, that he was not permitted to embrace his children, *ib. et Juvenal.* 10, 17; *Arrian.* 1, 1. A magnificent house in Rome still retains the name of this family.

LATINUS, the son of Faunus and Marica, a Laurentian nymph; king of Latium, when Aeneas arrived in that country, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 45, &c.; *Liv.* 1, 1. (*G.* 190.)

LATINUS

INUS *Sylvius*, one of the kings
1, by whom several colonies were
1, called the ancient Latins,
(*Latini*), Liv. 1, 3.

INUS, a lieutenant of Calvisius,
governor of Africa, *Cic. Fam.* 12,

INIUS *Latiaris*, a man of prae-
rank, who, to gratify Sejanus,
basest treachery, procured the
tion of Sabinus, the friend of
nicus, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 68, &c.
the fall of Sejanus, he met with
t punishment of his guilt, *ib.* 6,

INIUS *Pandus*, the pro-praetor
fia, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 66.

TONA, the mother of Apollo
diana by Jupiter, (*G.* 365.);
they are called *Latoniae duplex*
Virg. Aen. 12, 108. *Duo Lato-*
Ovid. Met. 6, 160. Apollo is

LATOIDES, -AE, *Stat. Theb.* 1,
LATŌUS, *Ovid. Met.* 6, 384.
atōe, Horat. *Od.* 1, 31, 18. *Puer*
e, *ib.* 4, 6, 37. *Latoniae filius*,
3, 4, 72. *Latonia proles*, *Ovid.*
3, 15. *Trist.* 5, 1, 57. *Latonia*
stia stirps, *Id. Trist.* 3, 2, 3.—

is called *Latonia*, *Virg. Aen.* 9,
Ovid. Met. 1, 696. *et* 8, 394.;
Theb. 9, 679. *Latonia*, *Ovid.*
541. *Latois*, -idis, v. *idos*, *Id.*
1, 153.—*Latoïdos arae*, the al-
Diana, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 278. *Ca-*
Latoïdos arva, the fields of Ca-
an island sacred to Latona, *O-*
Id. 7, 384. *Latōae arae*, the al-

f Latona, *Id.* 6, 274.—*Delos*
a, the island Delos, in which
a brought forth Apollo and Dia-
Virg. G. 3, 6.; *Ovid. in Ibide*, 479.
VERNA, the goddess of thieves
audulent persons, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16,
Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 31.

VINIA, the daughter of king La-
and Amata, and the wife of Ae-
(*G.* 190.)

URENTIA, the wife of Faustulus,
wife of Romulus and Remus,
4. *Vid. ACCA.*

USUS, the son of Mezentius, slain

by Aeneas, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 814.—
¶ 2. The son of Numitor, and brother
of Ilia, slain by his uncle Amulius, *O-*
vid. Faß. 4, 55.

LEANDER, *vel* LEANDRUS, -dri, a
native of Abydos, (*Abydēnus*), famous
for his love for Hero of Sestos, whom
he used to swim over the Hellespont
in the night-time to visit, and to re-
turn before morning, till in a stormy
night he was drowned, (*G.* 349.);
hence HELLESPONTUS LEANDRIUS,
i.e. *in quo Leander periit*, *Sil.* 8, 622.

LEARCHUS, the son of Athamas and
Ino, whom his father, being seized with
a sudden madness, killed, (*G.* 427.);
hence *Learchēae umbræ*, the shade or
ghost of Learchus, *Ovid. Faß.* 6, 491.

LECCA. *Vid. LAECA.*

LEDA, the wife of Tyndarus, the
son of Oebalus, king of Lacedaemon,
who is said in fable to have laid two
eggs, from the one of which were pro-
duced Pollux and Helena by Jupiter,
who had come to Leda in the form of a
swan; and from the other Castor and
Clytaemnestra, by Tyndarus, (*G.* 411.);
whence *Dii Ledaei*, Castor and Pollux,
Ovid. Faß. 1, 706. So *Fratres Ledaï*,
Id. ad Liv. 283. *et* *Sil.* 15, 23. *Ledaea*
Helēna, the daughter of Leda, *Virg.*
Aen. 7, 364. also *Ledaea Hermione*, the
daughter of Helena, and grand-daugh-
ter of Leda, *ib.* 3, 328.

LELEX, -ēgis, a native of Naryx,
(*Narycius*), one of those who assembled
to destroy the wild boar of Calydon,
Ovid. Met. 8, 312.—¶ 2. An inha-
bitant of Troezen, (*Troezenius heros*),
the companion of Theseus, *Ovid. Met.*
8, 566. a man of experience and good
sense, *ib.* 617.—¶ 3. An Egyptian
that settled at Megara, from whom the
Lelēges are supposed to have derived
their name, *Pausan.* 3, 1. (See *GEOGR.*
INDEX.)

LENÆUS, a name of Bacchus, (*a*
αννος, *torcular*, a vine-press), *Ovid. Met.*
4, 14. whence LENÆUS *honor*, wine,
Virg. Aen. 4, 301. So *Lenæi latices*,
Id. G. 3, 510.—¶ 2. A king of Pom-

E e

tus,

tus, who is said to have been left naked on the island of Leuce, (*Achillea humo*), Ovid. in *Ibide*, 331. (*Vid. G. 448.*)

C. & M. LENTII vel LANII, two brothers, who entertained Cicero at Brundisium, notwithstanding the threats of Clodius, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 63. *Att.* 5, 20, & 21. *Planc.* 41. *Sext.* 63. One of these (MARCUS) is thought to be the person who is said first to have invented an aviary at Brundisium, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 5, 8. Pliny calls him M. Laenius Strabo, (*al. Laelius*), 10, 50 f. 72.

LENTIDIUS, one of the agents of Clodius, *Cic. Dom.* 33. *Sext.* 37.

LENTO *Caesennius*, one of seven employed by Antony to command in part of Etruria; hence Cicero speaks of his septemviral authority, *Phil.* 12, 9.

LENTULUS, the surname of a noble family of the *Gens Cornelia*, derived from some one who excelled in raising that kind of pulse called lentiles, *Plin.* 18, 3. — LENTULITAS, *-ātis*, f. a word used jocularly by Cicero to denote the nobility of the *Lentuli*, *Fam.* 3, 7.

L. Cornelius LENTULUS, consul, a. 427, *Liv.* 8, 22. appointed to command against the Samnites, *ib.* 23. As he could not leave the army, and his colleague also was absent from Rome, he named a dictator in the camp to hold the *comitia* for electing new magistrates, *ib.* When the Roman army was surrounded by the Samnites at Caudium, Lentulus, who then served as a lieutenant, was sent on an embassy to Pontius, the general of the Samnites, and upon his return advised the consuls to accept the terms prescribed, *Liv.* 9, 4.

Cn. Cornelius LENTULUS, a military tribune, who, in his flight from the battle of Cannae, observing the consul Paulus Aemilius sitting on a stone covered with blood, in consequence of his wounds, offered him his horse, which that great man refused, charging Lentulus to hasten his escape, and tell the senators to make proper preparations for the defence of the city before the approach of the enemy, *Liv.*

22, 49. Lentulus was quaestor to T. Gracchus, and after his death commanded the army, *Liv.* 25, 17, & 19. — In the consulship of Lentulus, a. 553, peace was concluded with the Carthaginians, *Liv.* 30, 44. Lentulus was desirous of having the province of Africa; and the fear of being supplanted by a successor made Scipio grant the Carthaginians more favourable terms, *ib.* The province of Hither Spain was given to Lentulus, *Id.* 31, 50. where, by his exploits, he obtained the honour of an ovation, *Id.* 33, 27.

L. Cornelius LENTULUS, a Roman general, to whom, in conjunction with L. Manlius, Scipio entrusted the command of the army when he left Spain, *Liv.* 28, 38. Here Lentulus behaved so well, *ib.* 29, 2, & 3. that he was created curule aedile, in his absence, with Cn. Lentulus, *ib.* 11. and continued in his command, *ib.* 13. Upon his return to Rome he asked a triumph, which was refused him, because he had never been consul, having commanded with only the title of proconsul. He was, however, permitted to enter the city in an ovation, 31, 20. He was made consul, a. 555, *ib.* 49. but performed nothing memorable in that office, *ib.* 32, 7, 8, & 9.

P. Cornelius LENTULUS, prince of the senate, who received a dangerous wound while he assisted Opimius the consul in attacking C. Gracchus and Fulvius Flaccus on the Aventine hill, *Cic. Phil.* 8, 4. *Cat.* 4, 6. He afterwards became so odious that he was obliged to leave the city. He retired on what was called *libera legatio* to Sicily, where he died, *Val. Max.* 5, 3, 1. — ¶ 2. The grandson of the former, *Cic. ib.*; *Dio*, 46, 20. surnamed SURA, (*Vid. Plutarch. in Cic. p. 868.*), consul a. 682, afterwards expelled from the senate, (as it is thought by the censors Cn. Lentulus and L. Gellius), on account of his dissolute morals; — made praetor a. 690, that thus he might regain his senatorian dignity, *Dio*, 37, 30.; *Plutarch. ib.* (*Vid. A. 7.*)

Having

engaged in the conspiracy of e, and being detected by the e of T. Volturcius and the Allobroges, he was put to death, with several of his associates, (*Vid. CICERO, &c.*)

LENTULUS *Spinther*, curule in the consulship of Cicero, who did all that had been before him in the magnificence of his games, *Cic. Fam. 16*. When consul, a. 696, he usefully promoted the restoration of the republic, for which Cicero often expressed gratitude in the strongest terms; *P. Lentulus consul, parens, deus nostrae, vitae, fortunae, &c.* *Cic. d. ad Quir. 5. in Sen. 4. &c. n. 1, 1, &c.* Lentulus, after his ship, obtained the province of Cilicia, and wished to be commissioned against king Ptolemy, but was dissuaded, (*vid. CICERO, p. 113.*) He died in the civil war, *Cic. Fam. 6*, he left a son of the same name, after the death of Caesar, performed some exploits in Asia, which he himself enumerates in two letters to Cicero, *Cic. Fam. 12, 14, & 15*.

LENTULUS, *-ōnis*, the name of several emperors of Constantinople, (*G. 478.*)

LENTULUS, *-is*, a noted engraver, (*G. 48.*)

LENTULUS, *-ōnis*, the chief man of Phlius, (*forū princeps*), to whom Pythagoras explained the reason of his assuming the name of philosopher, *Cic. Fam. 3*.—¶ 2. A native of Megalopolis, (*legarensis*), *Cic. Verr. 5, 6*.

LENTULUS, one of the generals of Alexander, *Nep. 18, 2*.

LENTULUS, *-ae*, a king of Sparta, with a small body of men at opylae, bravely opposed the Persian army under Xerxes; and being surrounded through the treachery of a Theban, he and his nobles devoted their lives for their country, (*G. 311, & 465.*)—¶ 2. A king of Lilybaeum, *Cic. Verr. 5, 5*.
LENTULUS, *-ae*, a chief man at Athens, who wrote to Cicero a favourable account concerning his son, *Cic.*

Fam. 15, 21. Att. 15, 16, & 18. 16, 16.

LEONTIUM, an Epicurean courtesan, who wrote a book against Theophrastus, *Cic. N. D. 1, 33*.

LEONTIUS, a famous engraver, *Plin. 34, 8*.

LEOTYCHIDES, *-is*, a king of Lacedaemon, who commanded the Lacedaemonian fleet at the battle of Mycæ, in which the Persian fleet was destroyed, (*G. 466.*)

LEPIDUS, a surname of the *Aemilii*.

M. Aemilius **LEPIDUS**, the triumvir with Antony and Augustus, (*G. 242.*), *Cic. Phil. 5, 14, & 15. Fam. 10, 20. et 12, 10*. He married one of the sisters of Brutus, and Cassius another; whence Cicero, writing to Cassius, calls Lepidus his relation, (*tuus necessarius*), *Fam. 12, 2. (affinis, ib. 8.)*. After the death of Caesar, the son of Lepidus married one of Antony's daughters, with which connection Lepidus was much pleased, (*affinitate ovâ delectatur*), *ib. et Dio, 44, 33. (Vid. ANTONIUS et OCTAVIUS.)*

LEPILIUS, the courier (*tabellarius*) of L. Metellus in Sicily, *Cic. Verr. 2, 26*.

LEPTA, the commander of the artificers or captain of artillery (*praefectus fabrum*) to Cicero in Cilicia, *Cic. Fam. 3, 7*.—¶ 2. The son of the former, *Cic. ib. 6, 18*.

LEPTINES, *-is*, an Athenian, against whom Demosthenes delivered an oration, *Cic. Or. 31*.—¶ 2. The person who assassinated Cn. Octavius, when sent as ambassador to Antiochus, *Cic. Phil. 9, 7*.

LEPUS, *-oris*, the hare, the name of a constellation, *Cic. N. D. 2, 44; Columel. 11, 2*.

LEUCASPIS, *-idis*, acc. *Leucaspim*, one of Aeneas's companions, lost in a storm, *Virg. Aen. 6, 334*.

LEUCIPPUS, the master of Democritus, and author of the doctrine of atoms, *Cic. N. D. 1, 24*. He thought that all things were produced from a *plenum* and a *vacuum*, *Cic. Acad. 4, 37*.

LEUCIPPUS, the son of Periëres and Gorgophônë the daughter of Perseus, the brother of Tyndärus, *Apollodor.* 1, 9, 5. one of the Argonauts, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 306. the father of *Phoebe* and *Elaira*, who are hence called LEUCIPPIDES, *Ovid. Ep.* 16, 327. sing. *Leucippis Phoebe*, *Propert.* 1, 2, 15. They were betrothed to two brothers, Lynceus and Idas, and carried off by Castor and Pollux on the day of their marriage, *Hygin. f.* 80.; *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 699, &c. (*G.* 412.)

LEUCON, said to be the brother of one Spartäcus, a king of Pontus, whose wife he seduced, and then slew the king, hoping thus to possess the crown; but the king's wife killed him in revenge, *Ovid. in Ibin.* 309. — ¶ 2. One of Actæon's dogs, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 218.

LEUCONÖE, -es, a woman whom Horace dissuades from consulting astrologers, *Od.* 1, 11. — ¶ 2. A nymph who recounts the amours of Sol, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 168.

LEUCOTHEA vel LEUCOTHÖE, -es, the name given to Ino by the Greeks after she was converted into a sea-goddess, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 15. *Tusc.* 1, 12 f.; *Ovid. Met.* 4, 542.

LEUCOTHÖE, -es, a virgin beloved by Sol, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 196. (*G.* 373.)

LIBER, -ëri, a name of Bacchus, (*G.* 382.), because, as commentators say, wine frees (*liberat*) the mind from cares, *Jocosi munera Liberi*, the gifts of merry or joyous Bacchus, i. e. wine, *Hor. Od.* 4, 15, 26. *Modici transilire munera Liberi*, to exceed a moderate use of the gifts of Bacchus, i. e. to drink to excess, *Ib.* 1, 18, 7. *Sine Cere et Libero friget Venus*, without bread and wine love grows cold, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 5, 6.

LIBËRA, a name given to Ariadnë by Bacchus when he married her, *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 512. — Cicero speaks of *Liber* and *Libera*, the children of Ceres, whom the Romans worshipped with great veneration, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 24. Here LIBER denotes Triptolëmus, the favourite of Ceres; and LIBERA, Pro-

serpine, her daughter; both of whom were worshipped under these names at Enna in Sicily; whence the Romans seem to have derived the worship of Ceres and of her children, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 49, & 53. Hence we find the temple of Ceres joined with that of *Liber* and *Libera*, *Liv.* 3, 55. et 41, 28. Three brazen statues erected to them out of the money arising from fines, (*ex argento multatio*), *Liv.* 33, 25.

LIBERÄLIA, -ium, et -iorum, a festival in honour of Bacchus, celebrated on the 16th of March, (*xvi. Kal. April.*) on which day young men used to assume the *Toga virilis*, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1.

LIBERTAS, -ätis, Liberty, worshipped as a goddess at Rome, *Liv.* 24, 16.; *Cic. Dom.* 35.; *Ovid. Trist.* 3, 1, 72.

LIBITINA, the goddess of funerals; hence *Libitinam vitare*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 7. *Evadere Libitinam*, to escape death, *Juvenal.* 12, 122. *Miraturque nihil, nisi quod Libitina sacrauit*, admires no work, unless the author has been long since dead, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 49. — In the temple of Libitina the things requisite for funerals were sold, *Phuarch. Quaest. Rom.* 23. A certain coin also was paid for every one that was buried, according to the institution of Servius Tullius, *Dionys.* 4, 15. and an account (*ratio*) kept of those who died; thus, *Autumnusque gravis, Libitinae quaestus ecerbae*, sickly autumn, the gain of cruel Libitina, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 19. i. e. of those who took care of funerals, (*qui funera exercebant*, *Val. Max.* 5, 2, 10.) and attended in the temple of Libitina, hence called LIBITINARI, *Senec. Benef.* 6, 38. So Phaedrus speaking of a miser says, *Qui circumcidis omnem impensam funeris Libitina* (i. e. Libitinarü) *ne quid de tuo* (i. e. de tua re) *facias lucrum*, *lib.* 4, fab. 19, 21. *Pestilentia nimis autumnus, qua triginta funerum milia in rationem Libitinae venerunt*, 30,000 people died, as appeared by the account-books of the temple of Libitina, *Suet. Ner.* 39. *Pestilentia in urbe tanta fuit, ut Libitina tunc vix sufficeret*, that the temple of Libitina could scarcely supply what

effary to bury the dead, *Liv.* 40. r in the temple of Libitina all requisite for funerals were sold, *b. Quæst. Rom.* 23.) *Eorum* (sc. m.) *strages per omnes vias insepulcrat: Ne liberorum quidem funeritina sufficiebat*, the temple of Libitina could not afford a sufficient of persons to bury the free ci-

Liv. 41, 21.—LIBITINA is nes put for a coffin or funeral thus *Una duos ut Libitina ferat*, ie funeral couch or coffin may both, *Martial.* 8, 43, 4. *Dum surâ struitur Libitina papiro*, while ural pile is raised with papyrus, to be burnt, *Martial.* 10, 97, 1. o, *ōnis*, a surname of the *Scrit-Putat Libōnis*, vel *Scribonianum*, : in the *forum*, near which the r sat, (*Vid. R. Ant. p.* 247.)

LIBO, a writer of annals, *Cic.* 3, 31, & 32.

LICHAS, *-ac*, the servant of Hercu- ho brought to him from Dejanio- empoisoned robe, which proved o that hero. Hercules in his hrew Lichas into the sea. Li- said to have been converted in- ock of the same name in the Eu- sea, *Ovid. Met.* 9, 155,—229.; 36.; (*G.* 402.)

LICINIUS, the name of a nume- ens or clan among the Romans, ehending many branches or *fa-*; as, the *Crassi*, *Luculli*, *Murēnae*, e, *Stolōnes*, &c.—Hence *Atria* a, courts or halls built by L. Li- Crassus, when ædile, for holding ns or the like, *Cic. Quint.* 3.; a *oliva*, a kind of olive cultivated e *Licinius*, *Col.* 12, 49, & 52. also *olea Liciniana*, *Cato, R. R.* 6. omus *Liciniāna*, the house of Lici- *Cic. Q. Fr.* 2, 3.—Horace in- s the tenth ode of the second book cinus Varro Murēna, the brother 'erentia, the wife of Maccēnas. *possideo plus Licinis*, I am richer the *Licini*, i. e. than *Licinius* is, called *Dives* on account of his , *Juvenal.* 1, 109. So *Prædives* us, for any rich man, *Id.* 14. 306.

C. LICINIUS *Calvus Stolo*, a ple- beian, married to the younger daughter of M. Fabius Ambustus, a patrician, *Liv.* 6, 34. Moved by the chagrin of his wife at finding herself married to a man who could not enjoy the same honours with her sister's husband, he got himself elected tribune; and, in conjunction with L. Sextius, proposed laws against the power of the nobility, and for the advantage of the commons; particularly, "That no one should possess more than 500 acres of land, and that one of the consuls should be a plebeian." These laws being violently opposed by the patricians, Lici- nius and Sextius got themselves to be successively re-elected tribunes for five years, and during all that time hindered patrician magistrates from being created, *ib.* 35. till at last, after violent struggles, they got their laws pass- ed, a. u. 388, *ib.* 42. Sextius was the first plebeian created consul, *Liv.* 7, 1. and in the year following Licinius was the next, *ib.* A few years after, Lici- nius being prosecuted by M. Popilius Laenas, a tribune, by his own law, was fined in 10,000 *asses*, because, with his son, he possessed a thousand acres of land, and by emancipating his son, had eluded the law, (*fraudem legi fecisset*,) *ib.* 16.

Macer LICINIUS, an ancient Roman historian, *Liv.* 4, 23.

LIGARIUS, the name of a Roman family.

LIGARII *fratres*, three brothers; one of whom, called *Quintus*, sided with Pompey, the other two with Caesar. The two brothers had nearly prevailed in procuring the pardon of *Quintus*, but were prevented by one *Tubero*, who instigated Caesar against him. Cicero made an oration in his defence, with such effect, that he is said, by Plutarch, to have made Caesar, who sat as judge, tremble; and to have ex- orted from him a pardon against his will. Ligarius was afterwards one of the conspirators against Caesar. *Plu- tarch. in Cesare*; *Cic. pro Lig.* 1, 11, & 12.—LIGARIANA, sc. *oratio*, the oration

oration for Ligarius, *Cic. Att.* 13, 12, 19, 20, & 44.

LIGUR, v. *Ligus*, -*uris*, a surname of the *Aelii*, *Cic. Cluent.* 26.—¶ 2. An Italian warrior, slain by Camilla, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 715.; but *Ligus* here is rather a patrilial noun.

LIGURIUS, an intimate friend of Cæsar's, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 18. *Att.* 11, 9. 2. *Fr.* 3, 7.

LINDUS, the founder of Lindus, a city of Rhodes, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 21.

LINUS, v. *Linus*, an ancient poet, the son of Apollo. *Virg. Aen.* 4, 57. by the nymph Urania, *Hygin.* f. 161. He is represented by Virgil as a shepherd, though not really so; (*Linus divino carmine pastor.*) *ib.* 5, 67. killed by Hercules in a fit of passion, with a harp, which Linus taught that hero to play upon, *Apollodor.* 2, 3, 9. Hercules is said to have been provoked at Linus, for ridiculing his awkwardness in holding the harp, *Pausan.* 9, 29. Apollodorus says, that Linus, as being his teacher, struck Hercules, *ib.* Apollo greatly lamented the death of Linus, *Ipse meum flevi, dixit Apollo, Linon*, *Martial.* 9, 88, 4.—Tacitus mentions Linus (*Linum Thebanum*) among the inventors of letters, *Ann.* 11, 14.

LIRIOPE, -*es*, a nymph, the daughter of Cecrops and Tethys, the mother of Narcissus, by the river Cephissus, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 342, &c.

LIVIUS, the name of a Roman gens or family, *Suet. Tib.* 3.

M. LIVIUS Salinator, a Roman consul, who defeated Hasdrubal, *Liv.* 27, 46-49. He got the surname of *Salinator*, from his having imposed an unpopular tax on salt, while censor, *Liv.* 20, 32.

M. LIVIUS Andronicus, the freedman of Salinator, and the predecessor of his sons, who was the first dramatic poet at Rome, (*Vid. R. A. p.* 352.) He had his first play (*Jabularum dedit*) some years after the foundation of Rome, *Ulp.* 1, 1. or 514 years, *Ulpianus* decessit, *Cato Clav.* 2. *M. Tulliano, consalibus*,

anno ipso antequam natus est Ennius; post Romam conditam autem quarto decimo et quingentesimo, *Cic. Brut.* 18. *Sen.* 14.)

—**LIVIANÆ fabular**, the plays of Livius, *Cic. Br.* 18. *Liviani modi*, *Cic. Leg.* 2, 15. *Carmina Livii*, for *Livii*, the poems of Livius, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 69.

Titus LIVIUS, born at Padua (*Patavinus*) a. u. 695, *Euseb. Chron.* who wrote the Roman history from the foundation of the city to the year 744, in 140 or 142 books; of which only thirty-five remain; the ten first, and from the beginning of the twenty-first to the end of the forty-fifth. In the oldest editions of Livy there are only twenty-nine books, and these not entire. The rest were discovered after the invention of printing, at different times, (*Vid. Fabric. Biblioth. Lat.* vol. 1, p. 181.) Some of them, however, are still imperfect. The loss of the works of no ancient author is more regretted than that of the writings of Livy.

Quintilian calls Livy, *Vir mirae fecunditæ*, 8, 1, 3. *in concionibus, supra quam enarrari potest, eloquens*, 10, 1, 101. and compares him to Herodotus, *ib.* He says, that Livy, by his agreeable copiousness, (*laetæa ubertas*), had equalled the admirable conciseness of Sallust, *ib.* 32, & 101. Asinius Pollio, however, thought that there was in Livy's style a certain provincial impropriety, which, from his birth-place, Pollio called *PATAVINITAS*, *Id.* 1, 5, 56. et 8, 1, 3. Though Livy was treated with marks of great respect by Augustus, yet he extolled Pompey so highly, that Augustus used to call him a *Pompeian*; he also bestowed deserved praises on Brutus and Cassius, the enemies of Augustus; which however did not interrupt their friendship, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 34.—Livy is supposed to have been appointed by Augustus tutor to Claudius Cæsar, afterwards emperor; because Suetonius says that Claudius, when a young man, attempted to write history by the exhortation of Livy, *Cl.* 41.—Livy died at Padua, a. u. 771, in the fourth year of Tiberius, *Livy*.

son, to whom he the subject of rhe- advised him to read es and Cicero; next, it resembled Demost- *Quindil.* 2, 5, 10. et letter is supposed to 8, 2, 18.—Such Livy during his life- bitant of Cadiz (*Ga-* o have travelled to to see him; and as ished his curiosity he in, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 3, 8. used of superstitious it without reason, of ntrymen.

Drusus, a tribune a. d several laws, (*Leges* 58.) Vid. *DRUSUS*. *la*, the daughter of ho being proscribed Philippi, as one of rutus, slew himself, 33. Paterculus calls ianus, 2, 94. Livia o Tiberius Claudius he had Drusus, and ds emperor. Augus- in love with her, ign her to him; and wife Scribonia, in ia, whom he brought ise, while big with ree months after, she *ib.*; *Suet. Cl.* 1. Li- n to Augustus, but over that emperor, to appoint her son essor, in preference hildren, *Tac. Ann.* *Suet. Aug.* 62, 63. via is said to have elty of Augustus to er advice, which Dio engh, 55, 14,—22. uspected of having th of Augustus by 56, 30.; *Tac. Ann.* . for the sake of her o proved ungrateful : will of Augustus,

Livia was adopted into the Julian fa- mily, with the title of *AUGUSTA*, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 8.; *Suet. Aug.* 102.; *Add. Plin.* 15, 30. by which name after this she was called, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 13, 14, 33, &c.; *Suet. Cal.* 10, 15, &c. or *Julia Augusta*, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 64- et 5, 1.—Divine honours were de- creed to her by her grandson, the em- peror Claudius, *Suet. Claud.* 11. which Ovid by way of flattery had predicted, *Sic Augusta novum Julia* (al. Livia) *numen erit*, *Fast.* 1, 536. The senate proposed this after her death, but Ti- berius hindered it, *Tac. Ann.* 5, 2. Suetonius seems to say, that the name of *Augusta* was refused by Livia, *Matri cognomen Augustae* (sc. decernendum curavit Claudius) *ab avia recusatum*, *Suet. Cl.* 11. But this by the best commentators is referred to his grand- mother Antonia; for Suetonius him- self mentions the order of Augustus in his will, that Livia should bear the name of *AUGUSTA*, *Suet. Aug.* 102. —*LIVIAE porticus*, *Suet. Aug.* 29. or as an adj. *Livia porticus*, *Ovid. Fast.* 6, 639. a portico which Augustus built on the ground where the house of Vedius Pollio, which he destroyed, had stood, and called after the name of Livia, *Dio*, 54, p. 537.—*LIVIA- num aes*, a kind of copper or brass, found in Gaul, named from Livia, *Plin.* 34, 2.

LOCUSTA, a woman skilled in poi- soning, and a great favourite with Nero, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 66. et 13, 15.; *Juve- nal.* 1, 71.

LOLLIUS, the name of a Roman family; several persons of which are often mentioned by Cicero, *Att.* 2, 2. et 12, 21.; *Verr.* 3, 25.; and by other classic authors.

M. LOLLIUS, consul with Lepi- dus, a. u. 733, when Horace was forty-four years of age, as he himself in- forms us, *Ep.* 1, 20, 26. Lollius was first made consul alone, the other place being reserved for Augustus, who was absent; but he not chusing to accept it, Lepidus was elected, *Dio*, 54, 6.

LUCILIUS, the commander of Dolabella's fleet in Asia after the death of Caesar, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 13. Appian calls him L. Figulus, on which account Manutius thinks Lucilius is here put for the *praenomen* *Lucius*; but Victorius imagines, that Figulus was the *cognomen* of Lucilius.

LUCINA, a name of Juno, when invoked by women in child-birth. *Tu Lucina dolentibus Juno dicta puerperis*, Catull. 32, 13. thus *Juno Lucina*, *fer opem*, Ter. And. 3, 1, 15. *Juno Lucina, tuam fidem*, sc. *imploro*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 11. so named, either from her bringing the *fœtus* to light, (*in lucem*), or from a grove, (*a luo*), on the Esquiline hill at Rome, sacred to Juno, *Plin.* 16, 44 l. 85.; *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 449, & 451.—*Aetas Lucinam pati*, the proper age for bearing young, *Virg. G.* 3, 60. *Altera tum primos Lucinae experta labores*, i. e. having brought forth her first child, *ib.* 4, 340.—The name of Lucina is also given to Diana, *Hor. Carm. Saec.* 15. So *Tu modo nascenti puero—Casta fave Lucina: tuus* (sc. *frater*) *jam regnat Apollo*, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 10.—*Cum Luna a lucendo nominata sit; eadem est enim LUCINA*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 27.

LUCIUS, a *praenomen* of the Romans, (*Lucii, qui oriente luce vel primâ luce nascuntur*, Festus; et Varr. *L. L.* 5, 2, et 8, 38.—*LUCIPOR, -oris: Aliter apud antiquos, singulis Marci-pores, Lucipores-ve dominorum gentiles, omnem viduum in promiscuo habebant*, the ancients had not so great a number of slaves; each had one, who was called after his own name; thus, the boy or servant of Marcus or Lucius, as if of the same *gens*, and they ate promiscuously at the same board with their master, *Plin.* 33, 1 l. 6.

LUCRETIUS, the name of a Roman *gens*.

LUCRETIA, the daughter of Spurius Lucretius *Tricipitinus*, and the wife of Tarquinius Collatinus, who having been basely violated by Sex. Tarquinius, the son of king Tarquinius Superbus, slew herself; which occasioned the

abolition of regal government at Rome, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 20. *Leg.* 2, 4.; *Liv.* 1, 57, &c. (*G. p.* 205.) *Bruto libertatem debemus, Lucretiae Brutum*, Senec. ad Marciam, c. 16. *Esse videtur, sator, Lucretia nobis*, as chaste as Lucretia, *Martial.* 1, 91, 5.; *Add.* 11, 105, 21.

T. LUCRETIUS Carus, a Roman poet, born at Rome a. u. 659; who having studied at Athens, imbibed the doctrines of Epicurus, which he has explained and endeavoured to establish, in an elegant poem of six books, entitled *De Rerum natura*, and dedicated to his friend Memmius, *Lucr.* 1, 26, &c. Of the poems of Lucretius Ovid says, *Carmina sublimis tunc sunt peritura Lucreti, Exiitio terris cum dabit una dies*, *Amor.* 1, 15, 23. Cicero commends them, but not in such high terms, *Lucretii poemata, ut scribis, ita sunt; non multis luminibus ingenii, multae tamen artis*, ad. *Q. Fr.* 2, 11. Quintilian joins Lucretius with Macer, who wrote a poem concerning herbs, which is now lost: *Macer et Lucretius legendi quidem* (sc. *oratori*); *sed non ut probrum, id est, corpus eloquentiae faciant: elegantes quique in sua materia, sed alter* (sc. *Macer*) *humilis, alter* (Lucretius) *difficilis*, *ib.* 1, 87.; *Add. Id.* 1, 4, 4. et 3, 1, 4. et 8, 6, 45. et 12, 11, 27. Lucretius died in the 43d year of his age, on the same day, as it is said, on which Virgil was born. Eusebius relates, that he put an end to his days in a fit of delirium, occasioned by a love-potion, given him by his wife or mistress, Lucilla. But with regard to the time or manner of his death, we are uncertain.

LUCTATIUS, (al. *Lutatus*), the name of a Roman *gens*; the most remarkable branch or family of which was that of the *Catuli*, (q. v.)

LUCULLUS, a surname of the *Lucinii*.

L. Licinius LUCULLUS, a celebrated Roman general, who carried on war for several years against Mithridates, remarkable for his wealth and magnificence, *Plutarch. in vita ejus*; *Cic. Leg.* 3, 13. *Off.* 1, 39. He wrote some historical books in Greek, *Cic. Att.*

19. concerning the Marſe war, *Att.* 1, 16. This is ſuppoſed to be the M. Aufidius Lurco who is ſaid to have firſt invented the method of feeding peacocks, by which he made a great fortune, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 6, 1.; *Plin.* 10, 20.

LUCULLUS.—LUCULLEUM mar- kind of marble, ſo called becauſe uſ was very much delighted with it. 36, 61. 8. *Villa Luculli*, the Lucullus near Miſenum, which uſ became the property of the uſs, where Tiberius died, *Tac.* 50. *Horſi Luculli*, *Tac. Ann.* vel *Luculliani*, adj. the gardens ullus, where Meſſalina was kill- ſarſilius, the freed man of Clau- ſac. *Ann.* 11, 32, & 37.

LUCUMO, -onis, the name of Tar- Prifcus, the fifth king of Rome, he came to that city, *Liv.* 1, 34. 9.). Lucumo, in the Tuſcan ſc, denoted a king, prince, or *Serv. ad Virg. Aen.* 2, 278. et 8, 475. et 10, 202.

LUNA, the moon, the daughter of on and Thia, *Apollodor.* 1, 2, 2. bra, *Hygin. Praef.* ſuppoſed by be the ſame with Diana, (*vid.* .). There was a temple of Lu- tome, on mount Aventine, *Liv.*

ERCI, the prieſts of Pan, *Cic.* 1, 34. whence LUPERCALIA, he feſtival of Pan, celebrated in ry, *ib.* 33. (*A.* 335.)

ERCUS, a miſer, to whom Mar- ribes an epigram, 11, 118.

US, a ſurname of the *Rutilii*.
LUTILIUS LUPUS, conſul a. u. 663, laſhed in the ſatires of *Luci-* *N. D.* 1, 23.; *Hor. Sat.* 2,

LUPUS, a tribune, *Cic. Fam.* 1, wards praetor, *Id. Att.* 8, 12.

US, the author of a poem con- the return of Menelaus and o Sparta after the Trojan war, *Tantalidae reducis Tyndaridof-* *vid.* *Pont.* 4, 16, 26.

CO, a ſurname of the *Aufidii*.

LURCO, a tribune, and an inti- tiend of Cicero's, *Cic. Flac.* 4.

Att. 1, 16. This is ſuppoſed to be the M. Aufidius Lurco who is ſaid to have firſt invented the method of feeding peacocks, by which he made a great fortune, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 6, 1.; *Plin.* 10, 20.

LYAEUS, a name of Bacchus, (of a ſimilar import in Greek to *Liber* in Latin), *Virg. Aen.* 4, 58. *Tecta Ly-* asi, the temple of Bacchus, *Martial.* 1, 71, 9.—put for wine; thus, *Tem-* pora uſda *Lyaeo*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 22. So *Jacoſo Lyaeo arcanum reſerget*, *ib.* 3, 21, 14. *Dulci Lyaeo curam ſolvere*, *Id. Epod.* 9, 38. *Inhabilis uva Lyaeo*, grapes unfit for making wine, *Martial.* 11, 22. *Tatraco Campano tantum ceſſu-* ra *Lyaeo*, which will yield only to the Campanian wine, i. e. which produces as good wine as any part in Italy, ex- cept Campania, *Id.* 11, 118. *Annosus Lyaeus*, old wine, *Tibull.* 3, 2, 1. *Lir-* gi ſumina *Lyaei*, great abundance of wine, *Stat. Silv.* 1, 6, 95. And by a bold trope, *Pubſcens Lyaeus*, the vine grape growing ripe, *ib.* 2, 2, 100.—*Latex Lyaeus*, adj. wine, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 686.

LYCABAS, -ae, a Tuſcan, one of the mariners who carried off Bacchus from Chia, and reſuſing to land him in Naxos, according to promiſe, were, by that god, changed into dolphins, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 624. &c. —¶ 2. An Aſſyrian, ſlain by Perſeus, (al. *Lycab-* bus), *ib.* 5, 60.—¶ 3. One of the Lapithae, who fled from the battle which was fought at the marriage of Pirithous; *ib.* 12, 302.

LYCAMBES, -is, v. -ae, a Theban, who promiſed his daughter Neobule in marriage to the poet Archilochus, but, violating his engagement, gave her to another of greater wealth who aſked her. Whereupon Archilochus wrote ſo bitter a ſatire againſt them, that thro' deſpair both the father and daughter are ſaid to have hanged themſelves, *Ar-* riſtotel. *Rhet. lib.* 3.; hence, *Qualis Ly-* cambae ſpretus infido gener, i. e. Archi- lochus, *Horat. Epod.* 6, 13. *Paras ego primus iambos Oſtendi Latio, numeros animosque ſecutus Archilochi, non res et*

ageria verba Lycamben, not the matter and expressions that forced Lycambes to hang himself, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 23. *Nec facerum quaerit, quem versibus oblinat atris, Nec sponsae laqueum famoso carmine nescit*, *ib.* 30.—*Tincta Lycambæo sanguine tela*, i. e. bitter invectives, such as those of Archilochus against Lycambes, *Ovid. in Ibin*, 53. *Quid predest, cupiunt cum quidam nostra videri, Si qua Lycambæo sanguine tela madent*, What does it avail, if any anonymous poets desire their satirical verses to pass for mine, (when no one will believe it, who knows I never write verses of that kind), *Martial.* 7, 14, 5.

LYCÆON, *-ōnis*, the son of Pelasgus and the nymph Melibæa or Cyllene, a king of Arcadia, *Apollodor.* 3, 8, 1. turned into a wolf by Jupiter, because Lycæon, to try the divinity of Jupiter, when his guest, had set before him the flesh of a human body, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 165. &c. (*G.* 417.) hence *hienfæ Lycæoniæ faeda ministeria*, the shocking feast of Lycæon's table, *ib.* *Notus furiatæ Lycæon*, *ib.* 198.—LYCÆONIS, *-idis*, voc. *Lycæōni*, Calisto the daughter of Lycæon, *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 173. changed by Juno into a bear; and afterwards by Jupiter converted into the constellation called the Bear, LYCAONIA ARETOS, *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 793. near the north pole; hence *Axis Lycæoniæ*, the north pole, *Ovid. Trist.* 3, 2, 2.

LYCÆON, a skilful Cretan artist, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 304.

LYCÆS, *-æ*, an Italian, cut out of his mother when dead; slain by Aeneas, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 315.

LYCHAS. *Vid.* LICHAS.

LYCIDAS, *-æ*, the name of a centaur, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 310.—¶ 2. A shepherd, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 67.—¶ 3. A beautiful boy, *Hor. Id.* 1, 4, 19.

LYCISCA, the name of a bitch, (denoting either begotten by a wolf, or like a wolf), *Ovid. Met.* 3, 220; *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 18.

LYCISCUS, the name of a youth, *Hor. Epod.* 11, 36.

LYCŌ, *-ōnis*, a Peripatetic philosopher, the successor of Strato, *Cic. Tus.*

3, 32. called also *Glyco*, on account of the sweetness of his discourse, *Laert.* 5, 65.

LYCOMÈDES, *-is*, king of the Sicyros, to whom Thetis concealed her son Achilles to be concealed a female dress among that king's sisters, that he might not go to against Troy, (*G.* 446.). Cited that Neoptolémus, the son of Laertes, would never have taken Troy had listened to Lycomedes, with he was educated, who, with malice wished to hinder his departure confounding part of the storied tales with that of Pyrrhus & Amic, 20.

LYCOPHRON, *-ōnis*, a poet at Chalcis in Euboea, (*Chalcis*) who flourished in the time of Philadelphus. He wrote several comedies, whence he is called *comicus*. *Ovid. in Ibin*, 533. He wrote an obscure poem called *Alexandria sandra*, still extant; whence he is called *ater*, vel *tenebrosus*; thus, *que Lycophronis atris*, *Stat. Silv.* 157. He is said to have been killed by a poisoned arrow shot at his adversary, *Cicid. ib.*

LYCORIS, *-idis*, the mistress of Cornelius Gallus, the friend of Virg. *Ecl.* 10. often celebrated in his verses, which are in *Ovid. Am.* 1, 15, 30. *Art. Am. Trist.* 2, 445. whence Mart. *Ingenium Galli pulchra Lycoris*, inspired Gallus, 8, 73. 5. Stated by Servius to have been the sister of Cythêris, the freed woman of Antyllus, and therefore also called Antyllia, the mistress of Antony. seems very doubtful.—¶ 2. A beautiful woman, often celebrated by

LYCURGUS, the famous king of Lacedaemon, (*G.* 461.).—king of Thrace, *Virg. Aen.* 3, son of Dryas, *Apollodor.* 3, 5, by Bacchus for violating his rites, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 20; *Hor.* 19, 16. Apollodorus says, that Lycurgus, being seized with mad the wrath of Bacchus, slew

then cut off his own limbs with e, and at last was torn to pieces on his own horses, *ib.*—¶ 3. A king of Thebes, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 39.; *Apollo-* 6, 4.—¶ 4. An Athenian orator at the time of Aeschines, remarkable for his probity and strictness; a natural prosecutor of the wicked and a severe accuser, (*accusator vehemens*), *Cic. ad* 1, 34. Being entrusted with the defence of the city, he freed it from robbers, *Plutarch. in vita* Hence *Nesmetiphi* LYCURGEI *a* *fuissimus*, would have been as inflexible as Lycurgus against his associates, *Cic. Att.* 1,

us, a Trojan, a companion of Hector, drowned in a storm, *Virg. Aen.* 1.—¶ 2. Another, who, having escaped with Helenor from a burning city, being in flames, fell from a high place, was slain by Turnus, *ib.* 1. &c. *Vid. HELENOR.* LUCAS, a king of Thebes, slain by Hercules and Amphion, the sons of Antioch, on account of his unjust treatment of their mother, *Apollodor.* 3, 3, at Hyginus says, that Mercury told them not to kill Lycus, and persuaded Lycus to resign the kingdom to Amphion, *Fab.* 8f. *Vid. AMPHION.*

LYDIA, -es, the wife or mistress of the poet Callimachus, *Ovid. Trist.* 1,

LYDIA, Horace's mistress, whom he celebrates, *Od.* 1, 8, 3, 9. &c. LYDUS, the son of Atys, from whom the country of Lydia was named, which city was called MOEONIA, *Herodot.* 1; *Serv. ad Virg. Aen.* 8, 479.

LYCEUS, one of the fifty sons of Laertes, the only one saved by his sister Hypermetra, (*G.* 392.).—LYCONE, the son of Aphareus king of Messenia, of such quickness of sight that he was supposed to see under ground, *ib.* 14. hence, *Quis est tam Lynceus,* quick-sighted, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 2. *Non nullo quantum contendere Lynceus,* (two syllables), you cannot see as quick as Lynceus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 28. *Ne*

corporis optima Lynceis Contemplare oculis, with Lyncean eyes, i. e. as quick-sighted as those of Lynceus, *Id. Sat.* 1, 2, 90. *Add. Plin.* 2, 17.; *Val. Flacc.* 1, 462.; *Senec. Med.* 228.—Lynceus was slain by Castor, (*G.* 412.).—According to Ovid, Castor was slain by him; hence *Peñora trajecit Lynceus Castor ab ense,* *Fast.* 5, 709.

LYNCIDES, -ae, a patronymic noun, the son of Lynceus; or rather a proper name, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 768. 5, 99, & 185.

LYNCUS, a king of Scythia, who hospitably entertained Triptolemus, sent by Ceres through the world to teach men the use of corn, and wishing to take the glory of the invention to himself, attempted to kill his guest while asleep; but Ceres changed him in the very act into a lynx, (*conantem lynca fecit*), *Ovid. Met.* 5, 650.—660.; *Serv. in Virg.* 1, 323.

LYRA, the name of a constellation, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 5.; *Col.* 10, 79.; *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 75.

LYSANDER, -dri, a celebrated general of the Lacedaemonians, who having defeated the Athenians at Aegospotamos, took Athens, and set over it thirty men called Tyrants, from the cruel use they made of their power, *Nep.* 6, 1. et 8, 1. (*G.* 467.)

LYSIAS, -ae, an Athenian orator, *Cic. Brut.* 16. the first who maintained that there is an art in speaking, (*esse artem dicendi*), *ib.* 12. He left a great many orations, *ib.* 16. of which only a few remain. He wrote an oration for Socrates to use at his trial, which that philosopher praised, but declined using it, *Cic. Or.* 1, 54.

LYSIDICUS, a partisan of Antony's, whom Cicero, playing on his name, calls the destroyer of all law and justice, (*qui jura omnia dissolvit*), *Phil.* 11, 6.

LYSIMACHUS, one of Alexander's generals, and afterwards king of Thrace, (*G.* 473.) *Juven.* 17, 2.

LYSIPPE, -es, one of the daughters of Proetus, *Apollodor.* 2, 2, 2.

LYSIPPUS, a celebrated sculptor, born

born at Sicyon, (*Sicyonius*), the only one whom Alexander the Great would allow to make a statue of him, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. Add. *Id. Brut.* 86. *Or.* 8, 7.; *Heren.* 4, 6.; *Horat. Ep.* 2, 1, 239, &c.; *Plin.* 34, 7, & 8.; *Stat. Silv.* 1, 1, 86. *Gloria est Lysippo animosa effingere signa*, to make statues to the life, *Propert.* 3, 7, 9. After the battle of Granicus, Alexander prevailed on Lysippus to make statues of those horsemen who had fallen, and to place Alexander's statue among them, *Paterc.* 1, 11. These statues Metellus, having subdued Macedonia, brought to Rome, *ib.* at *Plin.* 34, 8 f. 19.

LYSIS, -is, a Pythagorean philosopher, born at Tarentum, the master of Epaminondas, *Cic. Or.* 3, 34. *Off.* 1, 44. *Nep.* 15, 2.

LYSISTRATUS, the brother of Lysippus, who first made statues of gypsum and potters earth, *Plin.* 35, 12.

LYSO, -ōnis, a native of Patrae in Achaia, (*Patrensis*), the host of Cicero, whom he speaks of as a very worthy man, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 19.—¶ 2. A native of Lilybaeum, (*Lilybaeanus*), *Cic. Fam.* 13, 34.

M.

MACÆREUS, -ēi, (voc. *Macareu*, in three syll.) the son of Aeolus, who seduced his own sister Canacē, *Ovid. Trist.* 2, 384. *Ep.* 11.; in *Ibin.* 359, & 564. *Amor.* 2, 18, 23. When detected, he fled to the temple of Apollo, which was a sanctuary. But hearing of the fate of his sister, (*Vid. CANACÆ*), he slew himself, *Hygin.* 242.—¶ 2. NERITUS MACÆREUS, (in three syll.) a native of Ithaca, from Neritus, a mountain in that island, one of the companions of Ulysses, found by the Trojans on their arrival in Italy, at the promontory afterwards called Cajēta, and being recognised by Achemenides, whom Aeneas had brought with him from the country of the Cyclops, they mutually recounted to each other their adventures, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 159,—441.—¶ 3. A priest of Bacchus, *Aelian. Var. Hist.* 13, 2.

MACER, -cri, a surname of the Licinii.

C. LICINIUS MACER, an orator, *Cic. Brut.* 67. condemned for extortion, while Cicero was praetor, *Cic. Att.* 1, 4. Various accounts are given of the manner of his death. Plutarch says, that when he heard that he was condemned, he took to his bed and died immediately, in *Vit. Cic.* Valerius Maximus says, that Macer was himself in court during the trial, and perceiving the cause about to be determined against him, he prevented sentence being pronounced, by stopping his breath with a handkerchief, and thus putting an end to his days; whereby his estate was saved to his son Licinius Calvus, who afterwards became an orator of distinguished merit, *Val. Max.* 9, 12, 7. But Cicero says expressly, that Macer was actually condemned, *Cic. Att.* 1, 4.—This Licinius Macer is thought to have been the Roman historian spoken of by Cicero, *Leg.* 1, 2. and often mentioned by Livy, 4, 7, 10, & 23. 7, 9. et 10, 9, &c.

AEMILIUS MACER, a poet born at Verōna, (*Veronensis*), in the time of Augustus, who wrote a poem concerning birds, serpents, and the virtues of herbs; which Ovid says he often, when old, used to read to him, when a young man, (*Saepe suas volucres legit mihi grandior aevo, Quaeque necet serpens, quae juvet herba, Macer*, *Ovid. Trist.* 4, 10, 43. He also wrote concerning the Trojan war after the death of Hector, as a supplement to the Iliad of Homer, as Ovid says in an epistle to Macer, (*Tu canis aeterno quicquid restabat Homero, Ne careant summa Troica bella manu*), *Ovid. Pont.* 2, 10, 13. whence he is called *Iliacus MACER*, *ib.* 4, 16, 6.

MACERINUS. *Vid. GEGANIUS.*

MACHANIDAS, -ac, a tyrant of Lacedaemon, *Liv.* 27, 30. et 28, 5. who had resolved to attack the Eleans, while preparing to celebrate the Olympic games, but was prevented by the terror of Philip king of Macedonia, *Liv.* 28, 7.

MACHION,

ĪĀON, -ōnis, the son of Aef-
a physician in the Trojan
370.) put for any physician;
va (sc. corpora) *valent per se*
Machaona quaerunt, need no
Ovid. *Pont.* 3, 4, 7. hence
NIAE artes, the arts of me-
1, 3, 5. So *Ille Machaoniā*
nus, Id. *Rem. Amor.* 546.
chaonio cōiērent vulnera succo,
. 1, 4, 114.—Virgil mentions
as the first, or among the fore-
came out of the Trojan horse,
: *Machaon*), Virg. *Aen.* 2,

), -ōnis, a person esteemed by
Cic. *Att.* 4, 12.

RO, praefect of the praeto-
ls under Tiberius, *Tac. Ann.* 6,
. whence he acquired great
45. which he employed with
destroy those he hated, *ib.*
: was the chief instrument
berius employed to crush Se-
48. Towards the close of the
life, he tried to gain the fa-
lalgula by the basest means,
Fiberius perceiving it, said to
achfully, that he turned from
g to the rising sun, (*Occiden-*
deseri, Orientem spectari), *ib.*
erius in his last illness having
to a swoon, those present
hat he had expired. Where-
igula began to act as empe-
t Tiberius having recovered
faint, they were all struck
ror. Macro, however, relie-
by ordering the old emperor to
red by throwing on him a heap
thes, *ib.* 50. Suetonius men-
rent accounts concerning that
death, *Tib.* 73. Macro soon
with the just punishment of
: being slain by the order of
Suet. Cal. 26.

OBIVS, an author in the time
ofius, who composed a learned
ed *Saturnalia*, in seven books;
: a commentary on the *Somnium*
f Cicero, in two books; which
: both extant.

LA, one who offered Cicero

the use of his villa in the *Ager Fateruus*,
Cic. *Fam.* 6, 19. supposed to be the
same who is called Pompeius Macula,
Macrob. Sat. 2, 2.

MAECĒNAS, -ātis, a Roman *E-*
ques (of the gens *Cilnia*; hence he is
called *Cilnius Maecenas equestris ordinis*,
Tac. Ann. 6, 11.) said to have been
descended from the ancient kings of
Etruria, whence he is called *Tyrrhēnus*
regum progenies, Hor. *Od.* 3, 29. and
Tusculus eques, *Martial.* 8, 56, 9. So
Silius Italicus says the name of *Maecē-*
nas was anciently respectable in Etru-
ria, and dignified with the sceptre,
(*Maecenas, cui Maconia* (i. e. Etruria)
venerabile terrā, Et sceptris olim celebra-
tum nomen Etruscis, *Sil.* 10, 40. He was
the favourite of Augustus, and a great
patron of learned men. To Maecenas
Virgil inscribed his *Georgics*; and Ho-
race his first ode, his first satire, and
first epistle. Hence, *Sint Maecenates*,
non deerunt, Flacce, Marones, O Flac-
cus, let there be patrons like Maecenas,
and there will not be wanting good
poets like Maro, i. e. Virgil, *Martial.*
8, 56, 5.—*Turris Maecenatiana*, the
tower of Maecenas, *Suet. Ner.* 58.—
Cicero mentions a Roman knight call-
ed C. MAECENAS, *Cluent.* 56.

Sp. MAECIUS Tarpa, (al. *Mecius*,
vel *Metius*), a great critic of theatrical
compositions; consulted by Pompey
concerning the splendid spectacles he ex-
hibited in his second consulship, which,
however, Cicero seems not to have
been much pleased with; *Nobis autem*
erant ea perpetienda, quae scilicet Sp. Mae-
cius probavisset, Cic. *Fam.* 7, 1. He
is supposed to have been the same with
that Maecius who was one, and per-
haps the chief, of five persons, whom
Augustus appointed to judge of the
merit of poetical compositions in the
temple of Apollo, to distribute prizes
to the most deserving, and to deter-
mine what plays were to be represent-
ed on the stage: Hence Horace says,
Haec (sc. carmina) *ego ludo, Quae nec in*
Aede sonent certantia, iudice Tarpa, I
amuse myself in writing these satires,
which will not be recited in the temple

of Apollo to contend for the prize, before Tarpa presiding as judge, *Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 38. et ibi Scholiast.* The writers of plays seem to have submitted their works to the inspection of Maecius, before they read them to the five judges in the temple of Apollo; hence, *Si quid tamen olim Scripseris, in Metii descendat iudicis aures, Et patris, et nostras, nonumque prematur in annum*, If, however, you shall hereafter write any thing, first read it to the judge Metius, (or to Metius, who is a good judge,) to your father, and to me, i. e. submit it to our examination; and then keep it by you for nine years, before you publish it, *Id. Art. 386.*

MAELIUS. *Vid. MELIUS.*

MAENADES, -um, women supposed to be inspired by Bacchus, Bacchanals, *Catull. 64, 23. sing. MAENAS, Senec. Med. v. 382.*

MAENĀLUS, a son of Lycāon, *Apol. lodor. 3, 8, 1.* from whom *Maenālus*, (plur. -a,) a mountain in Arcadia is said to have been named.

MAENIUS, the name of a Roman gens.

C. MAENIUS, a consul, who conquered the *Aricini, Lavinni, and Veliterni*, joined with the *Antiates Volsci*, *Liv. 8, 13.* Part of the ships of the Antiates were brought to Rome; and with their beaks the place in the forum, from which speeches used to be made to the people, (*suggestum* vel *templum*, *Liv. 2, 56. et 3, 17.; Cic. Vat. 10.*) was adorned, hence called *ROSTRA*, *Liv. 8, 14.* A column was erected to Maenius for his victories, a. u. 416, *Plin. 34, 5 f. 1.* This seems to have been the column called *COLUMNA MAENIA*, nigh which thieves and worthless slaves used to be punished, *Cic. Caecil. 16. et ibi Acon. Cluent. 13.* by the *Triumviri Capitales*; hence Cicero, speaking of one *Asinius*, who being suspected of murder was brought before Q. Manilius, who was then *Triumvir*, adds: *Ille Manilius ex petulanti atque improbo scurra in discordiis civitatis ad eam columnam, ad quam saepe multorum conviciis perductus erat, tum suffragis populi perven-*

rat. i. e. he had been chosen a *Triumvir* by the people to judge of causes near that pillar, to which he had been often brought as a criminal, *Cic. Cluent. 13.* This column seems also to be the same which Maenius, (probably one of the descendants of C. Maenius, the consul), when he sold his house, (called *Atrium Maenium*,) to the censors Flaccus and Cato, that on the ground where it stood they might build a court of justice (*basilica*), reserved to himself the right of one column, on which he might build a projection; whence he and his posterity might view the shews of gladiators, which were then exhibited in the forum, *Acon. ibid.* Hence the balconies or open galleries erected on the farther or semicircular end of the circus were called *MAENIANA*, *Suet. Cal. 18.*

C. Maenius was made dictator for holding trials concerning conspirators, (*quaestionum de conjuratis exercendarum causā*,) *Liv. 9, 26.*

C. MAENIUS, a praetor, appointed to hold inquisitions concerning forceries and poisonings, (*de veneficiis*), *Liv. 40, 35, & 43.*

L. MAENIUS, a tribune, who proposed a bill to the people about reducing the interest of money to one per cent. (*de unciario foenore*,) *Liv. 7, 16.*

M. MAENIUS, the author of an agrarian law, *Liv. 4, 53.*

MAEONĪDES, -ae, a name given to Homer, from his being born in Lydia, anciently called Maeonia, *Martius. 5, 10.*

MAERA, a woman, metamorphosed into a dog, *Ovid. Met. 7, 362 — ¶ 2.* A priestess of Venus, *Stat. Theb. 7, 477. — ¶ 3.* The dog of Icarus, who, by his cries, shewed to Erigone the place where the dead body of her father lay unburied, *Hygin. 130. Vid. ERIGONE.*

MAEVIUS, a contemptible poet, contemporary with Horace and Virgil, *Hor. Ep. 10, 2.; Virg. E. 3, 90.*

MAGI, magicians, a name given to wise and learned men among the Persians

z. Div. 1, 23. who used to as-
n a temple for the sake of me-
and conferring together, *ib.* 41.
odies, when dead, are said not
been buried, unless they were
by dogs, *Id. Tusc.* 1, 45.

AGIUS, the name of a Roman *gens*.

AGIUS *Cilio*, v. *Cilo*, an intelli-
gent of M. Marcellus, whom,
he murdered at Athens; and
perpetrating the deed, slew him-
Fam. 4, 12. in a fit of insanity,
supposed, for the real cause was
mainly known, *Cic. Att.* 13, 10.

AGIUS, an adherent of Marius,
whose death he fled to Mithri-
He was sent by that king to
an alliance with Sertorius in

Having afterwards proved
ous to Mithridates, he returned
Romans, and dwelt at Myndus,
r. 1, 34. *et ibi Ascon.*

MAGIUS, a noble Campanian,
ble for his firm attachment to
nans in the second Punic war,
7, & 10. The *Magii* of Capua
ioned by Cicero, among others,
ily remarkable for their pomp
nificance, *Cic. Rull.* 2, 34. *Pis.* 11.

NES, *-ētis*, the name of a thep-
mount Ida, who is said to have
overed the magnet stone, (call-
him *magnes*), by the nails of
s and the point of his staff
in it, *Plin.* 36, 16. But Lu-
says the magnet is so named
being found in the country of
nētes, ling. *Magnes*; i. e. in Mag-
part of Thessaly, *Lucr.* 6, 908.

2. A surname of Demetrius, the
orary of Cicero, and friend of
Cic. Att. 4, 11. *et* 8, 11. —

Demetrius, the rhetorician, and
ion of Cicero when a student
Cic. Brut. 91.

NUS *Claudius*, the brother of Pi-
was adopted by Galba, *Tac. H.*
out to death by Claudius, *ib.*

NUS, the GREAT, a surname given
pey; thus, *Magni ambulatio*, the
portico built by Pompey, *Catull.*
So *Sensit et ipse metum Magnus*,
peius, *Lucan.* 2, 598, &c. This

name is also applied to Cneius, the
eldest son of Pompey, *ib.* 9, 121, & 145.
Vid. POMPEIUS.

MAGO, a frequent name among
the Carthaginians. — A brother of
Hannibal's, who commanded the cen-
tre of the Carthaginian army at the
battle of Cannae, *Liv.* 22, 46. and after
the victory, was sent by his brother
to give an account of his exploits to
the senate, *ib.* 23, 12. At last, being
conquered in battle by the Romans,
he died of his wounds, *ib.* 30, 18. —

¶ 2. An author, who wrote twenty-
eight books on husbandry, *Cic. Or.* 1,
58. which, after the taking of Car-
thage, the Romans ordered to be trans-
lated into Latin, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 1;
Plin. 18, 3.

MAHARBAL, *-ālis*, the son of Himil-
co, a Carthaginian; entrusted by Han-
nibal with the command of the army
which besieged Saguntum, *Liv.* 21,
12. After the victory at Cannae, he
advised Hannibal to march directly to
Rome, *Liv.* 22, 51. *et* 23, 18. *Vid.*
ANNIBAL, p. 18.

MĀĪA, the daughter of Atlas, and
mother of Mercury by Jupiter, (*G.*
378.) who is hence called *Almae filius*
Maiae, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 43. *Natus Maia*,
Id. Sat. 2, 6, 5. *Genitus Maia*, Virg.
Aen. 1, 297. Maia with her six sisters
were changed into so many stars, call-
ed PLEIĀDES, (*G.* 379.), whence one
of them is called Maia, Virg. *G.* 1,
225. and *Pleias* is put for Maia, *Ovid.*
Met. 1, 670. — Some derive the name
of the month May (*mensis Maius*) from
Maia, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 12.

MALLEÖLUS, a surname of the *Pub-*
licii.

Cn. MALLEÖLUS, the quaestor of
Dolabella in Asia, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 15.
His son was pillaged by his guardian
Verres, *ib.* 36.

MALLEÖLUS, one who murdered his
mother, and on that account was sew-
ed into a sack, and thrown into the
sea, *A. ad Herenn.* 1, 13. This hap-
pened a. u. 653, and he is said to have
been the first person punished in this
manner, *Quos.* 5, 16.; *Liv. Epit.* 68.

MALLIUS *Glaucia*, a freed man, the client of T. Roscius Magnus, *Cic. Rosc. S.* 7.

MAMERCINUS or *Mamercus*, a fir-name of the *Aemilii*.

Lucius Aemilius MAMERCINUS, twice consul, *Liv.* 8, 1, & 20. and twice dictator, *Liv.* 8, 16. et 9, 21.

MAMERCUS, a very rich man, who having omitted to seek the aedileship, because that office occasioned great expence, was on that account rejected, when he applied for the consulship, *Cic. Off.* 2, 17. — ¶ 2. A consul, the colleague of D. Brutus, *Cic. Br.* 47.

MAMERTES, -is, (al. *Mimnermus*), a Corinthian, who is said to have killed his brother's children, that he might succeed to the crown; but the brother being informed of the deed, put him to death in the most cruel manner, by mutilating his members, *Ovid. in Ibin*, 549.

MAMURRA, dictator of Tusculum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 2. and chief of the Latin nation; who is said to have been descended from the goddesses *Circè*, *Liv.* 1, 49. He fell in battle at the lake Regillus, while fighting against the Romans under Posthumius the dictator, in order to restore his father-in-law Tarquinius Superbus to his kingdom, *Liv.* 2, 20.

L. MAMILIUS, dictator of Tusculum, who brought assistance to the Romans, when the Capitol was suddenly seized by Herdonius with a body of slaves, *Liv.* 3, 18. and on account of his services was presented with the freedom of the city, *ib.* 29.

C. MAMILIUS Limetanus, a tribune, who proposed a bill to the people about the punishment of those who had taken bribes from Jugurtha, *Sallust. Jug.* 40, called *Mamilia rogatio*, *ib.* et *Cic. Brut.* 33.

MAMILIUS Mancinus, a tribune, who proposed a bill to the people about transferring the command of the war against Jugurtha from Metellus to Marius, *Sallust. Jug.* 73.

C. MAMILIUS Vitulus, the first ple-

beian that was created *Curio Maximus*, *Liv.* 27, 8.

Manius MAMILIUS, (al. *Manilius*), a lawyer and consul a. u. 603, who composed forms to be used in making bargains, called *Leges venalium vendendorum*, *Cic. Or.* 1, 58. vel *ACTIONES*, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 3, 11. An example of which we have, *ib.* 2, 3, 5—*Mamilius* and *Manilius* are often put the one for the other.

MAMURRA, a Roman *eques*, born at Formiae, *praefectus fabrum* to Caesar; a rich luxurious man, *Cic. Att.* 7, 7. et 13, 52. who first covered all the walls of his house on the Caelian mount at Rome with crufts of marble, *Plin.* 36, 6 f. 7. There is a bitter epigram in Catullus, inscribed, *In Mamurram et Caesarem*, 55. and a still more bitter one against Mamurra himself, 27. *Urbs Mamurrarum*, i. e. *Formiae*, whence the family of the *Mamurrae* came, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 37. — ¶ 2. **MAMURIUS** vel *Mamurius*, a worker in brass in the time of Numa, who, at the desire of that king, made eleven round shields, (*ancilia*), exactly like that *ancile* which was supposed to have fallen from heaven, that it might not be stolen; and when Numa asked, what reward he desired for his labour, he answered, "to have his name handed down to posterity as the maker of the shields; and that the *Salii* should repeat it in the end of their songs," which was granted, (*Inde sacerdotes operi promissa vetusto Praemia persolvunt, Mamuriumque vocant*), *Ovid. Fast.* 260, — 383, &c.; *Propert.* 4, 2, 61.

C. Hostilius MANCINUS, consul with Lepidus, a. 617. *Cic. Brut.* 27. who being surrounded with his army by the people of Numantia, was obliged to beg a truce, and conclude a treaty with them, (*Vid. T. GRACCHUS*), which being disapproved of at Rome, he was, with his own consent, given up to the Numantines, but they would not receive him, *Cic. Or.* 1, 40.; *Off.* 3, 30. It was made a question at Rome, when he returned, whether he should be considered as a citizen or not. Cicero was

that he ought, *Cic. Caecin.*

4.
E, -es, the mother of Cy-
at, (*G. 600.*)

nius, the brother of Indibilis
of the *Illergites* in Spain,
whose wife and daughters
into the power of Scipio,
honourably treated by him,
3. Indibilis and Mandoni-
from the Carthaginians to
s, *Liv. 27, 19.* But Sci-
fallen into a dangerous dis-
revolted, *Liv. 28, 24.* Be-
red in a great battle, they
d with lenity, *ib. 33, & 34.*
rebelled, but with no bet-
Liv. 29, 2. Indibilis fell

nd Mandonius being given
Romans by his countrymen
mselves, was put to death,

v. *Mana*, the mother of the
arr. L. L. 8, 38.

us, the name of a plebeian
ne.

ilius, a tribune, the author
milian law, (*lex Manilia*),
erred on Pompey the charge
ing the war against Mithri-
Manil. 24.

ilius, a lawyer, *Cic. Or.*
ufed to offer his advice free-
e citizens who chose to ask
mnibus civibus consilii sui co-
Or. 3, 33. Consul with L.
a. u. 604. *Cic. Brut. 27.*

us vel *Manlius*, the author
on astronomy, still extant;
ought to have been publish-
the latter end of the reign
s, from his mentioning the
arus, and other circumstan-
Manilius is not mentioned by
of that period, and there-
uppose him to have lived as
time of Theodosius.

, a Roman *praenomen*, (*quod*
nitio natus sit, ut Lucius qui
L. L. 8, 38, written M',
ish it from M. for Marcus.

Marcius, an aedile of the

commons, who first gave corn to the
people at an *as* the bushel, *Plin. 18, 3.*

MANLIUS, the name of a patri-
cian *gens*.

A. MANLIUS, consul, *Liv. 2, 54.*
a violent opposer of the Agrarian law,
and therefore, after the expiration of
his office, he with his colleague L. Fu-
rius were summoned to a trial before
the people by Genucius, a tribune. But
on the day of the trial, the tribune was
found dead at his house, *ib.* This Man-
lius was one of the ambassadors sent to
Athens, to examine the laws of Solon,
and the institutions of the other states
of Greece, *Liv. 3, 31. f.* and after his
return made one of the *decemviri*, *ib.*
33.

M. MANLIUS, who defended the
Capitol, (*G. 221*), and hence got the
surname of *CAPITOLINUS*, *Liv. 5, 31,*
& 47.; *Plin. 7, 28.* But being after-
wards suspected of aiming at sovereign-
ty, he was condemned and thrown from
the Tarpeian rock, *Liv. 6, 20.* By a
decree of the *Manlian* family, it was
decreed, that no one should be called
MARCUS Manlius, *ib. et Cic. Phil. 1, 13.*
His house was overturned, and the
ground where it stood covered with two
groves, *Cic. Dom. 38.*

L. MANLIUS, a dictator, called IM-
PERIÖSUS, on account of his haughty
imperious temper, and rigorous severi-
ty, in holding a levy of soldiers, *Liv.*
7, 3, & 4. Being on this account
brought to a trial before the people, he
was extricated by the generous interpo-
sition of his son, *ib. 5.*; *Cic. Off. 3, 31.*
(*G. 223.*)

T. MANLIUS, L. F. on account
of his dutiful behaviour to his father,
was made a military tribune by the peo-
ple, *Liv. 7, 5.* Having killed a Gaul
in single combat in sight of both ar-
mies, he spoiled him of nothing else
but a golden chain, (*uno torque spolia-
vit*), which, all bloody as it was, he
threw round his own neck; and hence
got the surname of *TORQUATUS*,
which he transmitted to his posterity,
ib. 10. He was three times consul, and
twice dictator. In his third consulate,

being sent as general against the Latins, he ordered his own son, for having fought with the enemy contrary to orders, though victorious, to be beheaded, *Liv.* 8, 7. hence *MANLIANA imperia*, Manlian commands, for commands unreasonably severe, *ib. et* 4, 29. thus *Vide ne ista sint Manliana vestra, aut majora etiam, si impares quod facere non possim*. See that those requisitions be not as unreasonable as those of Manlius, your ancestor, or more so, &c. *Cic. Fin.* 2, 32.—*MANLIANUM*, sc. *praedium*, a villa of Cicero's, probably so called, because it had anciently belonged to one Manlius, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 3, 1, 1.

T. MANLIUS Torquatus, a descendant of the former, in whose consulship the temple of Janus was shut after the end of the second Punic war, *Liv.* 1, 19.

C. MANLIUS, one of Catiline's associates, who commanded the army of the conspirators, till Catiline joined it, *Cic. Cat.* 3, 6.; *Sall. Cat.* 27, 32, &c. and commanded the right wing in the battle against Petreius, where he fell, *ib.* 59, & 60.

MANNUS, the name of a slave who gave information, that a dangerous fire, which broke out at Rome, had been raised by some Campanian young men, whose parents had been beheaded by *Q. Fulvius Flaccus*, *Liv.* 26, 27.

MANTO, -*us*, the daughter of Tiresias, the Theban prophet, who, after her father's death, came into Italy, and had by the river Tiber (*Tuscus amnis*) Ocnus, who founded Mantua, and called it after his mother, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 198.

MARCELLUS, the surname of a most illustrious plebeian family of the gens *Claudia*.

M. Claudius MARCELLUS, five times consul. In his first consulship he defeated the *Galli Insulæres*, and having killed their king *Viridomarus* (al. *Britomarus*) with his own hand, gained the *spolia opima*, the second after *Romulus*, a. u. 530. *Liv. Epit.* 20. Hence *Aspice ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis ingreditur*, &c. *Virg. Aen.* 6, 856. Af-

ter the battle of Cannæ, *Marcellus*, then praetor, was sent to receive the remains of the army from *Varro*, the consul, *Liv.* 22, 57. Having thrown himself into Nola, by a successful sally from that city, he first showed the Romans that Hannibal *could* be conquered, *Liv.* 23, 14, & 16. He was made consul the third time in his absence, *Liv.* 24, 9.; and the province of Sicily decreed to him, *ib.* 21. He took Syracuse after a siege of near three years, *Liv.* 25, 23, &c. drove the Carthaginians from the island, *ib.* 27, & 28. and settled the affairs of that country with great integrity and prudence, *ib.* 41. In his fourth consulship, he fought several battles against Hannibal in Italy with various success, *Liv.* 27, 2, 12, &c. In his fifth consulship, being led into an ambuscade, he was cut off by Hannibal, *ib.* 26, & 27.—

MARCELLE, -*orum*, a festival, observed annually by the Sicilians in honour of *Marcellus*, which *Verres* abolished, and substituted one in honour of himself, called *VERREA*, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 21.

M. MARCELLUS, the son of the former, was with his father when he fell by the artifice of Hannibal; and though wounded, made his escape, *Liv.* 27, 27. He dedicated the temple of Virtue, a. u. 550, the 17th year after it had been vowed by his father in his first consulship at *Clastidium* in Gaul, *Liv.* 29, 11. He was afterwards tribune of the commons, *ib.* 20. curule edile, *Id.* 31, 50. praetor, *Id.* 32, 7. in which office he got Sicily for his province, *Id.* 32, 8, & 27. When consul, 33, 24. he triumphed over the *Insulæres* and *Comenses*, *ib.* 37. When censor, 37, 58. he performed the ordinary sacrifice at the conclusion of the census, (*lustrum condidit*), *Id.* 38, 36. and died a pontifex, *Id.* 41, 13.

M. Claudius MARCELLUS, probably the son of the former, praetor, *Liv.* 43, 11. consul, 45, 24. three times, *Liv. Epit.* 47, & 48. Being sent on an embassy to *Matinissa*, he perished by shipwreck, *Liv. Epit.* 50.; *Cic. Phil.* 19. which he is reported to have fore-

told

years before would be his
Div. 2, 5. Fat. 14.

the family of the MAR-
 cuses consuls for three years
 before the civil war broke
 out between Caesar and Pompey, all
 attached to the interest of
 and inimical to Caesar; al-
 though one of them was married to
 the grand-niece of Caesar,
59.; Suet. Jul. 27. —

MARCELLUS was con-
 sul with Sulpicius, a. u. 703, *Dio,*
61. Claudius MARCELLUS, the
 son of Marcus, was consul
 with L. Aemilius Paulus, *ib.*
ref. 29.; and C. Claudius MAR-
 cellus brother of Marcus, was
 consul the year following, a. u. 705,
 with Cornelius Lentulus, when the
Dio, 41, 1.

MARCELLUS, after the bat-
 tle of Actium, retired to Mitylænæ,
 and spent his time in literary pur-
 suits, without concerning himself any
 more in the war. He remained there till
 the request of his brother Caius,
 for the treaty of the whole senate,
 granted him permission to return.

On this occasion, Cicero,
 being desired to be present, made that
 speech, inscribed *pro Marcello*,
 which is still extant. In his way to
 Rome, Marcellus was assassinated at A-
 sagius Chilo, (q. v.) Sul-
 lily his colleague in the
 senate, and then the Roman govern-
 ment under Caesar, wrote an
 account of this event to Ci-
 cero, *Am. 4, 12.* (*Vid. MACIUS.*)

MARCELLUS, the son of C.
 Marcellus consul a. u. 703,
 Octavia the grand-niece of
 Caesar and sister to Augustus,
27. first betrothed to Pom-
 pey, daughter of Sextus Pompeius,
3.; Appian. de Bell. Civ. l. 5.
 married to Julia, the daughter
 of Augustus, when very young, (*tan-*
ueritiam egressus, having just
 attained the age of boyhood, i. e. being
 between sixteen and seventeen
 years old, *Suet. Aug. 63.;*
7.), a young man of great

hopes, (*ingenuarum artium, lactisque a-*
nimi et ingenii, fortunæque in quam aleba-
tur, capax.) Paternus, 2, 93. So Virgil,
Nec puer Iliacâ quisquam de gente Latinois
In tantum spe tollet avos, i. e. tantum
 de se spem faciet, *Aen. 6, 876.* de-
 stined, as it was believed, by Augustus
 to be his successor in the empire,
Dio, 53, 30. (*Successioni præpara-*
tus suæ.) Seneca ad Polyb. c. 34. (*in*
proximo sibi fastigio collocatus.) Tac.
 Hist. 1, 15. But being seized with a
 distemper, he was cut off by the in-
 judicious application of the cold bath,
 prescribed by Antonius Musa; who
 not long before had cured Augustus
 from a dangerous disease by the same
 means, *Dio, 53, 30.; Suet. Aug. 59.;*
Plin. 25, 7 f. 38. He died at Baiae,
Propert. 3, 16, 7.; Serv. in Virg. 6, 861.
 to the great grief of the Roman people,
 with whom he was a great favourite,
 (*Marcellum flagrantibus plebis studiis intra*
juventutem ereptum.) Tac. Ann. 2, 41 f.
 Livia was suspected of having had a
 hand in his death, because he was pre-
 ferred to her sons, *Dio, 53, 33.* He
 was buried in the *Campus Martius*, in
 the Mausoleum of Augustus, who paid
 the greatest honours to his memory,
ib. 30. That emperor built a theatre,
 and called it after his name, (*Theatrum*
MARCELLI.) Tac. Ann. 3, 64.; *Suet.*
Aug. 29, & 43. *Dio, ib. et 54, 26.* the
 scene of which was renewed by Vesp-
 asian, (*scena theatri Marcelliani.*) *Suet.*
Vesp. 19.—But the name of Marcellus
 has been more effectually immortalised
 by the beautiful eulogium of Virgil
 than by all those honours, *Virg. Aen. 6,*
860,—887.

In the life of Virgil, commonly
 ascribed to Donatus, (but as many
 think falsely,) Augustus is said to have
 requested of Virgil to send him part of
 the *Æneis*, which the poet long ex-
 cused himself from doing. At last he
 read to Augustus the second, fourth,
 and sixth books. He is supposed to
 have finished the sixth book soon after
 the death of Marcellus. When in read-
 ing it, he had pronounced these words,
Heu, miserande puer! si qua fata aspera
rumpas,

o be alluded to, *A. ad*

S, a famous diviner, (*vah*o is said to have foretold the Romans at the battle whence the plain where is fought is said to be *leum quondam per carmina* 7, 483. The fulfilment of this being known after occurred belief to another Marcius, concerning the the Carthaginians from der to effect this, the Ro-ected to appoint solemn honour of Apollo, which igly instituted, *Liv.* 25, redictions (*carmina* MAR-upposed to be alluded to cus, *ib.*—Cicero mentions of this name, descended mily, who were diviners,

Cic. Div. 1, 40. but f one afterwards, (*vates*,) tly the same with that *Livy.*

MIUS Rex, the colleague i the consulship, a. u. 686, *Dio*, 35, 4. who after his t the province of Cilicia, not properly assist Lucul-war against Mithridates, & 17. probably instigated s, to whose sister Marcius *ib.* Marcius was soon

by the *Manilian* law to ince before the legal time, and to give up his army *ib.* 31. Upon his return claimed a triumph; but from obtaining that ho-*us ne triumpharet*;) by the obably of the partisans of Sallust says, *calumniâ pau-minia honesta atque inhonesta erat*, Cat. 30.) In the he conspiracy of Catiline and Marcius was sent to oppose the attempts of the other conspirators in *ust. ib.*

MIUS Rex, a praetor a. u. consulship of Serv. Sulpi-

cus Galba and L. Aurelius Cotta, who being ordered by the senate to re-pair the old aqueducts, built also a new one, and called it by his own name, AQUA MARCIA, *Plin.* 36, 15 f. 24. which Pliny calls the most famous aqueduct in the world. It took its rise in the mountains of the *Peligni*, a-bove sixty miles from Rome. From the territory of Tibur it was carried to Rome on arches for nine miles. *Pliny* says it was begun by king Ancus Marcius, 31, 3 f. 24. *Plutarch* says it was built by two brothers, Publius and Quintus MARCI, in *vita Coriolani, princ.* The *Aqua Marcia* was afterwards repair-ed by Agrippa, *Plin. ib.*; et *Dio*, 49, 42. The *Aqua Marcia* is said to have been the best for drinking of all the waters in Rome, on account of its coldness and salubrity, *Plin. ib. f.* 23, & 24, & 25. as the *Aqua Virgo* was for swim-ming, (*Quantum Virgo taetu, tantum praestat Marcia haustu*), *Plin. ib. f.* 25. whence Statius, in his poem on the Bath of Etruscus, represents these two waters as particularly agreeable to the nymphs, and describes their magnifi-cence, (*Quas, sc. Nymphas, exceptura natatus (i. e. homines ad natandum claritate aquae invitans) Virgo, Marsasque nives et frigora ducens Marcia, praecelsis quarum vaga molibus unda Crescit, et in-numero pendens transmittitur arcu*), *Silv.* 1, 5, 25.

MARCUS, a frequent *praenomen* a-mong the Romans, the origin of which is uncertain.—MARCIPOR, -ōris, i. e. *Marci puer*, the boy or slave of Marcus, *Plin.* 33, 1.; *Quintil.* 1, 4, 46. (*Vid. LUCIPOR.*)

MARICA, a Laurentine nymph, the mother of king Latinus, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 47. worshipped as a goddess by the people of Minturnae; whence *Maricae littora*, the shores of Minturnae, *Hor. Od.* 3, 17, 7. *Umbrosae regna Maricae*, the wood round the temple of Marica, on the side of the river Liris, below Minturnae, *Lucan.* 2, 424, *Silva Ma-rica*, *Martial.* 13, 83.

MARIO, -onis, a slave of Cicero's, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 1.

MARIUS, the name of a plebeian family at Rome, rendered illustrious by C. MARIUS, born at Arpinum, (*Arpinas*), a town of the Volsci, *Sallust. Jug.* 63. of so mean a family *, that in his youth he is said to have wrought for hire as a ploughman, (*poscere mercedem alieno lassus aratro*); then he became a common soldier, (*Nodusam post hæc frangebatur vertice vitæ, Si lentus pigra muniret castra dolabrâ*), he had the knotty vine (*i. e.* the instrument of punishment used by a centurion) broken on his head, if he worked lazily with his axe in fortifying the camp), *Juvenal.* 8, 245, &c. He served under P. Scipio Africanus the younger at Numantia, *Cic. Balb.* 20. who promoted him for his courage, *Plutarch. in vita Marii*. When he came to Rome to sue for the office of military tribune, which was conferred by the people, tho' most were unacquainted with his appearance, yet being easily known (*facile notus*) by his character, he was unanimously chosen by all the tribes, *Sall. Jug.* 63. He obtained the office of tribune of the commons by the interest of Metellus, whose family had long been patrons to Marius and his ancestors, *Plutarch.* In this office he proposed a law about regulating the manner of voting at the election of magistrates, in order to prevent bribery, which, notwithstanding the opposition of Cotta and Torquatus, he got passed, *a. u.* 634, *ib. et Cic. Leg.* 3, 17. In his application to be made ædile, he was twice repulsed, (*duabus ædilitatibus acceptis repulsis*), *Cic. Planc.* 21. in one day, being first refused the office of *ædilis curulis*, and then that of *ædilis non curulis*, *Plutarch.* After his prætorship he got the province of Spain, which he is said to have freed from robbers, *ib.* Cicero says he passed seven years after his prætorship unnoticed, (*jacebat*), *Cic. Off.* 3, 20. In the war against Jugurtha, being appointed by

Metellus one of his lieutenants, he acted with great courage and conduct; but prompted by ambition, he proved ungrateful to his benefactor. By criminating Metellus, he obtained the consulship, and, by the favour of the people, got the province of Numidia, which the senate had decreed to Metellus, to be transferred on himself, *ib. et Sallust. Jug.* 64, 65, 82, &c. Having finished the war successfully, he was sent against the *Cimbri* and *Teutones*, whom he defeated in two different engagements with vast slaughter. The Romans were so afraid of this enemy, that, contrary to law, the consulship was continued to Marius for five years. In the fifth year Catulus was his colleague, who contributed more to the victory over the *Teutones* than Marius. Marius, however, carried off the chief glory; whence *Nobilis ornatur lauro collega* (*sc. Catulus*) *secundâ*, *Juvenal.* 8, 253. Marius having returned to Rome, obtained, by bribery, the consulship a sixth time. Being opposed in his measures by Metellus, he procured his banishment by means of Saturninus a tribune and Glaucia a prætor, whom, after having served his purpose with them, he soon after caused to be cut off, *Plutarch.*; *Cic. Cat.* 1, 2. & 3, 6. This perfidious conduct made Marius justly unpopular. To avoid the public odium, he took a journey to Asia, where he endeavoured to excite the kings of the country, particularly Mithridates, to war against the Romans, that he might again be employed as general, *Plutarch.* In the Mithridatic war he was eclipsed by his rival Sulla; who being created consul, was appointed by the senate to carry on the war against Mithridates. Marius envying Sulla this command, by means of the tribune Sulpicius, prevailed on the people to transfer it on himself. Upon this Sulla, who was then besieging Nola, marched with his army to Rome, put to death Sulpicius, with several of his partizans, and forced Marius to fly for his life. Marius, after escaping many dangers,

* Patereuli says, *natus equestris loco*, 2, 14. but here some read *agrestis loco*; because the same author, in another place, makes Marius of an ignoble origin, (*ignotæ originis*), 2, 128. as all others do.

at last obliged to plunge into a dy part of the lake of Minturnæ conceal himself. But being dragged thence, he was put in prison, and Ambrian or Gaul sent by the magistrates of Minturnæ to kill him. Maresceing the Gaul approach, with a look called out, "Fellow, dare kill Caius Marius?" (*Homo, tunc occidere Caium Marium?*) Appian. l. 1. p. 652. The Gaul, struck with terror at the sparkling of Marius's sword, and the tremendous sound of his sword, or pretending to be so, dropt word, and ran out, crying, "that would not kill Marius *." The *Minturnæ* now, touched with compassion, gave Marius a ship, in which he fled to Africa, and lay concealed some time amidst the ruins of Carthage; a striking instance of the uncertainty of fortune! Being forced from thence by Sextius or Sextus, the Roman governor, he retired to the island of Cercina, adjacent to *Syrtyis Minor*. At last hearing that party, with Cinna the consul at the head, had regained the ascendancy, Marius returned to Italy, and joined them. He entered Rome in a homely manner, (*vid. CINNA, p. 132.*), with the most horrible cruelty put his enemies to the sword, without regard to age, dignity, or former services. Among the rest fell the consul Octavius, the two brothers Lucius and C. Caesar, P. Crassus, and Antonius the orator, (*Vid. ANTONIUS, p. 23.*); also Q. Catulus, formerly Marius's colleague in the consulship (*vid. p. 98.*). Marius had given orders to the soldiers that attended him to kill every one to whom he did not shew his hand to kiss when they addressed him; hence Lucan says, *Spes salutat, OSCULA pollutæ fixisse trepidæ dextræ*, 2, 113. Marius and Cinna caused themselves to be declared dictators. But Marius did not long continue in this ill-gotten power. He died on

the 17th of January, in the 70th year of his age, and in his 7th consulate, an honour, (*i. e.* being seven times consul), which no Roman before him had ever attained. By military talents alone he raised himself, without learning, which he pretended to despise, and without integrity or patriotism; for all his actions were directed, not to promote the public good, but only to the advancement of his own private interest and glory. That a man so crafty, cruel, covetous, and perfidious, should have been so successful, is urged by Cotta the academic as one argument among others against the existence of a providence, *Cic. N. D. 3, 32.* Many authors, however, forgetting his vices, on account of his illustrious warlike exploits, rank him among the most virtuous citizens. Thus Virgil, *Ætulis hæc* (*sc. Italia*) *Decios, Marios, magnosque Camillos*, (by a *synecdoche* for *Decium, &c.*), *Virg. G. 2, 169.* So Cicero, *Muren. 8.* addressing the Romans, calls Marius, *Pater patriæ, parens vestræ libertatis atque hujusce reipublicæ*, *C. Rabir. 10. Vir optimus et sapientissimus*, *ib. 11. Custos hujus urbis*, *Cat. 3, 10. Custos civitatis atque imperii*, *Cic. ad Quir. post red. 4. Qui bis Italiam obsidione et metu servitutis liberavit*, by defeating first the *Cimbri* and then the *Teutones*, *Cic. Cat. 4, 10.*

Juvenal, in speaking of the disadvantages of long life, has the justest remarks on the life of Marius: *Exilium, et carcer, Minturnarumque paludes, Et mendicatus viââ Carthagine panis, Hinc* (*sc. ex longa vitâ*) *causas habuere. Quid illo cive tulisset Natura in terris, quid Roma beatius unquam, Si circumducto captivorum agmine, et omni Bellorum pompâ, animam exhalasset optimam, Cum de Teutonico vellet descendere curru*, 10, 276. So Ovid, *Ille Jugurthino clarus Cimbrique triumpho, Quo victrix toties consule Roma fuit, In coeno latuit MARIUS, canaque palustri; Pertulit et tanto multa pendenda viro*, *Pont. 4, 3, 45.*

The frequent allusions of the poets to the different circumstances in the life of Marius, makes it necessary to be

Cicero takes no notice of this last circumstance, *Plan. 10. ad Quir. post red. 8. Pif.* Hence some think it was afterwards inserted, to make the relation more affecting.

acquainted with them. Thus, *Juvenal.* 8, 245,—253.; *Lucan.* 2, 69,—138.; *Propert.* 2, 1, 24. et 3, 5, 16. *Statuas inter et arma Marii*, (for *Marii*), *Id.* 3, 11, v. 9, 46. the trophies erected in honour of Marius, which were demolished by Sulla, and restored by Julius Caesar, *Suet. Caes.* 11. *Olim vera fides, Sylla Marioque receptis, libertatis obit: Pompeio rebus ademto, Nunc et fida perit*, The true possession of liberty was lost after Marius and Sylla were permitted, the one after the other, to enter the city in a hostile manner, but still some colour of it remained: now since the death of Pompey, even the semblance of liberty is gone, *Id.* 9, 204. *Ius licet in jugulos nostros sibi fecerit ense Sylla potens, Mariusque ferox, et Cinna cruentus; Caesareaque domus series, cui tanta potestas Concessa est: emere omnes, hic* (sc. Curio) *vendidit urbem*, i. e. though all these procured tyrannical power by the sword, they purchased it by bribing such venal men as Curio, *Id.* 4. *fin.*—*Exulibus Marii bellorum maxima merces Roma recepta fuit*, the chief object which Marius and his associates sought by war, was a return to their native country, *Lucan.* 2, 227. —*Ad Cinna Mariisque venis*, you imitate, or you come to be ranked with Marius and Cinna, *ib.* 546. *Truces Marii*, the cruel Marius with his son and brother, *Id.* 6, 794.

MARIA lex, a law proposed by Marius, *Cic. Leg.* 4, 17.—*Miles MARIANUS*, a soldier of Marius, *Quintil.* 3, 11, 14.—*MARIANAE partes*, the party of Marius, *Paterc.* 2, 24.; *Liv. Epit.* 84.—*Sertorius, qui Marianarum partium fuerat*, of the Marian party, *Eutrop.* 6, 1.—*Mariana rabies*, the rage of Marius, *Flor.* 4, 2, 2. *Mariana tempestas*, the storm of Marius, *ib.* 3, 12, 11.—*MARIANUM scutum Cimbricum*, the shield of Marius, on which was painted a Cimbrian of hideous shape, the sign of some shop, (al. *MANLIANUM*), *Cic. Or.* 2, 66.; *Quintil.* 6, 3, 38.; *Plin.* 35, 4 f. 8. *Aut quibus in campis Mariano praefixa signo Stent*, battles are fought under the banner or command of Marius, who appropriated the eagle as the

standard of the Roman legion, *Propert.* 3, 3, 43. *Quid ergo ait Marianus tribunus plebis, qui nos Sullanos in invidiam rapit?* what says this tribune, who wishes to appear popular, and exposes me to odium as a favourer of the nobility, *Cic. Rull.* 3, 2. — *MULI MARIANI*, a kind of forks on which Marius appointed that the soldiers should carry their baggage, *Festus in AERUMNULA*; et *Plutarch. in Mario.* *Colonia Mariana*, a colony planted in Corsica by Marius, *Plin.* 3, 6 f. 12.

MARIUS, a poem written by Cicero concerning the exploits of Marius, *Cic. Leg.* 1, 1. *Div.* 1, 47.—*Mariana quercus*, the oak of Marius, a tree so called in the territory of Arpinum, mentioned in that poem, *Cic. Leg.* 1, 1.

G. MARIUS, the son of the great Marius, whether natural or adopted is uncertain, the companion of his father in his banishment and return, made consul with Carbo when only twenty-six years of age, a. u. 672, *Paterc.* 2, 26. Being defeated by Sulla, he shut himself up in Praeneste, and, attempting to make his escape from thence, was slain, *ib.* 27. or, as others say, killed himself, *Appian. B. C.* 1. p. 681. When reduced to extremity, and despairing of relief, he wrote to Damasippus, then praetor of the city, to call a meeting of the senators, as if on business of importance, and put the principal of them to the sword. In this massacre many of the nobles perished; among the rest Scaevola the high-priest was slain before the altar of Vesta, *Paterc.* 2, 26.; *Cic. N. D.* 3, 32.

M. MARIUS Gratidianus, a praetor, the brother or uncle of Marius, whom Catiline having scourged with rods through the city, put to death with the greatest torture, *Cic. de Petit. Conf.* c. 3.; *Plutarch. in Syll.* Val. Maximus says he was dragged to the tomb of Catulus, (*ad sepulchrum Lutatiae gentis*), and there, by the orders of Sylla, cruelly butchered, 9, 2, 1. having his members mangled one by one, *Lucan.* 2, 175,—192.

Several others of the name of Marius

are

mentioned by Cicero and Livy, *m.* 7, 1, &c. *Att.* 12, 49. *Brut.* *n.* 12, 15. *Sex. Rosc.* 32. *Q. Fr.* &c. in other places also besides *Liv.* 23, 7. & 35. 22, 42; *Cic.* 16.

RO, -ōnis, a surname of the Patrician family, *Cic. Fam.* 11, a surname of the poet Virgil; his poems are called *Altiſoni carmina*, Juvenal. 11, 178. *cothurnati Maronis opus*, lofty, *Martial.* 5, 5, 8. *Sic Maro nec tentavit carmina Flacci*, Virgil attempt such poems as Horace *Martial.* 8, 18, 5. *Silius haec lebrat monumenta Maronis*, Silius respected the tomb of Virgil as *Id.* 11, 49. *Sacra cothurnati ante Maronis, Implevit magni ceronis opus*, Silius did not ap-
 pelf to poetry till he had com-
 studied Cicero, *i. e.* he was an
 e before he was a poet, *Id.* 7, *Quam brevis immensum cepit mem-
 laronem! Ipsius vultus prima ta-
 it*, what a small book of parch-
 olds the poems of Virgil! the
 of the poet is marked on the
 e, *Id.* 14, 186.—MARONES
 or good poets like Virgil, *Id.*
 —MARONEUM templum, the
 Virgil, which Statius visited
 e same religious veneration as
 e, *Silv.* 4, 4, 54. So Silius I.
Martial. 11, 49. *Virgilii* (*sc.*
m v. statuam) *ante omnes* (*vene-*
l, *cujus natalem religiosus quam*
lebrabat; Neapoli maxime, ubi
tum ejus adire, ut templum, sole-
a. Ep. 4, 7, 8. *Haec primo ju-*
nes sub aevo, Ante annos Culi-
ni, younger than Virgil was
 wrote his poem called CULEX,
v. 2, 7, 73.

IS, the god of war, *Martis*, vel
 s, -rtis, the son of Jupiter and
 r, according to Ovid, of Juno
yl. 5, 231. called *Pater GRADİ-*
rg. Aen. 3, 35.; *Liv.* 1, 20. et 2,
 the military pace (*a gradiendo*),
 n peaceable, QUIRINUS, *Serv.*
Aen. 1, 296. (*G.* 362.)—*Quis*

*Martem tunicā teſſum adamantinā Dignū
 ſcripſerit?* Who can properly cele-
 brate Mars, covered with his adaman-
 tine coat of mail, *Hor. Od.* 1, 6, 13.
 According to Martial, the coat of
 mail of Mars was made of the hides of
 animals; hence, *Et Martis Getico ter-
 gore fida magis*, (*sc.* lorica,) more truſty
 or ſtronger than the coat of mail of
 Mars made by the *Getae*, (by whom he
 was worſhipped,) 7, 1, 2. *Dant alios*
Furiae torvo ſpectacula Marti, the Furies
 make ſome ſpectacles to ſtern or cruel
 Mars, who delights in ſlaughter, *i. e.*
 make them fall in battle, *ib.* 1, 28, 17.
Protinus et graves iras, et inſiſum nepotem
 —*Marti redonabo*, I will give up to
 pleaſe Mars, or for his ſake, my heavy
 reſentment, and my hated grandſon
 (Romulus,) *i. e.* I will lay aſide my
 reſentment and hatred againſt him, *ib.*
 3, 3, 30. *Hac* (*sc.* arte vel virtute,
 nempe juſtitia et conſtantia,) *Quirinus*
Martis equis Acheronta fugit, Romulus
 eſcaped the infernal regions, *i. e.* reach-
 ed heaven, in the chariot of Mars, *i. e.*
 by warlike courage, *ib.* 15. or as Ovid
 expreſſes it, *Rex patriis aſtra petebat e-*
quis, aſcended to heaven in his father's
 chariot, *Faſt.* 2, 496. *Mars ipſe ex*
acie fortiffimum quemque pignorari ſolet, to
 take to himſelf as his own, *i. e.*
 the braveſt uſually fall, *Cic. Phil.* 14,
 12. *Sin noſtrum annuerint nobis victoria*
Martem, if victory ſhall ſhow that Mars
 is favourable to us, *i. e.* if we ſhall gain
 the victory, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 187.

Mars is often put for war, or the for-
 tune of war, for battle, &c. thus, *Fruſtra*
cruento Marte carebimus, In vain ſhall we
 be free from bloody war, *Hor. Od.* 2,
 14, 13. *Marti apta corpora*, for war,
Ovid. Ep. 17, 253. So, *Marte extinſi*,
Id. Pont. 3, 6, 35. *Sub adverſo Marte*,
 in adverſe or unſucceſſful battle, *Id.*
Faſt. 1, 60. So *Inſraſti adverſo Marte*,
 broken or reduced by unſucceſſful war,
Virg. Aen. 12, 1. *Nec aperti copia*
Martis ulla fuit, there was not any op-
 portunity or poſſibility of open fight,
Id. Met. 13, 208. *Civili Marte per-*
emptos, by civil war, by fighting with
 one another, *Id. Ep.* 6, 35. *Collato*

Marte, in close fight, *Id. Met.* 12, 379. *Caeco* in *Marte*, in the doubtful or uncertain battle, *Lucan.* 7, 111. So *Marte caeco resiliunt*, or rather in the nocturnal conflict, fought in the dark, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 335. *Caeco contendere Marte*, in a blind or dark encounter or attack, to fight under the cover of a testudo formed by their shields, *ib.* 9, 518. *Deteſto Marte*, in open war, *Lucan.* 10, 346. *Dextri frons Martis*, the right wing of the army, *Lucan.* 7, 220. *Dubius mediis Mars errat in armis*, Mars hovers between the two armies, uncertain to which side to give the victory, *Virg. G.* 2, 283. *Quod dubius Mars eſt*, &c. is doubtful, i. e. the event of battles is uncertain, *Ovid. Am.* 2, 9, 47. So *Mars dubius eſt*, *ib.* 1, 9, 29. *Duro ſub Marte*, in the hard conflict, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 410.; but *Nunc inſanus amor duri me Martis in armis—detinet*, raging love detains me in the arms of cruel Mars, *Virg. E.* 10, 44.

Faemineo Marte, in fighting with a woman, by the hand of a woman, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 610. *Marte feroci*, in fierce war, *ib.* 13, 11. *Mars ferus et damni ſi modus ille tui*, and let that cruel war (which proved fatal to Troy,) be the end of your calamities, i. e. may you never be engaged in another war, *Id. Ep.* 7, 160.; but *Utique ſero Marti primam dedūt ordine ſortem*, gave the name of the firſt month (March) to cruel Mars, *Id. Faſt.* 4, 25. *Finitimo cinctus premor undique Marte*, ſurrounded with hoſtile neighbours, *Ovid. Triſt.* 5, 2, 69. *Finito Marte*, the war being ended, *Id. Met.* 14, 246. *Valere Marte forenſi*, to be a powerful pleader at the bar, *Id. Pont.* 4, 6, 29. *Hec-toreo ſolum concurrere Marti*, to engage in ſingle combat with Hector, *Id. Met.* 13, 275. *Martem indomitum cernimus*, the battle unallayed, as fierce as ever, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 440. *Inſani Martis amor*, a deſire for furious war, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 550. *Inopino Marte*, by an unexpected attack, *Ovid. Pont.* 1, 8, 15. *Totumque inſtruat Marte videres Leucates*, you could diſcern Leucates all in a ferment, i. e. the

whole entrance of the Ambracian gulf covered with the fleets of Auguſtus and Antony, drawn up in order of battle, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 676. *In Marte medio*, in the miſt of war, *Ovid. Am.* 2, 18, 36. *Aut cedent Marti Dorica caſtra meo*, the Graecian army will yield to, or will be defeated by my troops, *Ovid. Ep.* 16, 369. *Arva Marte populata noſtro*, by our army, *Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 24. *Marte noſtro*, by my own ſtrength, without aſſiſtance, *Cic. Off.* 3, 7. *Præſertim cum vos veſtro Marte his rebus omnibus abundetis*, of yourſelves, you have enow of your own, without any of his, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 4. *Rex ſuo Marte ruſ ſuas recuperavit*, recovered his effects, the countries that formerly belonged to him, by his own ſtrength or bravery, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 37. *Verecundiae erat* (i. e. *pedilibus*), equitem ſuo alienoque Marte pug-nare, that the cavalry ſhould fight on horſeback and on foot, *Liv.* 3, 62. *Novum Martem tentare*, a new or un- uſual war, *Sil.* 15, 360. *Parentali peri- turæ Marte rebellant*, they renew the war, about to perſh by fighting at the tomb of their parent Memnon, to appeaſe his manes, as gladiators who fought at the tombs of the dead, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 619. (G. 449.)

Proprio Marte, by your own warfare or experience, *Id. Pont.* 4, 7, 14. *Uſi Marte ſecundo*, having fought ſucceſsfully, *Lu- can.* 4, 388. *Martemque ſecundum ſan- niſi de genere ſatis debere recuſat*, Caſar reſuſes to be indebted to the fates for a victory unleſs over Põmpey, his former ſon-in-law, *Id.* 6, 4. *Sanguini munera Martis ſuſcipere*, to become a ſoldier, *Id. Rem. Am.* 153. *Sub- duſto Marte ruiſ*, the enemy being withdrawn, or having retreated, there being no body to fight with, you fall, *Lucan.* 6, 250. *Valido Marte*, with great force, *Ovid. Faſt.* 2, 208.— *Aequo, vario, v. Auſcipite, incerto Marte pugnatum eſt*, with equal, various, doubtful ſucceſs; *Atque ea per campos aequo dum Marte geruntur*, with equal loſs on both ſides, (hitherto, for after- wards the caſe was altered,) *Virg. Aen.* 7, 540. *Dinicare prope aequo Marti*, almost

equal terms, with equal advantage. *B. G.* 7, 19. *VARIO* ignatum *eruditus est sermo*, is expression or a trope, *Quintil.*

Mars communis, the common or fortune of war, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 50. *Phil.* 10, 10. *belli Mars communis, et cum ti exitus praeliorum sunt*, *Cic.*

Martis opus, fighting, *Virg.* 6.

accendere cantu, to rouse the ardour of the soldiers to battle, and of his trumpet, *Virg. Aen.* *Aeneas acuit Martem*, sharpens his ardour, rouses his warlike spirit to battle, *ib.* 12, 108. *Martem*, rousing the martial spirit of Mars, *ib.* 9, 766. *Martemque* fallily demand war, *ib.* 9, 582. *Martem*, rush on the combat, battle, *ib.* 12, 712. *Cum Martem* in *praelia Martem*, rouse Mars, i. e. when they enter where the *ancilia* or sacred shields are suspended, and clash upon these words, *MARS EVIGILA*, *et*, *ib.* 7, 603. *et ibi Serv.*

Marte capi, without war, fighting, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 540. *et Marte tamen*, *ib.* 14, 450. ; 2, 14, 3. *Cum Marte quid sit* has a poet to do with Mars *vid. Fast.* 3, 3, 9. *Nec sunt tibi Martem*, second or inferior to you. *Met.* 13, 360. *Et Marte teret altero*, will defeat the Mars in a second engagement, her war, *Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 34. *dicere nuper Quid Marte pos-* you could do in war, have felt in war, *ib.* 4, 14, 9. *Suo sunt fratres*, by their own fighting with one another,

3, 122. *Diruta Marte tuo* *noenia vidi*, by your attack, 5. *Si quaerit Iulus, Unde Marte triumphus eat*, seeks an way of gaining a triumph by bravery, *ib.* 7, 154. *Marte Chryseida victor amabat*, made his own army, or by himself *Rem.* 469. *Et Fora Marte*

suo litigiosa vacent, let courts of justice be free from their war, i. e. from litigation or law-suits, *Id. Fast.* 4, 188.

Martem cecinit Ennius, sung of battles, *Id. Trist.* 2, 423. *Martem coluere*, practised or studied war, *Id. Fast.* 3, 79. *Qui Martem terrâ, Neptunum effugit in undis, Conjugis Atrides victima dira fuit*, who escaped the dangers of battle by land, and storms by sea, *Ovid. Art. Am.*

1, 333. *Martem spirare diceret*, that he breathes nothing but war, that he has the spirit of Mars, *Cic. Att.* 15, 15. *Speâtes, dum laxent aequora Martem*, attend or wait till the water in which the *naumachia* or sea fight was exhibited, being let out, shall leave room for introducing gladiators in the same place, *Martial. Spect.* 24, 5. *Vid. Suet. Tit.* 7. *et Dio*, 66, 25, *et ibi Reimarum.*

Bella velint, Martemque ferum, and fierce battle, *Id.* 6, 25, 7. *Damnavit multo statutum sanguine Martem*, a war or battle that would cost much bloodshed, *Id.* 6, 32, 1. *Hermes gloria Martis universi*, the glory of all combatants or gladiators, skilled in all kinds of arms, the most excellent gladiator in the world, *Id.* 5, 25, 14. *Desperabantur promissi praelia Martis*, the contests of wild beasts, which had been promised, were despaired of, *Id. Sp.* 22, 3. *Ei Mars iratus est*, he has been unfortunate in war, *Plaut.* 3, 3, 32. *An tibi Mavors in lingua semper erit?* Shall your courage always lie in your tongue? *Virg. Aen.* 11, 389. *In manibus Mars ipse*, the battle is in your power, you are just about to engage, *ib.* 10, 280. *Si patrii quid Martis habes*, any of your native or paternal courage, *ib.* 11, 374. *Cautius ut sacro velles te credere Marti*, to trust yourself more cautiously to the fierce combat, *ib.* 153.

MARTIS Stella, the planet Mars, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 2. *Habet ventos, incertaque fulmina Mavors*, rules the winds and thunders, *Lucan.* 10. 206. The planet Mars was supposed to portend war, *ib.* 1, 660, & 663. *Astrum Martis*, put for Mars, *Juvenal.* 10, 312.—*Curia Martis*, the Areopagus, at Athens, *Juvenal.*

Juvenal. 9, 101. (G. 291.)—*Martis framea*, the spear of Mars, *Juvenal.* 13, 79. *Haſtam Martis Praeneſte ſua ſponte promotam*, that the ſhield of Mars at Praeneſte moved forward of its own accord, *Liv.* 24, 10.—*Martis imago*, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 557. *Exornantque deos ac nudum peſſore Martem Armis, Scaeva, tuis*, they adorn the temples of the gods, and the naked image of Mars, with your arms, *Lucan.* 6, 256.—*Martis urbs*, Rome, *Martial.* 8, 65, 12. So *Oppidum Martis*, *Id.* 10, 30, 2. *Mavortis urbs*, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 872; *Ovid. Met.* 8, 7.—*Martis Kalendae*, the firſt of March, *Martial.* 9, 9, 92, 15. *diſſae a Marte*, *Id.* 10, 29, 3. *Martiae Kalendae*, *Id.* 9, 53, 3. which he thus addreſſes, *Martis alumne dies*, becauſe he was born on that day, 12, 60, 1.—*Martis Ultoris aedes*, a temple built by Auguſtus to Mars for having revenged the death of Julius Caesar, *Suet.* 29; *Martial.* 7, 50, 4. very magnificent, *Ovid. Faſt.* 5, 551.

MARTIUS (adj.) *anguis*, ſacred to Mars, warlike, fierce, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 32. So *Martia picus avis*, *Id. Faſt.* 3, 37. *Martia cum durum ſternit arena ſolum*, when the ground or the forum is covered with ſand for exhibiting ſhews of gladiators, *Ovid. Triſt.* 2, 282; *Martia bella*, fierce wars, *Id. Faſt.* 3, 232; *Horat. Art. p.* 402. *Campus Martius*, a field or plain along the Tiber, which had belonged to king Tarquin, and after his expulſion was conſecrated to Mars, *Liv.* 2, 1, 44. et 2, 5. where aſſemblies of the people were held, *Liv.* 6, 2c. and the youth performed their exerciſes, *Horat. Od.* 4, 1, 39. *Certamine Martio*, in battle, *Hor. Od.* 4, 14, 17. *Martius ille aeris ranci canor*, the warlike ſound of hoarſe brals, i. e. the particular buz or noiſe which bees make before they ſally forth from their hives, *Virg. G.* 4, 71. *Martius Hannibal*, warlike, *Sil.* 15, 407. *Martia legio*, the name of a legion, ſo called from Mars, (*nomen a Marte eſt*), *Cic. Phil.* 14, 12. which deſerted Antony and joined Auguſtus, *Cic. ib.* 3, 3. *Martius lupus*,

ſacred to Mars, cruel, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 566. *Martius miles*, for *militēs*, brave; valiant, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 798. *Conf. Martial.* 11, 8, 5. *Martia proles*, Romulus and Remus, the offſpring of Mars, *Ovid. Faſt.* 3, 59. *Martia Roma*, warlike or built by Romulus, the ſon of Mars, *Id. Triſt.* 3, 7, 52. *Pont.* 1, 8, 24. et 4, 9, 65. *Liv.* 246. *Mavortius Romulus*, warlike, or the ſon of Mars, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 778. So *Martia Pentheſilea*, warlike, or the daughter of Mars, *ib.* 11, 662. *Mavortia moenia*, the walls of Rome, *ib.* 1, 276. *Terra*, a country ſacred to Mars, warlike, i. e. Thrace, *ib.* 3, 13. *Tela inter Martia*, the weapons of war, *Id. E.* 9, 12. *Vulnera*, martial or brave, honourable, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 182. — MARTIUS *menſis*, March, (*menſis nomine Martis*), *Ovid. Faſt.* 2, 88. anciently the firſt month of the year, *ib.* 75. *Martiae Kalendae*, the firſt day of March, the birth-day of Martial, 10, 24, 1. kept as a feſtival by married people, *Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 1. particularly by matrons, *Ovid. Faſt.* 3, 170, &c. obſerved by Horace, becauſe on that day he had nearly been killed by the fall of a tree, *Hor. ib.* 7. *Idus Martiae*, the 15th, the day on which Julius Caesar was killed, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 36; *Ovid. Faſt.* 3, 697. and on which magiſtrates anciently entered on their office, *Liv.* 22, i. 26, 1, & 26, 27, 7, 31, 5. 38, 35. 39, 45. 40, 35. et 42, 22.

MARTICÖLA, -ae, m. a worſhipper of Mars, *Ovid. Triſt.* 5, 3, 22. *Pont.* 4, 14, 14.

MARTIGENA (-ae, m.) QUIRINUS, Romulus the ſon of Mars, *Ovid. Faſt.* 1, 199. *Martigenae*, plur. Romulus and Remus, *Id. Amor.* 3, 4, 39. *Martigena bellua*, the ſnake killed by Cadmus, *Plaut. Amph.* 4. *Suppoſ.* 2, 13.

MARTIALIS *ſtamen*, the prieſt of Mars, *Cic. Phil.* 11, 8. *Martiales—miniſtri publici Martis*, *Id. Cluent.* 15. *Martiales lupi*, ſacred to Mars, ravenous, *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 9.

MARSYAS, v. *Marſya*, -ae, a Phrygian muſician, who challenged Apollo

test of skill in music, and bestowed by him, was slayed alive in presumption, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 6, 1. (*G.* 372.) There was a Mariya in the Roman forum place where the praetor's tribunal, to deter unjust litigants, . 1, 6, 120.

alerius MARTIALIS, a celest, a writer of epigrams, who lived under Domitian and Trajan, works are still extant.

MELLUS *Epidius*, a tribune of the commons, deprived of his office by having punished one of the commons who had put a laurel crown on a statue, *Suet. Caes.* 79.; *Cic.* . 15. In doing which, Paterferves, he had used unseasonable great liberty towards Caesar,

MINISSA, a king of Numidia, enemy and afterwards a faithful ally to the Romans, as long as he lived. *iv.* 27, &c.; *Sallust. Jug.* 5. ined uncommon vigour at the end, *Cic. Sen.* 10.

MIONIS, the name of several persons mentioned by Cicero, *N. D.* 3, b. 23. *Fam.* 9, 21, &c.

MANESOSUS, v. *-es*, *-ae*, a king of Mauritania, as it is thought, *ib.* 5.

MERNUS, a poet and sophist, contemporary of Vespasian, who composed a comedy, called CATO, which is supposed to have offended the ruling powers, (*Te potentium animos*,) *Dial. de* . 3. Hence he was afterwards put to death by Domitian for having written against tyrants, *Dial.* 67, 12.

MARTINIUS, a trader, who had a quarrel with the people of Salamis for the sum of money which he lent them, *Cic. Att.* 5, 21.

MATIUS, a very learned and distinguished Roman, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 15. friend of Caesar, as well as of Cicero, *ib.* 6, 12. *et* 11, 27. an adviser to Cicero, *Cic. Att.* 9, 11. He wrote a beautiful letter to Cicero, justifying his attachment to Caesar, and regretting that, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 28.; *Add.*

Suet. Caes. 52.; *Tac. Ann.* 12, 60. He was employed by Augustus as one of the managers (*procuratores*) of the games which Augustus celebrated in honour of Caesar, *Cic. Att.* 15, 2. He lived long after in great friendship with Augustus, but appears never to have accepted any public office. He seems to have spent the remainder of his days in an elegant and pleasurable retreat. Pliny, who calls him the friend of Augustus, ascribes to him the invention of cutting trees and groves into regular forms, (*nemora tonsilia*), 12, 2 l. 6. also of inoculating and propagating certain foreign fruits, *Plin.* 15, 14 l. 15. He published three books about the manner of setting out a table, and furnishing splendid entertainments, (*urbanas mensas, et lauta convivias instruere*.) The first of these books he called the cook, (*cocus*); the second, the fishmonger, (*cetarius*); and the third, the oilman, (*salgamarius*), *Columel.* 12, 44. It appears that Matius likewise made a verse-translation of Homer's Iliad; from Gellius, 6, 6. who calls him a very learned man; but gives several instances of his being fond of using new and uncommon words, 15, 25. which however seem to have been ingeniously contrived, *Id.* 20, 9.

MATO, v. *Matho*, *-onis*, a Roman surname, *Cic. Or.* 48. of the gens *Pomponia*, *Fam.* 9, 25. and of the gens *Naevia*, *Liv.* 39, 32.

MARTINIUS, the name of several obscure persons, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 15. *Verr.* 3, 24. *Cluent.* 45. *Ball.* 21.

MATŪTA, the Latin name of Ino, when changed into a sea-goddess, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 12. called *Parens Matuta*, Mother Matuta, *Ovid. Fast.* 6, 479. *et* 545. *Maier Matuta*, *Liv.* 5, 21. 25, 7. 28, 11. *et* 41, 28.; *Thebana dea*, *Ovid. Fast.* 6, 476. MATRALIA, *-ium*, the sacred rites or festival of Matuta, *ib.* 475.

MAUSŌLUS, a king of Caria, in Asia Minor, after whose death his wife, Artemisia, erected a splendid monument in honour of him, which was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world, *Gell.* 19, 18.; *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 31.; called

ed *Mausolœum sepulchrum*, Propert. 3, 2, 21. described, *Plin.* 26, 5 f. 4. 9. whence all magnificent sepulchres were called MAUSOLĒA; thus, *Mausolœum Cæsarium*, the sepulchre of the Cæsars, *Suet. Aug.* 101. *Ner.* 46. *Vesp.* 23.; *Add. Flor.* 4, 11. f.

MAXIMUS, a surname first given to Q. FABIVS, the censor, who, in order to prevent the election of magistrates from being in the power of the lowest people, threw all of that description (*omnem forensē turbam*) into four tribes, and called them city tribes, (*urbanas*), *Liv.* 9, 46.—No family in Rome distinguished itself more by its merits than that of the *Fabii*; *Nec gradus est ultra Fabios cognominis ullus, Illa domus meritis MAXIMA dicta suis*, *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 605. Virgil chiefly celebrates Fabius, who, when opposed to Hannibal, by declining battle, saved the Roman state, (*Tu MAXIMUS ille es*, &c.) *A.* 6, 846. So *Ovid, Fast.* 2, 241. See FABIVS.

MEDĒA, the daughter of Aëtes, (*Aëtias*, -*adis*), king of Colchis, by his wife Idÿia, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 19. a famous forceress, who assisted Jason to carry off the golden fleece. In return for which, he married her, (*G.* 442.) *Barbaræ Medææ venena*, the drugs used by MedĒa, *Horat. Epod.* 5, 61.—MEDĒIDES *herbæ*, (sing. *Medeis*), magic herbs, *Ovid. Art. Am.* 2, 101.

MEDON, -*ontis*, the son of Codrus, the first archon of Athens, whose successors, being chosen of the same family for 200 years, were called MEDONTIDÆ, *Pausan.* 4, 5. (*G.* 426.)

MEDVS, the son of MedĒa, who is said to have given name to the country of Media, (*G.* 443.)—¶ 2. The name of one of the tragedies of Pacuvius, *Cic. Off.* 1, 31.

MEDŪSA, the daughter of Phorcus, (*Phorcis*, -*idis*, Prop. 3, 22, 8. or *Phorcynis*, -*idis*, *Lucan.* 9, 629.) the chief of the three Gorgons, a female monster, with serpents on her head instead of hair, which turned every one into stone that looked at her. She was slain by Perseus, (*G.* 395.) and from her blood sprung the winged horse Pe-

gāsus; hence called *Equus Pegaseus*, *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 8.—MEDUSARUM is, the face of Medusa, with which Perseus turned people into stone, *Ovid. Met.* 5, 249. *Chelydri Medusæi*, the hair on the head of Medusa, *Sil.* 7.

MEGABŶSUS, one of the Persian nobles that expelled the *Magi*, (*G.* 607.)—¶ 2. A general of Artaxerxes, (*G.* 615.)—We learn from Strabo, *l.* 14, p. 950. that the priests of Diana at Ephesus, whom it behoved to be eunuchs, were called MEGABYZI. Hence Megabyzus is thought to be put for an eunuch, or one of those priests, and not used as a proper name, *Quintil.* 5, 12, 21.; *Plin.* 35, 10.

MEGAERA, one of the three infernal furies, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 846.; *Lucan.* 1, 577. et 6, 730.

MEGĀLE, (*μεγαλη μητηρ*, *magna mater*), the Greek epithet of Cybèle, the mother of the gods: whence the festival kept in honour of her was called MEGALESIA, -*orum*, *Liv.* 29, 14, 34, 54. et 36, 36.: *Juvenal.* 6, 69. vel *ludi MEGALESII*, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 357.; *Quintil.* 1, 65. or MEGALENSIA, -*ium*, v. *Megalenses ludi*; *Ipsis Megalensibus*, on the festival-day of Cybèle, (the 4th or 5th of April), when games were exhibited in the Circus, (*ludi Circenses*), *Cic. Fam.* 2, 11. *de Har. Resp.* 12.—Hence *Megalensiacæ spectacula mappæ*, the spectacles of the Megaleian or Circensian games, the signal for beginning which was given by dropping a napkin or towel, (*mittendo mappam*), *Juvenal.* 11, 193. which custom took its rise from Nero, *Suet.* 22.

MEGĀRA, the first wife of Hercules, slain by him in a fit of madness, *Senec. Herc. fur.* 1015, &c. (*G.* 400.)

MEGĀREVS, (3 syll.) the son of Onchestius, and grandson of Neptune; the father of Hippomānes, *Ovid. Met.* 10, 605. who is hence called *Megaræus heros*, *ib.* 659.

MELA, a companion of Antony's, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 2.

Pomponius MELA, a celebrated geographer, born at Tingentera vel Tingi Cetraria, a town of Spain, *Mel.* 2, 6.

wrote an excellent book, in *De situ orbis*, which is still extant flourished between the time of Augustus and Vespasian.

AMPUS, *-ōdis*, the son of Erichon, (*Amythāone cretus*, Stat. 1. 453. *AMYTHAONIUS*, *Virg.* 50.) a famous soothsayer and seer at Argos, who cured the madness of Proetus, (*Proetides*), by giving him hellebore, *Apollodor.* 1. 9, 2, 2.; *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 48.; a species of hellebore was called *ampodium*, v. *-ium*, *Plin.* 25, 5 f. Cereus makes Melampus the son of Erichon, *N. D.* 3, 21. and speaks of his predictions, *Leg.* 2, 13. — ¶ 2. The name of a dog from his black feet, *Stat.* 3, 206.

MELANEOUS, (3 syll.) the name of a dog from his black colour, *Ovid.* 222.

MENALIPPE, *Vid.* MENALIPPE.

MENIPPEUS, *-eus*, acc. *-ea*, a perpetrator of murder, who, while committing himself, was discovered by his ignorant of what had happened. *in Ibin*, 625.

MENANTHIUS, a Rhodian, a friend of Carneades, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 6. 2. A noted painter, *Plin.* 35, 7. 3. The goat-herd of Ulysses, *Odysse.* 21, 175. who readily assisted the suitors of Penelope what was his flock they desired, and joined them in devouring his master's sheep, *ib.* 20, 175.; *Ovid. Ep.* 1, 1 which account he was put to by Telemachus with the greatest success. *Homer. Od.* 22, 473, &c.

MELÆGER, v. MELÆGRUS, the son of Oeneus, (*Oenides*), who, slain the wild boar of Calydon, and took the skin and head to Atalanta, who first wounded him. The ungrateful Melæger, attempting to rob her of her present, were slain by her. Whereupon Althæa his mother, in passion, threw a log of wood, with the life of her son depended, into the fire; and as soon as it was consumed Melæger expired, (*G.* 434.) his ashes, (*Meleagrides*), lamenting his fate, were changed into birds, called

by that name, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 534. supposed to be Guinea-hens, *Plin.* 10, 26 f. 38. — ¶ 2. A Greek poet, a native of Gadara in Syria, who flourished 150 years before the Christian æra. He was the first collector of the Greek epigrams, entitled *Anthologia*.

MELISSIGENES, *-is*, a name given to Homer, from *Meles*, a river of Ionia, near which he was born, (*G.* 587.)

MELËTE, *-es*, one of the four Muses, said to have been produced by the second of the three Jupiters, mentioned by Cicero, *N. D.* 3, 21.

MELIBŒUS, the name of a shepherd, *Virg. E.* 1, 6. but *Melibœus dux*, i. e. Philoctetes, from his birth-place Melibœa, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 401.

MELICERTA, MELICERTES, *-ae*, v. *-us*, the son of Athamas and Ino. *Vid.* INO.

MELISSUS, the first king of Crete, the father of Amalthæa and Melissa, who fed Jupiter, when a child, with milk and honey, (*G.* 356.) Melissa is said to have been changed by Jupiter into a bee, *Col.* 9, 2.

MELISSUS, a philosopher of Samos, the scholar of Parmenides, *Laert.* 9, 24. who believed in the infinity and eternity of the universe, (*hoc, quod esset infinitum et immutabile, semper fuisse et fore*), *Cic. Acad.* 4, 37.

Sp. MELIUS, a wealthy Roman citizen, suspected of aiming at sovereignty, because, in the time of a great dearth, he distributed corn among the people at a low price. On this suspicion, being summoned to appear before Cincinnatus, the dictator, and refusing to obey, he was slain by Q. Servilius Ahala, master of horse to the dictator, *Liv.* 4, 13, —16.; *Cic. Cat.* 1, 1. *Dom.* 38. *Sen.* 16.; *Amic.* 8, & 11. — MAELIANI, the partisans of Maelius, *Liv.* 4, 14. *Frumentum Maelianum*, the corn which had been purchased by Maelius, *ib.*

ANNÆUS MELLA, v. MELA, the brother of Seneca the philosopher, and father of the poet Lucan, who was put to death by Nero, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 17.

MELPOMENE, *-es*, one of the nine Muses, *Hor. Od.* 1, 24, 3. (*G.* 368.)

I i MEMMIUS,

MEMMIUS, the name of an illustrious plebeian *gens* at Rome, said to have been derived from the Trojan Mnestheus, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 116. Hence the *Memmii* were among those called *Trojugenae*, by Juvenal, 1, 100.

C. MEMMIUS, a tribune of the commons, who boldly accused the corruption of the nobility in the war against Jugurtha, *Sallust. Jug.* 27. and roused the people to punish the guilty, *ib.* 30, & 31. Cicero speaking of this Memmius, joins him with his brother Lucius: *C. et L. Memmii fuerunt oratores mediocres, accusatores acres atque acerbi. Itaque in iudicium capitis multos vocaverunt, pro reis non saepe dixerunt*, *Brut.* 36. We learn from Cicero that C. Memmius brought Bestia to his trial, but whether for his conduct in the Jugurthine war or not, is uncertain, *Cic. Or.* 2, 70. Memmius, when candidate for the consulship in opposition to Glaucia, was assassinated by ruffians whom Glaucia and Saturninus employed to attack him with bludgeons, in the comitium, in presence of the people, *Appian. B. C.* 1, p. 369.; *Cic. Cat.* 4, 2.

C. MEMMIUS, L. F. an acute and agreeable speaker, but too careless in his composition, highly accomplished in Greek literature, but indifferent about the Latin, *Cic. Brut.* 70. Quaestor to Pompey in the war against Sertorius, *Cic. Balb.* 2. He had an intrigue with the wives of Lucullus and Pompey, the former of whom Cicero, in telling the fact, calls Menelaus, and the latter Agamemnon, *Cic. Att.* 1, 18. Memmius having divulged a shameful pacton, which he and Cn. Domitius, when candidates for the consulship, had made with the consuls Appius and Ahenobarbus, *Cic. Att.* 4, 16, & 18. (*Vid. DOMITIUS.*) and being condemned of bribery, lived in exile at Athens, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 1. Curio proposed getting him recalled, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. but whether he effected it, is uncertain. To this Memmius, surnamed GEMELLUS, Lucretius is thought to have inscribed his poem *DE RERUM NATURA*, 1, 43, 412, & 1051; 2, 142, &c. Lucretius sometimes calls him by a patronymic name, MEMMIADES, v.

-DA, dat. -ae, 1, 25. voc. *Memmiada*, *ib.* 45. — MEMMIANA *praedia*, the farms or estate of Memmius, *Cic. Att.* 5, 1.

MEMNON, -ōnis, the son of Tithonus and Aurora, the general of the Aethiopians who came to the assistance of Priam, slain by Achilles, (*G.* 449.) *Color Memnonius*, black, the colour of the Aethiopians, *Ovid. ex Pont.* 3, 3, 96. *Memnonia regna*, the nations of the east, *Lucan.* 3, 284. — MEMNONIDES, -um, (sing. *Memnōnis*), certain birds, supposed to have been produced from the ashes of Memnon, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 618.

MEMNON, a native of Rhodes, the principal general of Darius Codomannus, who alone suggested to that monarch the proper means of stopping the progress of Alexander, (*G.* 620.)

MENA, v. *Menas*, -ae, a freedman of Pompey the Great, *Paterc.* 2, 73, after whose death he followed the fortunes of his son Sex. Pompey, who gave him the command of part of his fleet, *ib.* He deserted from Pompey to Augustus; and from Augustus again to Pompey. He a second time left Pompey, and joined Augustus, bringing over with him a part of Pompey's fleet. Caesar bountifully rewarded him, and made him a military tribune. He was the only freed-man whom Augustus admitted to his table, *Suet. Aug.* 74. — When Augustus and Antony, after having made an agreement with Sex. Pompey, paid Pompey a visit in his ship, *Mena* proposed to Pompey to assassinate them both, and thus secure the recovery of his father's fortune; but Pompey nobly rejected the proposal, *Plutarch. in Antonio.* Appian, in relating this fact, calls him MENODORUS, *Bell. Civ.* 5, p. 714. — Horace seems to have had great antipathy to this man, *Epod.* 4. if it be the same Mena against whom he writes his bitter invectives. Some think it must be a different person, because, among the other charges against his character, the most reprehensible part of his conduct is not mentioned.

MENALCAS, -ae, the name of a shepherd, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 15. et 3, 13, 9, 16. et 10, 20. MENALIPPUS

MENALIPPE, v. **MELANIPPE**, -es, the daughter of Desmontes, or Aëolus, being violated by Neptune, bore sons, (as Dionysius of Halicarnassus, in the ex-stall of her father, *Rhetor. p. 57.* to which Varro, *R. R. 2, 5, 5.*) Desmontes, and at the discovery, shut up Menalippe in prison, after having deprived her of sight, and ordered the infants to be sold. A cow is said to have come to the shepherds and found them. In the mean time Metapontus, king of Icaria, being desirous to have children, Theano, his wife, applied to the shepherds to procure her a supposititious child. Upon they sent her the infants and she found them. Thus these infants became reputed sons of Metapontus, and the name of Boëotus and Aëolus. This Theano had two sons of her own and when they grew up, having returned to them that their supposed fathers were supposititious, she advised them to take an opportunity of cutting off their heads. But the sons of Neptune, attacked, by the assistance of their mother, slew their aggressors. Theano, at the sight of their bodies, which were carried back to the palace, slew Boëotus and Aëolus.

Boëotus and Aëolus fled to the shepherds by whom they had been found. There Neptune revealed to them the secret of their birth, and that their mother was in custody. On this account they slew Desmontes, and liberated their mother, to whom Neptune rendered her sight. Accompanied by her mother, she returned to Metapontus, and informed him of the perfidy of Theano. Upon Metapontus married Menalippe and adopted them as his sons, *f. 186.* This story served as a subject for a tragedy of Euripides, *Dionysius Accius* likewise wrote a tragedy called **MENALIPPA**, *Cic. Off. 1, 1, 1.* — *Persona Menalippes*, the mask acting the part of Menalippe, *Pl. 8. 229.* — There was another **MENALIPPA**, the daughter of the centaur Chiron, who is said to have been

changed into a mare, *Hygin. Poet. 2, 18.*

MENALIPPUS, v. *Melanippus*, the son of Astæus, (*Astæides*, -as), who mortally wounded Tydeus in the belly with a javelin. But Tydeus exerting all his strength, threw a dart, which killed Melanippus. Tydeus was carried off the field, and perceiving his case desperate, requested that some of his friends would go and bring to him the head of Menalippus, (*Caput, ô caput, ô mihi si quis adportet, Menalippo, tuum; Nam volveris arvis, Fido equidem, nec me virtus suprema fefellit*), *Stat. Theb. 8, 740.* Capaneus was the first that found the dead body, and brought it to Tydeus; who ordered the head to be cut off, and in revenge for his wound, divided it in two, and tore out the brains with his teeth. In the mean time Pallas was bringing a remedy which she had received from Jupiter, to cure Tydeus, and render him immortal. But seeing this barbarity, she withheld it, and left him with indignation, *Stat. id. 8, 719, &c. ad fin.* Apollodorus says, it was Amphiaraus that brought the head of Menalippus to Tydeus, from hatred to him, because he had been the author of the Theban war. Soon after this, Amphiaraus was swallowed up by an earthquake, *Apollodor. 3, 6, 8.* Pausanias also says, that Menalippus was slain by Amphiaraus, *9, 18.*

MENANDER, v. *Menandrus*, -dri, an Athenian comic writer, of uncommon merit, (*nobilis comœdius*), contemporary with Demetrius Phaleræus, *Phædr. 5. fab. 1.* greatly admired by the ancients, *Quintil. 10, 1, 69.*; *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 11.*; *Propert. 3, 21, 28.*; *Ovid. Trist. 2, 369.*; *Stat. Silv. 2, 1, 114.*; for nothing now remains of his works but a few fragments. His statue was erected in the theatre at Athens, *Pausan. 1, 21.* — *Adj. MENANDRÆUS*, *Propert. 2, 5, 3.*

MENECLÆS, a celebrated Asiatic rhetorician, a native of Alabanda, (*Alabandensis*, v. -deus), under whom L. Crassus, the orator, and Cicero, in his youth,

youth, studied, *Cic. Or.* 2, 23. *Brut.* 95. *Orat.* 69.

MENEKRATES, -is, one of the generals of Perseus, *Liv.* 44, 24.

MENEDĒMUS, an Athenian orator, in the time of L. Crassus, *Cic. Or.* 1, 18.

—¶ 2. A philosopher of Eretria, (*Eretricus*), who placed the chief good in the perception of truth, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 42. from whom a sect of philosophers were called ERETRICI, *ib.*—¶ 3. Also the name of an old man in Terence, *Heaut.* 1, 1.

MENELĀUS, the son of Atreus, (*Atreides*), and brother of Agamemnon, the king of Sparta, and husband of Helēna, (*G.* 4, 3.)—*Menelai portus*, a maritime town between Cyrenē and Egypt, *Nep. Agefil.* 8.—MENEĀĒUS *thalamus*, the bed-chamber of Menelaus, *Propert.* 2, 15, 13. *Menelāus mons*, a mountain near Lacedaemon, *Liv.* 34, 28.

—¶ 2. A Greek rhetorician, a native of Marathos, a town of Phoenicia, (*Marathēnus*), whose assistance C. Gracchus was thought to have used in composing his orations, *Cic. Brut.* 26.

MENENIA *gens*, a patrician family at Rome.

MENENIUS *Agrippa*, consul a. u. 251, *Liv.* 2, 16. Being sent as an ambassador to treat with the plebeians, who had made a secession to the *Mons Sacer*, he prevailed on them to return, *Liv.* 2, 32. He died so poor, that he did not leave enough to defray the expenses of his funeral, *ib.* 33. f.

MENEPHRON, -ōnis, an incestuous Arcadian, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 387.; *Hygin.* 253.

MENES, -is, the first king of Egypt, who built Memphis, *Herodot.* 2, 99. (*G.* 664.)

MENESTRĀTUS, a skilful statuary, *Plin.* 36, 5.

MENESTHEUS, *Vid.* MNESTHEUS.

MENIPPUS, a native of Stratonicea (*Stratonicefis*) a town of Caria in Asia Minor; the most eloquent rhetorician of that country in his time, the praeceptor of Cicero, *Cic. Brut.* 91.

MENIPPUS, a philosopher who wrote agreeably on philosophical subjects, mix-

ing humour with erudition, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 2. whom Varro imitated in his satires, which from him he called SATIRAE MENIPPÆAE, *Macrobi. Sat.* 1, 11; *Gell.* 13, 30.

MENISCUS, one of the principal citizens (*vir primarius*) of Entella, a town in Sicily, who was sent to Rome to give evidence against Verres, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 87.

MENIUS, the son of Lycāon, killed by the same thunderbolt by which his father's house was set on fire, *Ovid. in Ibin.* 472.

MENOECES, (in 3 syll. -eos, -e, -ea, -eu, -eo), the son of Creon, king of Thebes, who having heard that Tiresias had foretold that Thebes would be safe, if the last or youngest of the race of the serpent should perish, and perceiving that he himself was meant, mounted a conspicuous part of the city, and in sight of his countrymen, and of the enemy, after having uttered a solemn prayer, stabbed himself with his sword, and then after sprinkling the battlements and walls with his blood, threw himself down among the middle of the troops of the enemy, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 610, 790. and thus sacrificed himself for his country, (*largitus est patriae suum sanguinem*), *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 48. Apollodorus tells the story somewhat differently, 3, 6, 7. So Hyginus, 242.—adj. MENOECĒUS; thus, *Menoecio lubrica sanguine turris*, slippery or wet with the blood of Menoeceus, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 846.

MENOETES, -ae, one of the companions of Aeneas, the pilot of the ship called Centaurus, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 161.

MENOETIUS, the son of Actor, and father of Patroclus; whence Patroclus is called MENOETIĀDES, *Ovid. Ep.* 3, 23.

MENOCRITUS, a Greek, the freedman of Lentulus Spinther, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9.

MENON, the name of a book written by Plato, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 24.

MENOPHILUS, a slave of Atticus, employed by Cicero in arranging his library, *Cic. Att.* 4, 7.—¶ 2. A Jew ridiculed by Martial, 7, 81.

MENTOR.

MENTOR, -ōris, a celebrated sculptor and engraver, *Plin.* 33, 12 f. 55. *irac sine Mentore mensae*, there is surely a table without cups or bowls embossed by Mentor, *Juvenal.* 8, 104. *scula Mentoris manu, summo artificio*, *9a*, Cic. *Verr.* 4, 18. *Pocula Mentē nobilitata manu*, *Martial.* 9, 60, 16. *Id.* 3, 41. *Mentorei labores*, the works of Mentor, *Id.* 4, 39, 5. joined with those of Myro, (*Myrōnis artes*), *2*. *Lesbia Mentoreo vina bibas opere*, drink Lesbian wine from a cup embossed by Mentor, *Propert.* 1, 14, 2.—¶ 2. Son of Hercules, *Apollodor.* 2, 7, 8. Son of Eurystheus, *Id.* 2, 8, 1.—¶ 3. The companion of Ulysses, to whom at king, at his departure from Ithaca at the Trojan war, committed the charge of his family, *Hom. Odys.* 2, 225.—¶ 4. A Rhodian, the general of a body of Greeks in the service of Nectanebus, king of Egypt, whom he basely betrayed, and joined the Persians, *G.* 619.)

MENTERA, *Vid.* MAERA.

MERCURIUS, the son of Jupiter and Maia, the daughter of Atlas; hence he is called ATLANTIÄDES, (*Vid.* ATLAS), the messenger of Jupiter and of the other gods; the god of eloquence, &c. (*Vid.* G. 379.) **MERCURIALES viri**, men of genius and learning, *Hor. Od.* 2, 17, 29.—¶ **MERCURIALES**, -ium, the members of a college of priests or persons who took care of the temple of Mercury, *id.* 2; *Fr.* 2, 5, which was early dedicated at Rome, *Liv.* 2, 21, & 27.—¶ 2. The planet Mercury, the nearest of all the planets to the sun, *Cic. N. D.* 20.; *Plin.* 2, 8. called *Celer Cyllenius*, i. e. Mercury, born on mount Cyllēnē), on the quickness of its motion, *Lucan.* 1, 662. said to be the ruler of the waters of rivers, and hence to influence the inundation of the Nile, *Lucan.* 10, 29, &c.

MERICUS, a Spaniard, who betrayed the island of Syracuse to the Romans, *Liv.* 25, 30. and therefore, in the triumph of Marcellus, he wore a crown

of gold, and was presented with the freedom of the city, *Liv.* 36, 21.

MERIONES, -ae, the charioteer of Idömēneus king of Crete, and from the same country, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 359, among the bravest of the Greeks, hence said to be equal to Mars in courage, *Hom. Il.* 2, 651. described as black with Trojan dust, (*utpote auriga*), *Hor. Od.* 1, 6, 15. *Add. ibid.* 15, 26.

MERÖPE, -es, the seventh of the daughters of Atlas, who married Sisyphus. She was supposed to be the least bright of the *Pleiādes*, because the only one of her family that married a mortal, all the rest having married deities, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 175.

MEROPS, -ōpis, the husband of Clymēnē and the supposed father of Phäethon, *Ovid. Trist.* 3, 4, 30. *Met.* 1. 763.—¶ 2. A Trojan slain by Turnus, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 702.

MERÜLA, a surname of the *Cornelii*.

L. Cornelius MERULA, the priest of Jupiter, (*flamen dialis*), who, upon the expulsion of Cinna, was made consul in his place, *Paterc.* 2, 20.; *Appian. B. Civ.* 1, p. 390. But when Cinna and Marius became masters of the city, Merula having resigned the consulship fled to the temple of Jupiter, and having invoked curses on the head of Cinna and on his party, put an end to his days by cutting his veins before the altar, so that the blood flowed on the altar, *Paterc. ib.* 22.; *Appian. ib.* p. 395.

L. MESCIPIUS Rufus, the quaestor of Cicero, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 19, & 20. 13, 26, & 28. 16, 4, & 8. *Att.* 6, 3.

MESSĀLA, a surname given to Valerius Corvinus, from his having conquered Mēsāna in Sicily, the letter N being gradually changed into L, *Senec. de Brev. Vit.* c. 13. who first brought a clock to Rome from Catana, a. u. 490. *Plin.* 7, 60. f. ult. whence the flourishing family of the MESSALAE, which gave birth to several eloquent orators, *Cic. Brut.* 70. ad *Brut.* 15.; *Horat. Art.* p. 371. *Tibull.* 1, 3.

M. Valerius MESSĀLA CORVINUS,

a noble Roman, highly extolled by Cicero when a young man, *Ep. ad Br.* 15. who being proscribed by Antony, made his escape to Brutus and Cassius. After their death he surrendered the fleet which he commanded, upon conditions, *Appian. B. C.* 5, p. 736. Paterculus says that he was preserved by the interposition of Augustus, 2, 71. Melsäla afterwards saved the life of Augustus, when he had him in his power, *ib.* In the year 723, in which the battle of Actium was fought, Melsäla was made consul with Augustus in place of Antony, who had been deposed, *Dio.* 50, 10. and thus, by a wonderful turn of fortune, possessed the post of him by whom he had been doomed to death, *ib.* 47, 11.; *Appian. B. C.* 4, 611. He afterwards obtained a triumph for having suppressed a rebellion of the *Aquitani*, *ib.* hence, *Genis Aquitanae celebris Melsäla triumphis*, Tibull. 2, 1, 31. It was upon the motion of Melsäla in the senate that Augustus was called FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY, which title he accepted with tears of joy, though before, when it was offered him by the people, he had declined it, *Suet. Aug.* 58. Melsäla is mentioned by Horace as a person of the highest nobility, *Sat.* 1, 6, 42. and as one of his friends, *ib.* 10, 85. Horace having invited him to supper, ingeniously addresses an ode to the cask of wine which he intended to open on the occasion, *Od.* 3, 21. He represents Melsäla as particularly distinguished by his eloquence and skill in jurisprudence, *Art. p.* 371. *Add. Sat.* 1, 10, 29. Quintilian speaks in the highest terms of the eloquence of Melsäla, and seems to place him next to Cicero; *At Melsäla nitidus et candidus, et quodam modo prae se ferens in dicendo nobilitatem suam*, 10, 1, 113. *Multum in vita dignitatis, multum ad posteror gloriae tradidit*, *Id.* 12, 11, 28. The characteristic of his manner and style was dignity, *Id.* 12, 10, 11. *Add. Id.* 1, 7, 23, & 34. 4, 1, 8. 9, 4, 38. *et* 10, 5, 2. In some respects he is said to have been even superior to Cicero, (*Cicerone mitior Corvinus et dulcior, et in verbis magis ela-*

boratus), *Dial. de Orat.* c. 18. He is several times mentioned by Tacitus as a distinguished orator, *Ann.* 11, 6, & 7, 13, 34. But Melsäla is extolled most of all by Tibullus, whose patron he was, 1, 1, 53. 2, 1, 31. 4, 1, 1, &c. Melsäla was the first praefect of the city, but retained that office only for a few days, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 11. Dio therefore takes no notice of him, but mentions Agrippa as the first praefect, 54, 6.

MESSALINA, the daughter of Barbätus Melsäla, and wife of the emperor Claudius, infamous for her lewdness, which at last brought her to an untimely end, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 2,—58.; *Suet. Cl.* 26.; *Juvenal.* 6, 118. *et* 10, 333.

MESSÄPUS, an Etruscan chief, who joined Turnus, remarkable for his skill in horsemanship, hence called *domitor equorum*, the tamer of horses; said to have been the offspring of Neptune, according to Servius, because he came into Italy by sea, *Virg. Aen.* 7. 691. one of the chief leaders of the Italians, *ib.* 8, 6.

METÄBUS, the king of Privernum, and father of Camilla, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 540.

METANĪRA, the wife of Celeus, and mother of Triptolēmus, *Ovid. Fag.* 4, 539.

METELLI, a considerable family of the gens *Caecilia*.

L. Caecilius METELLUS, twice consul, a.u. 503, and 507. master of horse, and dictator, *Pontifex Maximus*, &c. In rescuing the *Palladium*, or image of Pallas, from the temple of Vesta while in flames, (*Servavit trepidam flammam in aede Minervam*, *Juvenal.* 3, 139.) he lost his sight, on which account the Roman people granted him the privilege of being carried to the senate-house, when he chose to go thither, in a chariot, an honour which had never been granted to any one before, *Plin.* 7, 43 l. 45. *add. Ovid. Fast.* 6, 437, &c.; *Val. Max.* 1, 5.; *Senec. Controv.* 4, 4. This Metellus is said first (*primus*) to have brought elephants into the city in his

umph in the first Punic war, *Plin.* it Pliny says otherwise, 8, 6. it was first done in the war

Pyrrhus, (namely by Curius us); and that Metellus brought at least number (*plurimos*), *ib. et* 8, and therefore the reading in the passage is thought to be wrong.

Caecilius METELLUS, the son of the former, *Plin.* 7, 44., a. u. 605, who conquered us, called also *Pseudo-Philippus*, (like Philip,) *Cic. Rull.* 2, 33. pretending to be the son of Perseus seized on Macedonia. Metellus on account of his success, got the name of MACEDONICUS, *Flor.* 2, *Liv. Epit.* 49, & 50.; *Eutrop.* 4, this Metellus is mentioned by us as an instance of singular felicity. Besides his great honours, and the name of *Macedonicus*, he was carried in funeral pile by four sons, 1. *Q. METELLUS*, surnamed *Balearicus*, from having subdued the islands called Balears, who had been consul, censor, and obtained a triumph; 2. *M. METELLUS*, who had been consul, and died with a triumph; 3. *L. METELLUS*, surnamed *Dalmaticus*, from his victory over the Dalmatians, who had been consul, (and according to Valerius, 8, 5, 1. also censor), called *DIADUMENUS* or *DIADUMENUS*, because he used to bind his head with rollers in order to cover some wound or ulcer, (*Plin.* 7, 44. et

But Metellus Dalmaticus and *Diadumenus* are thought by some to be the same persons, (*Vid. Ernesti Index Ciceron.*); 4. *C. METELLUS*, who had been praetor, and consul the year after his father's death, *Plin.* 7, 44. Besides these, *M. Macedonicus* left two daughters, and both to men of consular dignity, (*Plutarch. de Fortitud. Roman.* p. 318. But the number of those who fall under the appellation of father and grandfather (*patris*) amounted to seven, *Plin.* 7, 13 s. 11. But the height of his prosperity this

was once just about to be

thrown from the Tarpeian rock by C. Attinius Labeo, a tribune, because Metellus, when censor, had expelled Labeo from the senate; and he was with difficulty saved by the interposition of another tribune, *Plin.* 7, 44. His goods, however, were consecrated to some deity, *Cic. Dom.* 47. There was a misunderstanding betwixt this Metellus and Scipio Africanus the younger, but without bitterness, (*inimicitiae sine acerbitate*), *Cic. Off.* 1, 25.; *Plin.* *ib.*

L. METELLUS Calvus, the brother of *Macedonicus*, consul a. u. 611. His evidence against *Q. Pompeius* was not regarded, *Cic. Font.* 7.

Q. METELLUS, the son of *Calvus*, consul with *M. Silanus*, a. u. 645, *Cic. Brut.* 35.; *Sallust. Jug.* 43. called *NUMIDICUS*, on account of his victories over Jugurtha, *Plutarch. in Mario*, a man of great integrity and merit, (*nulli secundus seculi sui*), *Paterc.* 2, 11. the only senator who would not swear to support the laws of the tribune *Apuleius Saturninus*, and therefore obliged to go into banishment, *Plutarch. in Mario*; *Paterc.* 2, 15.; *Cic. Cluent.* 35. *Dom.* 31. *Sext.* 16. but he was soon after restored with great honour, *Paterc. et Plutarch. ibid.*; *Cic. ad Quir. post red.* 3. in *Senat.* 15, &c. by a law proposed by *Q. Calpurnius*, *Cic. Planc.* 28. After his return, however, Cicero observes, that his mind was rather dejected, (*fracto animo fuisse*), *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. Such was the opinion of his strict honour, that at a trial for extortion, to which he was brought by his enemies, when his account-books (*tabulae*) were handed about the court, as usual, for inspection, there was none of the judges that did not turn away his eyes, lest he should seem to doubt the truth of the different articles by looking at them, *Cic. Balb.* 5. *Att.* 1, 16. So scrupulously observant of truth he was, that he would not aid *L. Lucullus*, his sister's husband, by his testimony, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 66. This great man was a favourer of learning and learned men, *Cic. Arch.* 3. *Or.* 3. 18. — Cicero often speaks of Metellus *Numidicus*, because

cause he thought his fortune in several respects similar to his own; but their conduct was very different.

Q. METELLUS, the son of *Nu- midicus*, called *Pius*, on account of his dutiful and affectionate behaviour to his father in his exile, *Cic. Or.* 2, 40. *Quir. post red.* 3. in *Senat.* 15. He always shewed himself grateful to Calpurnius for having effected his father's restoration, *Cic. Planc.* 28, & 29. He was wounded by C. Cethegus, the associate of Catiline, *Cic. Syll.* 25. He was among the first that joined Sylla upon his return to Italy, *Plutarch. in Syll.* and afterwards carried on war against Sertorius, *Cic. Balb.* 2, & 17.; *Plutarch. in Sertor.*

Q. METELLUS, consul with Hortensius, a. u. 674, *Cic. Att.* 1. in *Varr.* 9. called *CRETICUS*, from the conquest of the island Crete, *Cic. Flacc.* 13. *Flor.* 3, 7. *Patere.* 2, 34. After his return from thence, being prevented from obtaining the honour of a triumph by the detraction of his enemies, he was sent into Picenum against the accomplices of Catiline's conspiracy, *Sallust. Cat.* 30.

Q. METELLUS *Celer*, an orator, *Cic. Brut.* 89.

Q. METELLUS *Celer*, the eldest son of the former, praetor when Cicero was consul, *Cic. Cat.* 1, 8. et 2, 3. *Sul.* 23. after which he obtained the province of Gaul, which Cicero had declined, *Cic. Fam.* 5. 1. consul with L. Afranius, *Cic. Pis.* 4. *Att.* 1, 17. He married Clodia, the sister of P. Clodius, Cicero's enemy, *Cic. Coel.* 14. by whom he was thought to have been poisoned, *ib.* 24.

Q. METELLUS *Nepos*, the younger brother of the former, tribune of the people the year after Cicero was consul, who prevented Cicero from making a speech to the people on the last day of his office, and only permitted him to take the usual oath, "that he had done his duty faithfully," *Dio.* 37, 38. But he afterwards laid aside his enmity against Cicero, and, when consul with Lentulus Spinther, concurred with his colleague in promoting Cicero's return

from exile, *Cic. in Sen. p. red.* 7.—*Oratio METELLINA*, an oration which Cicero wrote against Metellus Nepos when tribune, *Cic. Att.* 1, 10.; *Quintil.* 3, 9, 50.—Caesar was praetor when Metellus was made tribune, and supported him in all his measures, which were so violent, that the senate decreed that they should both be suspended from their office. But Caesar, upon making his submission, was reposed, *Suet. Caes.* 16. Metellus made his escape to Pompey, who was married to his sister, (*vid. CAESAR, p. 55.*). Among the orations of Caesar, there was one inscribed, *pro Metello*, *Suet. Caes.* 55.

L. METELLUS, a tribune, who attempted to hinder Caesar from taking out of the treasury the money which was kept in the temple of Saturn, and was reserved for the last exigencies of the state; but in vain: for Caesar ordered the tribune to be removed, and the door to be opened by force, *Cic. Att.* 10, 4.; *Plutarch. Caes. p. 725.*; *Flor.* 4, 2.; *Appian. B. Civ.* 2. *p. 453.*; *Dio.* 41, 17. Pliny mentions the sum, 33, 3. Lucan describes at great length all the circumstances of this action, 3, 102,—169. But Caesar himself notices it very slightly, *B. C.* 1, 33.

The METELLI were long one of the chief families in Rome, *Lucan.* 7, 583. Several of them obtained surnames from the countries which they subdued. Two brothers of that name triumphed in one day, *Patere.* 2, 8. and in the space of about twelve years, according to Paternus, there were more than twelve Metelli either consuls, or censors, or honoured with a triumph, 2, 11. Hence Lucan represents Pompey deploring the wretched madness of Caesar, in wishing to be ranked rather with the *Cinnae* and *Marii*, the oppressors of their country, than with the *Camilli* and *Metelli*, (*magnisque Metellis*), the preservers of their country, 2, 544. But under the emperors hardly any of this family are mentioned, *Tacit. et Sueton. Ut appareat, quemadmodum urbium imperiorumque, ista gentium (for familia- rum)*

nunc florere fortunam, nunc senescere interire, Paterc. *ibid.*

METILIUS, a tribune of the plebs, *Liv.* 5, 11.

METON, -ōnis, an Athenian astronomer, the author of the lunar cycle number, as it is called, (*G.*

He first discovered that the stars return to the same point in the sky from which they set out with the nineteen years; whence this time was called ANNUS METONICUS. *Epist.* 2, 12. But the more exact, have found, that a difference of 1 hour 27 minutes—¶ 2. A debtor of

Cic. Att. 12, 51. who being in payment, and being allowed a credit, Cicero, playing upon the words, *Quando iste Metonis annus* when will the day of payment come at the end of his year (*annua* five? where he seems to express extension lest it should be as long year or cycle of Meton, *i. e.* nineteen, *ib.* 3.

METRA, a favourite of king Ariosto, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 4.

METOPHORUS, a philosopher of Sicily (*Scepheus*), remarkable for his wisdom, *Plin.* 7, 24; *Cic. Orat.* 2, 12, 24. the scholar of Carneades. *Or.* 1, 11. equally skilled in philosophy, and therefore by the Athenians to L. Paulus, who conquered Perseus, at the request of Paulus, as the fittest person to instruct his children, and to adorn his house with pictures, *Plin.* 35, 11.

METOPHORUS of Chios, (*Chius*), a philosopher, who denied the existence of the senses, and the certainty of all knowledge, (*Nego, inquit, sciamusne aliquid, an nihil sciamus*), *Cic. Acad.* 4, 23.

METOPHORUS of Athens, an Epicurean philosopher, contemporary with Epicurus, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 3. *Tusc.* 2, 3.

METIUS FUFFETIUS, dictator of the year, *Vid.* FUFFETIUS.

METIUS CURTIUS. *Vid.* CURTIUS. METTIUS, sent as an ambassador to Ariovistus, *Caes. B. G.* 1,

47. and found safe after Caesar's battle with Ariovistus, *ib.* 54.

METUSCILIUS, an adherent of Pompey, (*Pompeianus*), *Cic. Att.* 8, 12.

METIVS. *Vid.* MARVIUS.

MEZENTIUS, the king of Caere, (*urbis Agyllinae*), a despiser of the gods, the first in the catalogue of the Italian princes who joined Turnus against Aeneas, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 648. expelled by his subjects on account of his horrid cruelty, *ib.* 8, 478,—493. He was slain by Aeneas, *ib.* 10, 907.—But Livy and Dionysius of Halicarnassus tell the story differently, (*Vid.* *G.* 190.)

MEZETULUS, a Numidian, who contended with Masinissa for the empire of Numidia; and being defeated, fled into the territory of Carthage, *Liv.* 29, 29, & 30.

MICIPSA, the son of Masinissa king of Numidia, *Sallust. Jug.* 5, &c.

MICTION, *v.* MICTIO, a chief man at Chalcis (*Chalcidensis*) in Euboea, a faithful friend of the Romans, *Liv.* 35, 38, & 46.

MIDAS, -ae, a king of Phrygia, who having hospitably entertained Silenus, brought him back to Bacchus; on which account he obtained, at his request, from Bacchus, that every thing he touched should be changed into gold. But he soon repented of this gift, and therefore it was withdrawn, *Ovid. Met.* 90,—145. (*G.* 383.). The ears of this king are said to have been changed by Apollo into those of an ass, because Midas preferred the playing of Pan on the pipe to the music of Apollo on the lyre or harp, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 153, &c.

MILANION, -ōnis, the lover of Atalanta, *Propert.* 1, 1, 9. supposed to be the same with Hippomenes or Meleager, *Ovid. Ari.* 2, 188. (*G.* 433.)

MILETUS, the son of Phoebus by Deione or Dejone, (*Deionides*), who, perceiving that Minos suspected him of aiming at the crown, fled from Crete, and built a city in Ionia, called Miletus after his name. By the nymph Cyanëë, the daughter of the river Meander, he was the father of Byblis and Canus,

Ovid. Met. 9, 442, &c.—This story is told differently by Apollodorus, 3, 1, 2. and by Antoninus Liberalis, *Metamorph.* c. 30.

MILLO, -ōnis, a famous athlēta of Croton, (*Crotoniāta*, v. -ātes), of uncommon strength, (*G.* 180.)—¶ 2. The commander of Tarentum under Pyrrhus, (*G.* 234.)

T. ANNIVS MILO, the friend of Cicero, and the opponent of P. Clodius. While Milo was candidate for the consulship, and Clodius for the praetorship, they happened to meet on the Appian way, whence a scuffle took place, in which Clodius was killed by the slaves of Milo, and by his order. Milo at his trial was defended by Cicero, but being condemned, went to Marseilles into banishment, *Cic. Mil. et ibi Ascon. ; Patere.* 2, 47. He afterwards engaged in the civil war against Caesar, and was killed, *ib.* 68.—JUDICIUM MILONIANUM, the trial of Milo, *Quintil.* 2, 20, 8.—MILONIANA Ciceronis oratio, the speech of Cicero in defence of Milo, which is not the same with what he delivered, but was afterwards improved. When Milo read the copy of it sent to him by Cicero, he is reported to have written Cicero, "that it had happened luckily; for if Cicero had pronounced that speech at his trial, he should not then be eating such large mullet fishes at Marseilles," i. e. that he should not have been banished. The letter of Milo did not imply that he was pleased with his situation, but was meant as a reflection against Cicero for not having defended him properly, *Dio*, 40, 54.

MILTIADES, -is, a celebrated Athenian general, who, with 10,000 Greeks, defeated the Persian army of Darius under Datis and Artaphernes, consisting of above 100,000 men, at Marathon, (*G.* 347, & 465.)

MIMALLONES, v. MIMALLONIDES, -um, women who performed the sacred rites of Bacchus, bacchanals, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 660.; *Ovid. Art.* 1, 54. thought to be so called from MIMAS, a mountain of Ionia, *Vid. G. INDEX.*

MIMAS, -antis, a giant, of great strength, (*validus*), *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 53. buried under the island Prochÿte, (*Apparet Prochÿte saevum sortita Mimante*), *Sil.* 12, 147.

MIMNERMUS, a native of Colophon or Smyrna, contemporary with Solon, who wrote love-poems in elegiac verse; hence Propertius says of him, *Plus in amore valet Mimnermi versus Homero*, 1, 9, 11. and Horace, *Si Mimnermus uicisset, sine amore jocisque Nil est jucundum; vivas in amore jocisque*, *Ep.* 1, 6, 65. He also wrote on other subjects in elegiac verse; as concerning the battle of the Smyrnëans against Gÿges and the Lydians, *Pausan.* 9, 29. He is said to have been the inventor of that kind of verse, *Athenae*, l. 13.

M. MINDIVS, the brother of Melcenius Rufus, a trader, (*negotiator*), *Cic. Fam.* 5, 20. et 13, 26.

MINERVA, the daughter of Jupiter, the goddess of wisdom, of war, and of arms, of spinning and weaving, &c. (*Vid. G.* 361. and *A.* 275.)

MINOS, -ōis, the son of Jupiter by Eurōpa, the king and lawgiver of Crete; who, after his death, was constituted judge of the infernal regions with Rhadamanthus and Aëacus, (*G.* 384 & 340.), *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 5, & 41. et 2, 14. *Off.* 1, 28.—MINŌIA REGNA, the realms of Minos or kingdom of Crete, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 14. *Mināe arenas*, the shores of Crete, *Ovid. in Ibis*, 511. *Taurus Minōis*, the Minotaur, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 192, (*G.* 421.). MINŌIS, -idis, a daughter of Minos, put for Ariadne, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 174.—MINOUR, a town of Crete, built by Minos, *Plin.* 4, 12 f. 20.

MINOTAURUS, a monster produced by Paliphææ, the wife of Minos, having partly the shape of a man and of a bull, (*Semibovemque virum, semivirumque bovem*), *Ovid. Art. Am.* 2, 24. (*G.* 421.), put jocosely by Cicero for Calvisius and Taurus, two opponents of Cornificius, to whom he writes; or, as Cortius thinks, for Antony, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 25.

MINUCIA, a Vestal virgin, buried alive

or having violated her vow of
y, *Liv.* 8, 15.

MINUCIA (al. *Minutia*) gens, a
at Rome, *Verr.* 1, 45. from
was that Minucius who paved the
lled after his name, which led
indusium, by a different track
ie Appian way, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18,
-MINUCIA *porticus*, a portico
y Minucius, who triumphed o-
Scordisci, *Vell.* 2, 8.

MINUCIUS, a consul, who being
d and surrounded by the *Aequi*,
erated by L. Quinctius Cincin-
he dictator, *Liv.* 3, 26,—29.

MINUCIUS, superintendent of pro-
(*praefectus annonae*), who in-
the senate of the designs of Sp.
; and after he was slain by Ser-
chala, divided the corn purcha-
Maelius among the people at an
oushel, *Liv.* 4, 12,—16.

MINICIUS *Magius*, sent by Pompey
far to treat about peace, *Cic.*
13.

MINUCIUS *Rufus*, master of
nder Fabius Maximus the dic-
Liv. 22, 8. who having obtain-
considerable advantage over the
in the dictator's absence, and
ning to the people of his dila-
duct, got himself made equal
mand with Fabius, and divided
y with him, *ib.* 27. Having
ngaged with Hannibal, he was
er of being cut off with his ar-
hen he was saved by Fabius.
upon he acknowledged his mis-
nd again placed himself under
mand of his preserver, *ib.* 29.
He was slain in the battle of
ib. 49.

MINUCIUS *Rufus*, a consul,
ing refused a triumph for his
in Gaul, exhibited the form of
ph on the Alban mount, *Liv.*
& 23.

MINUCIUS *Thermus*, a praetor,
tained a triumph for his exploits
i, *Liv.* 34, 10. When consul he
against the Ligurians, and con-
n that command after his consul-
expired, *ib.* 35, 20. But upon

his return he was refused a triumph,
ib. 37, 46. He was slain in a battle
against the Thracians, *ib.* 38, 41, &c.

MINYAS -ae, vel *Minyas*, -ei, the
son of Orchomēnos, a Theban, whose
daughters, (MINYĒIDES; v. *Minyēiā-*
des, sing. *Minyēis*, v. *Minyēias*, *Ovid.* 4,
1, & 32. *Minyēia proles*, *ib.* 389.), for
despising the sacred rites of Bacchus,
were turned into bats, (*vespertilionēs* :
Noctē volant, seroque trahunt a vespere
nomen), *ib.* 415.—Antoninus Liberalis
mentions three daughters of Minyas,
(*Minyādes*); Leucippa, Alcippa, and
Alcathœe, c. 10. Ovid does not ex-
press their number, but seems to make
them more than three, *Met.* 4, 32,
168, &c. He names only two of them,
Alcithœe, *Met.* 4, 1, 274. and Leu-
conœe, *ib.* 168. These authors differ
as much in the manner of telling the
story as in the names.

MISAGĒNES, -is, one of the sons of
Masiussa, sent to assist the Romans,
Liv. 42, 29, & 62. et 45, 14.

MISĒNUS, the trumpeter of Ae-
neas, called the son of Acœlus, (*Aœli-*
des), according to Servius, because
sound is produced from wind; as sol-
diers are called the sons of Mars, *Virg.*
Aen. 6, 164. et *ibi Serv.* He is said to
have been drowned by Triton, from
jealousy of his skill, near the promon-
tory of Campania, which afterwards
was named from him, *ib.* 174.

MITHRIDATES, -is, king of Pon-
tus, who carried on war for many
years against the Romans; but being
vanquished in different wars, first by
Sulla, next by Lucullus, and then by
Pompey; finally, being deserted by his
allies, and betrayed by his own son
Pharnāces, he attempted to put an end
to his life by poison. But finding that
ineffectual, on account of his being so
much accustomed to take antidotes a-
gainst poison, (*Perfecit poto Mithridates*
saepe veneno, Toxicum ne possent sacra nocere
sibi, *Martial.* 5, 77.) he with difficul-
ty prevailed on a Gaul to dispatch him.
Hence, *Lassi Pontica regis Pharsia bar-*
barico vix consummata veneno, *Lucan.*
1, 336.; *Add.* 2, 580, &c. *Molè tem-*

latum veneno spiritum ferro expulit, Flor. 3, 5. (G. 240.)—MITHRIDATICUM bellum, the war against Mithridates, *Plin.* 2, 105.; *Martial.* 6, 19, 5.; put for the three wars carried on by that king against the Romans; first, under Sulla; second, under Murena; and third, under Lucullus and Pompey, *Appian. Mithr. Bell.* 3. Flor. 3, 5. Hence, *Pontici ter risti medicamina regis*, the antidotes against poison, said to have been invented by Mithridates, *Juvenal.* 6 ult. *Quod Mithridates composuit*, ib. 14, 252. One of these still retains his name, being called MITHRIDATICUM, *Plin.* 25, 2 l. 3.; *Cels.* 5, 23.; *Dio.* 27, 35.; *Gell.* 17, 16. Pompey is said to have found among the papers of Mithridates directions for compounding it, *Plin.* 23, 8 l. 77.—MITHRIDATIUM antidotum, Scribon. 194.—MITHRIDATIA, -ae; v. -ion, -i, an herb discovered by Mithridates, *Plin.* 25, 6 l. 27.—Mithridates is said to have understood twenty-two languages, the number of the nations subject to him, *Quintil.* 11, 2, 50.; *Plin.* 7, 24. et 25, 2.

MNASTRATUS, a respectable farmer of the public lands in the *ager Leontinus* of Sicily, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 46.

MNEMOSÏNE, -es, the mother of the nine muses, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 21. (G. 368.)

MNESARCHUS, a Stoic, the scholar of Panaetius, who thought that no one could be an orator, without being a wise man, &c. a philosopher, *Cic. Or.* 1, 11, & 17.; *Fin.* 2. *Acad.* 4, 22.

MNESILOCHUS, a chief of the Acarnanians, who attempted to bring over his country to join with Antiochus in a war against the Romans, *Liv.* 36, 11, & 12.

MNESTHEUS, (2 syll.) -eos, acc. -ea, vo. -eu, abl. -eo, a Trojan, one of the companions of Aeneas, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 288. et 5, 117, & 493. Sometimes for the sake of quantity MENESTHEUS, *ib.* 110, 129.—¶ 2. A king of Athens, (G. 424.)

MODIUS, a Roman *eques*, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 48.

MOERAGËNES, -is, a native of Asia, (*Asianus*), who had a dispute with Atticus about a slave, *Cic. Att.* 5, 15. et 6, 1.

MOËRIS, -idis, a king of Egypt, who dug an immense lake, to receive the waters of the Nile, (G. 666.) called from him, *Moeridis lacus*, *Plin.* 5, 9.—¶ 2. The name of a shepherd in Virgil, *Ecl.* 8, 96. accus. *Moerim*, ib. 98. voc. *Moeri*, ib. 9. 1.

Apollonius MOLO, -onis, a teacher of rhetoric at Rhodes, whose lectures Cicero attended, both there and at Rome, *Cic. Or.* 1, 17. & 28. *Br.* 90. *Att.* 2, 1, &c. Molo was sent to Rome during the dictatorship of Sulla, to solicit the payment of what was due to his country for their services in the Mithridatic war, (*legatus ad senatum de Rhodiorum praemiis venerat*), *Cic. Br.* 90. and is said to have been the first foreigner that was allowed to speak to the senate without an interpreter, *Val. Max.* 2, 2, 3.

MOLORCHUS, a shepherd who entertained Hercules, when he came to slay the Nemean lion, *Serv. ad Virg. G.* 3, 19. Apollodorus calls him a day-labourer at Cleonae, 2, 4, 1. whence he is called *Cleonaeus Molorchus*, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 160. *pauper*, *Stat. Silv.* 3, 1, 29. *parcus*, ib. 4, 6, 51. *placidus*, *Martial.* 9, 44, 13. *Aut fuit modò divitis Molorchi*, sc. *Penates* vel *domus*, the house of Molorchus, lately made rich, *Martial.* 4, 64, 30. i. e. having a chapel enriched with valuable presents built to him, by Domitian, near the temple of Hercules, *Id.* 9, 65, & 104. *Molorchæa tectû*, the house of Molorchus, *Tibull.* 4, 1, 13.

MŌMUS, the son of Nox and Somnus, *Hesiod. Theog.* 214. the god of railery, who did nothing himself but censured or reproved the failings of the other gods; hence, *Laborus*, et *etiam Ligurino μωμῶ satisfaciām*, you are anxious that I should satisfy the censorious or satirical Ligurinus, i. e. give no room for censure to those who are most apt to find fault, *Cic. Att.* 5, 23.

What

t person is here meant by Ligus is uncertain.

MONÆSES, -is, a renowned general of the Parthians, who, when Phraates having murdered his father Orôdes the crown, fled to Antony. But not placing confidence in him, sent him back with proposals of peace, *id. de Bell. Parth.* p. 157.; *Dio.* 4.; *Plutarch.* in *Antonia*, p. 932. Himself afterwards seems to have defeated the Romans, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 9. MONÆTA, a name given to Juno, *Faust.* 6, 103.; *Cic. N. D.* 3, 18. (*monendo*), because after an earthquake, a voice is said to have been uttered from her temple, warning (*monens*) the Romans to make expiation by sacrificing a pregnant sow, (*ut sue plenâ procuratio*) *Cic. Div.* 1, 45. et 2, 32.—

MONÆTA is put for the image or superimposed stamp on money; because it is used to be coined in the temple of Juno; *Et centum dominos* (i. e. *nummos*) *novae monetae*, sc. *dominus* newly coined, *Marzial.* 4, 28, 5, 5. *Sinos quater a nova moneta*, *Id.* 12, 1. *De moneta Caesaris decem flavos, flavios*, ten gold pieces with the stamp of Domitian stamped on them, *ib.*

Jam tempus est quaedam ex nostrâ metâ (ut ita dicam) preferri, from my mint, i. e. of my own invention not borrowed from other authors,

Benef. 3, 351.—*Ad Philotimum de viatico, sive a Moneta*, (sc. *ut am sibi pararet in viaticum*), &c. money for my travelling charges, from the mint, (by giving bullion in exchange,) &c. *Cic. Att.* 8, 7 f. *ui* (sc. *poeta*) *Communi feriat cariviale moneta*, who does not imitate a trivial poem with the common, i. e. who does not compose verses in a vulgar style, *Juvenal.* — MONETA is put also for money, *fulva moneta*, yellow money, gold, *Marzial.* 14, 12. *Nigra*, i. e. lead or brass money, mixed lead, *Id.* 1, 100, 13, & 15. *que concedit prisca moneta novae*, old yields to new, i. e. brass is introduced to gold, *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 222.

—Hence, MONETALES *Triumviri*, three men who had the charge of the mint, *Dio.* 54, 26. called also MONETARII, *Eutrop.* 9, 14. — The temple of Juno Moneta is said to have been vowed by Camillus, *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 642. et 6, 184. It was built on the spot where the house of *Manlius Capitolinus* had stood, *ib.* 185.

MONODUS, a son of Prusias, king of Bithynia, who instead of teeth in the upper part of the mouth, had an entire bone, *Plin.* 7, 16 l. 15.—Val. Maximus says, that he was of the same name with his father, 1, 8, ext. 12.; and, according to Festus, he was called *Monodus*, from his having one bone in place of teeth; which Pyrrhus, king of Epire, also had, *Festus*. In both, however, the appearance of distinct teeth was marked by a kind of lines, *ib.* et *Plutarch.* in *Pyrrho*, p. 384. *Jul. Pollux.* 2, 4.

MORSUS, an augur of the Argives, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 3. *Div.* 1, 40.—¶ 2. The son of Amphycus, (*Amphycides*), a soothsayer of the Lapithae, who slew the centaur Odites, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 456.—¶ 3. The name of a shepherd, *Virg. E.* 8, 26.

MORSOPUS, an Athenian, (*G.* 418.) from whom Athens was called MORSOPIA *urbs*, *Ovid. Ep.* 8, 72. *Mopsopus juvenis*, Triptolêmus, an Athenian young man, born at Eleusis, a borough of Attica, *Ovid. Met.* 5, 661.

MORPHEUS, (2 syll.) -eus, acc. -ea, the son of the god SOMNUS, who could counterfeit any shape; whence his name, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 635.

MOSCHUS, a Greek poet, in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus, whose eclogues are still extant.—¶ 2. A rhetorician of Pergâmus, as it is said, accused of sorcery, and defended by Torquatus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 9.

MOSES, -is, v. -ae, the lawgiver of the Jews; (*Tradidit arcano quodcumque volumine Moses*), *Juvenal.* 14, 102. Tacitus gives a long account of Moses and the institutions of the Jews, *Hist.* 5, 2—9. Pliny mentions Moses as the inventor of a certain species of magic,

magic, (*Est et alia magices fãtio a Mose*;) and supposes him to have flourished many thousand years after Zoroaster, *Plin.* 30, 1 f. 2. Justin also ascribes the knowledge of magic to Moses, which, with much other learning, he says he inherited from his father Joseph; and gives a strange account of the cause and manner of his departure from Egypt, 36, 2.

MUCIA, the sister of Metellus Celer, the wife of Cn. Pompeius, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 2. whom Pompey divorced, *Cic. Att.* 1, 12. from a suspicion of her having had an intrigue with Julius Cæsar, while he was absent in the Mithridatic war, *Plutarch. Pomp.* p. 641, *Suet. Cæs.* 50.

C. MUCIUS, a brave young nobleman, who, when Rome was besieged by Porsena, having got admission into the Tuscan camp, attempted to kill that king. From the loss of his right hand he got the surname of SCAEVOLA. *Liv.* 2, 17. (G. 209.)—MUCIA prata, the Mucian meadows, lands given to Mucius, as a reward for his bravery, *ib.*

P. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA, consul with L. Calpurnius, a. u. 620, remarkable for his knowledge of jurisprudence; who, as Pomponius says, first founded the civil law, *Pompon. de Orig. Jur.* and first introduced that science into the family of the MUCII. Several illustrious lawyers of this name are mentioned by Cicero.

Q. MUCIUS, consul a. u. 636, the son-in law of Laelius, to whom, when an old man, Cicero was brought by his father, and ever afterwards constantly attended him while Mucius lived, (*nunquam ab ejus latere discessit*), *Cic. Amic.* 1. This Mucius was greatly advanced in years, and infirm in the Maric war; yet notwithstanding his age, every day, as soon as it was light, he was ready to give counsel to such as asked it, (*ab iis conveniri poterat*), and was the first in the senate-house, *Cic. Phil.* 8, 10.

Q. MUCIUS, P. F. (i. e. *Publii filius*), to whom Cicero acknowledges himself much indebted for his knowledge in the civil law, *Cic. Br.* 89. Mu-

cus, after his praetorship, obtained the province of Asia, which he ruled with great justice, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 10. only however for nine months, *Cic. Att.* 5, 17. He was so beloved by the people of the province, that they instituted a festival day in honour of him, called MUCIA, -orum, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 21.; and his name came to be used for a just praetor or governor of a province, *Cic. Caecil.* 17. He however incurred the enmity of the farmers of the revenue, because he had checked their extortion, *Cic. Planc.* 13. *Fam.* 1, 9. When consul with L. Crassus, a. u. 658, he got passed the law called *Mucia Licinia*, concerning the rights of citizenship, (*de civitate*), *Cic. Or.* 2, 64. Off. 3, 11. which is said to have given cause to the Italic war, *ib.* (*Vid. CRASSUS*, p. 145.) This SCAEVOLA was *Pontifex Maximus*, and is greatly extolled for his moderation and virtue, *Cic. Off.* 2, 16. et 3, 15. *Temperantiae prudentiaeque specimen*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 32. *Divini humanique juris auctor celeberrimus*, *Paterc.* 2, 26. *Omnium moderatissimus*, *Cic. Off.* 2, 16. *Jurisperitorum eloquentissimus, et eloquentium juris peritissimus*, *Cic. Or.* 1, 3. He was wounded by C. Fimbria at the funeral of Marius, *Cic. S. Rosc.* 12. and was massacred before the image of Vesta, in the temple of that goddess, by the praetor Damasippus, as a favourer of Sulla, *Paterc.* 2, 26.

MULCIBER, -beris, v. -bris, (rar. *di-ri*), a name of Vulcan, (*a mulcendo; quod ignis omnia mulceat, i. e. molliat, vincat, ac domet, Festus*); *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 4; *Ovid. Art. Am.* 2, 562. *Met.* 2, 5. d 14, 533.

L. MUMMIUS, consul, a. 607, who destroyed Corinth, and conquered Achaia; whence he got the surname of ACHÆICUS, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 21. He brought from Corinth to Rome an incredible number of vases, statues, and pictures, made by the best masters, *Plin.* 34, 7. and so ignorant was he of their real value, that he ordered those who undertook to transport them to be told, that if they destroyed any of them, they must make new ones in their place,

Paterc.

1, 13. Upon his return to Italy, he entered the city in a splendid triumph. *Virg. Aen.* 6, 836. and though he brought great riches into the public treasury, he did not in the least enrich himself. *Cic. Off.* 2, 22. He was censured by Scipio Africanus the younger. *Cic. Brut.* 22.

MUMMIUS, the brother of the praetor and his lieutenant in the war against Corinth, *Cic. Att.* 13, 5, & 7. Others are ranked by Cicero as ancient orators. Spurius was devoted to the doctrine of the Stoics, *Cic. Brut.* 25. It was said of him, "that a man for any time," i. e. always temperate and polite, (*P. Mummius cuiusmodi hominem esse*), *Cic. Or.* 2, 67. MUMMIUS *Quadratus*, tribune of the people with Clodius, who made an appeal to the senate about the safekeeping of Cicero, *Cic. Sext.* 11. He considered the effects of Clodius to Ceres, as Clodius had consecrated those of Cicero, *Cic. Dom.* 48. But this friend of Cicero is commonly called NINNI-

MUNATIUS, an associate of Catiline, *Cat.* 2, 2. His full name was Munatius Plancus Bursa, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 10. *et* 10, 12. He was tribune during the third consulate of Pompey, great opponent of Cicero and Mithridates. After he laid down his office he was accused by Cicero of violence, and banished, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 2.; *Dio*, 40, 1. He was brother to Plancus the *African*. in *Cic. Mil. argument.*

MURICIUS MURCUS, a proconsul in Africa, after the death of Caesar, who he gave his command to Cassius, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 11. by the appointment of Pompey, *Cic. Phil.* 11, 12. Cassius gave him the command of the fleet, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 28. p. 343. After the defeat of Brutus and Cassius, he joined Sextus, who, upon a false accusation, put him to death, *Patere.* 2, 2. *Dio*, 48, 19.

LICINIUS MURENA, praetor, and one of the lieutenants of Sulla in the war against Mithridates, whom he sent to command the Roman army

in Asia, with the authority of propraetor, when, after having made peace with that king, Sulla returned to Italy against the party of Marius, *Plutarch. in Sylla.* Murena finding a pretext for renewing the war, invaded and plundered the territories of Mithridates; but that king having collected his forces, forced Murena to retreat into Phrygia. Sulla, displeased with the conduct of Murena, recalled him, *Appian. Bell. Mithr.* p. 215. It appears, however, that Murena obtained a triumph, *Cic. Manil.* 3.; *Muren.* 7. He is supposed to have been slain in some civil commotion after his return from Asia, *Cic. Brut.* 90.

L. MURENA, the son of the former, lieutenant of L. Lucullus in the war against Mithridates, *Cic. Mur.* 9. Being created consul with D. Silanus, he was accused of bribery by Serv. Sulpicius, his competitor, and by Cato. He was defended by Cicero, then consul, and acquitted, *Cic. Mur.* 1, &c. *Dio*, 37, 30, & 39.

MURRANUS, a Latin, descended from the ancient kings of Latium, slain by Aeneas, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 529. Servius on this passage says, that Murranus was an ancient king of the Latines, from whom his successors were called MURRANI.

MUSAE, the Muses, virgin-goddesses, who were supposed to preside over the liberal arts, said to be the daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosynè; nine in number, *Galliopè*, *Clio*, *Erato*, *Thalia*, *Melpomènè*, *Terpsichorè*, *Euterpè*, *Polyhymnia*, and *Urania*, (*G.* 368.) They are called *Heliconiades*, *Parnassiades*, *Arctiades*, *Pierides*, *Pegasiades*, *Aganippides*, *Thespiades*, *Lebethrides*, *Castalides*, &c. from places consecrated to them, — *Musae, praesentia numina vatam*, O Muses, the propitious deities of poets, *Ovid. Met.* 15, 622. *Qui Musas amat imparis*, the odd-numbered Muses, whose number is unequal, i. e. nine, *Hor. Od.* 3, 19, 13. *Sicelides Musae*, Sicilian Muses, i. e. Muses who preside over pastoral poetry, in which Theocritus, a Sicilian,

lian, excelled, *Virg. E.* 4, 1. *Dulces Musae*, *Id. G.* 2, 475. *Primus ego in patriam mecum—Aonio rediens deducam vertice Musas*, I returning into my native country will bring with me the Muses from the Aonian or Boeotian mountain, *i. e.* from Helicon, *i. e.* I shall be the first Mantuan poet, *Id. G.* 3, 11. *Musarum delubra colere*, to reverence the temples of the Muses, *i. e.* to respect learning and the liberal arts, *Cic. Arch.* 11. *A Musarum honore abhorre*, to be averse from polite learning, or the studies of humanity, *ib.* So *aversus a Musis*, averse from poetry, *ib.* 9. *Cum Musis, id est cum humanitate et cum doctrina commercium habere*, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 23. In proverbium Graecorum celebratum est, *Indoctos a Musis et Gratiis abesse*, it has become a proverb among the Greeks, that the illiterate have no commerce with the Muses and Graces, *Quintil.* 1, 10, 21. *Forenses causas agrestioribus musis reliquerunt*, *sc. philosophi*, they left the pleading of causes in the forum to the rustic Muses, *i. e.* to rough, unpollished men, not cultivated by polite learning and the liberal arts, *Cic. Or.* 3. So *Ab orationibus disjungo me fere, referoque ad mansuetiores musas*, I withdraw myself from the contentions of the bar, and apply myself to the gentler muses, *i. e.* to the study of philosophy and the liberal sciences, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9, 67. *Tu Musis nostris para ut operas reddas*, prepare to restore your services or assistance to my Muses, *i. e.* to me in my studies, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 10. *Cum omnibus (al. folis) Musis rationem habere cogito*, to have commerce with none but the Muses, *i. e.* to apply to all kinds of polite learning, or to mind nothing else but literary pursuits, *Cic. Att.* 2, 5. *Cum Musis nos delectabimus*, I will amuse myself with study, *ib.* 4. *Musarum dona*, *i. e.* verses or poetry, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 243. *Sacerdos*, priest of the Muses, *i. e.* a poet, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 3; *Virg. G.* 2, 476; *Ovid. Am.* 3, 8, 23; *Propert.* 3, 1, 3; *Tibull.* 2, 5, 1. *Musis amicus*, a friend to the Muses, *i. e.* fond of poe-

try, and having a genius for it, *Hor. Od.* 1, 26, 1. So *Virg. Aen.* 9, 774. *Nec studio citharae, nec Musae deditus ulli*, nor acquainted with any kind of music, *Horat. Sat.* 2, 3, 105. *Dignum laude virum Musa vetat mori*, *Musa caelo beat*, *i. e.* poetry renders a truly great man immortal, it blesses him with heaven, *i. e.* it makes him be ranked among the gods, *Hor. Od.* 4, 8, 28. *Musis accepta domus*, acceptable or agreeable to the Muses, *i. e.* the house of a poet, *Ovid. Tr.* 2, 121. *Sacra Musarum cole*, *i. e.* cultivate the study of poetry, *Ovid. Pont.* 4, 2, 49. *Musa nec in plausus ambitiosa mea est*, I am not fond of the applauses of the theatre, *Id. Trist.* 5, 7, 28. *Ille ego iudicii unica Musa* (*i. e. solus poeticae artis peritus*) *tui*, I am the only good poet, the only person skilled in poetry, in your judgment, *Id. Pont.* 4, 3, 16. *Pastorum musam*,—*dicemus*, we shall relate the song or poem, *Virg. E.* 8, 1. *Agrestem tenui mediam arundine musam*, I will warble or play a rural song or tune with a slender reed, *Virg. E.* 6, 8. So *Silvestrem tenui musam meditaris avena*, you play a silvan or pastoral song or poem with a small oaten pipe, *ib.* 1, 2. *Crasiore, ut vocant, musa*, in a plainer manner, by a more familiar example, *Quintil.* 1, 10, 28. *Genialis Musa*, *i. e.* poetry ministering to pleasure, love-poems, *Ovid. Amor.* 3, 15, 19. *Hospita*, the muse in a foreign country, *i. e.* *Ovid* in exile, *Ovid. Trist.* 4, 1, 88. So *infelix*, *Id. Pont.* 1, 5, 69. *Musa iocosa mihi*, my poems are full of mirth or pleasantry, *Id. Tr.* 2, 354. *et* 3, 2, 6. *Musaeque Turanni tragicis innixa cothurnis*, the muse of Turannius is supported on tragic buskins, *i. e.* he writes tragedies in a lofty style: *Et tua cum facio musa, Melisse, levis*, your muse, as well as you write comedies in an easy style, *Ovid. Pont.* 4, 16, 29. *Claro mea nomine musa*, my poems were in great repute, *ib.* 45. So *In nostra musa*, in my poems, *Id. Tr.* 2, 313. *Et nova iudicio subdita musa tuo est*, my new poems, *Id. Pont.* 2, 4, 14. *Nec nova praeteritum musa re-*

mus, nor does a new Muse un-
the former work, i. e. nor do I
contradict what I said in my books
(*TE AMANDI*, *Id. Rem.* 12. *Mu-*
stris, humble poetry, verse little
ing from prose, except in being
red by feet, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 37.
s lyrae potens Musa, the Muse
resides over the peaceful lyre, *Id.*

6, 10. *proci*, forward, petu-
lb. 2, 1, 37. *peruicax*, presump-
lb. 3, 3, 70. *Musa lyrae solers*,
in playing on the lyre, the lyric
Hor. Art. P. 407. *Musa proter-*
est, my poems are petulant or
n, *Ovid. Rem.* 362. *Agricolae Mu-*
s, the poems of Heliod, *Id.*
4, 14, 12. *Sed Musa illa rustica*
ralis sc. *Theocriti*, his rural and
al Muse or poems, *Quintil.* 10.

Tēia Musa, the poems of A-
n, born in Teos, *Ovid. Rem. Am.*

Nec venit ad duros Musa vocata
the Muse does not come at my
t to inspire me in the rough coun-
the Getae, *Id. Pont.* 1, 5, 12.

Ant Musae carmen inerme meae, all
ems were free from satire or in-
e, *Id. in Ibin.* 2.—*Cura opera-*
is, attention paid to poetry, *Id.*
411. *Cur modo damnatas repeto*
imina Musas? Why do I resume
oems lately condemned, which

ed ground of accusation against
Id. Tr. 2, 3. So *Et quod eram*
ut crimina nostra perosus, *Id. Tr.*

21. *Ad Musas reverti*, to the
g of verses, or poems, *ib.* 3, 7,
vis comitatus, accompanied by the
, *Id. Amor.* 2, 279. So *Musa-*
mes, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 775.

onius MUSA, the physician of
tus, whom he recovered from a
rous disease, by prescribing the
path, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 15, 3. *et ibi*
ss, and by the use of lettuce, *Plin.*

On which account he was re-
d with a large sum of money;
he right of wearing a gold ring;
ith an exemption from taxes both
nself, and those of his profession,
ly for the present, but also for
ture, *Dio.* 53, 30. A statue was

also erected to him by public contribu-
tion, (*aere collato*), nigh. to the image
of Aesculapius, *Suet.* 59.

MUSAEUS, a Greek poet, more
ancient than Homer, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 667.
There is a poem extant concerning the
loves of Hero and Leander, which is
ascribed to Musaeus; but its author li-
ved much later.

MUSCA, supposed to be a freed-man
of Atticus, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1.

MUSTELA, one of the assassins em-
ployed by Antony, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 4,
& 41. 5, 6. *et* 13, 2. *Att.* 12, 5, &
44.

C. MUSTIUS, a Roman eques, *Cic.*
Verr. 1, 51.

MYCON, -ōnis, the name of a shep-
herd, *Virg. E.* 3, 10. *et* 7, 30.

MYGDON, -ōnis, the father of Co-
roebus, who is thence called MYGDO-
NIDES, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 342.

MYRMECIDES, -ae, v. -is, a native of
Miletus, (*Milefus*), remarkable for mak-
ing minute images of marble or ivo-
ry, for instance a carriage, so small,
that it was covered by the wings of a
fly, together with its driver, *Aelian.*
Var. Hist. 1, 17.; *Plin.* 36, 5, f. to
which Cicero alludes, (*Ut etiam inter*
deos, Myrmecides aliquis, minutorum opus-
culorum fabricator, fuisse videatur), *A-*
cad. 4, 38.

MYRO, v. Myron, -ōnis, an excellent
statuary, *Cic. Or.* 3, 7.; *Herenn.* 4, 6.
a native of Eleutherae, *Plin.* 34, 7 f. 19.
of whose works several are mentioned;
an heifer, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 60.; an Apollo,
ib. 43.; a Hercules, 1, &c.; particular-
ly a cow, so like the life, that it is ce-
lebrated by the poets, *Plin. ib.* *Ut*
similis veras vacca Myronis opus, *Ovid.*
Pont. 4, 1, 34.

MYRRHA, the daughter of Cinyras,
and mother of Adōnis; on account of
an incestuous passion, turned into a
myrrh-tree, *Ovid. Met.* 298, &c. Ap-
pollodorus gives a different account of
this matter, 3, 13, 4.

MYRTILUS, the charioteer of Oeno-
māus, (*G.* 404.) *Cic. N. D.* 3, 38.—
¶ 2. The name of a slave, *Cic. Att.*
15, 13. *et* 16, 11.

MYS, Mysos, a celebrated carver or embosser, (*cælestior*), in silver, *Martial*, 8, 51.; *Plin.* 33, 12 f. 55.

N.

NABDALSA, a Numidian nobleman who conspired with Bomilcar against Jugurtha; and being detected, was put to death, *Sallust. Jug.* 70.—73.

NABIS, tyrant of Lacedæmon, *Liv.* 29, 12. who first formed an alliance with the Romans and Achæans, *Id.* 32, 39. and afterwards carried on war against them, *Id.* 33, 44, et 34, 28, & 29. He was slain by Alexander, the chief of the Aetolians, *Id.* 35, 39.

NABŌLUS, the son of Hippāsus, (*Hippasides*), the charioteer of Lætus, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 355.

NAEVIA gens, a Roman family.

NAEVIUS, the most ancient Roman dramatic poet, next to Livius Andronicus. He is said to have served in the first Punic war, and to have written a poem concerning it, *Gell.* 27, 21. He died in the consulship of Cethegus and Tuditānus, a. u. 549, the year in which P. Cornelius Scipio passed over into Africa, as Cicero says, 140 years before he was consul, *Cic. Br.* 15.—What Horace says of Naevius, is differently understood by commentators, *Naevius in manibus non est, et mentibus hæret Pæne recens?* Is not Naevius generally read, and repeated by heart, as if nearly a modern? But most take away the point of interrogation, and turn *et* into *at*; thus, Naevius is not now generally read, but is remembered or repeated (by the admirers of the ancients), as if his writings had been but lately published, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 53. — Ennius pretended to despise Naevius; but notwithstanding, as Cicero observes, he either borrowed or stole from him, (*A Naevio vel sumpsi multa, si fateris; vel, si negas, surripuisti*), *Cic. Brut.* 19. *Sic Ennius sanè, ut est certè, perfectior; tamen illius (Naevii) bellum Punicum, quasi Myronis opus, delebat*, *ib.* *Luculentè quidem scripserunt*, (*sc. alii, nempe Naevius*), *etiam si mi-*

nus, quam tu, (*i. e. Ennius*), *poliè*, *ib.* Naevius having, after the manner of the Greeks, lampooned some of the nobility in his writings, particularly Metellus, was thrown into prison; to which Plautus alludes, *Nam os colum-natum poetæ esse inaudivi barbaro, Quis bini custodes semper tatis horis accubant*, I have heard that the mouth of the Latin poet was supported by his hand, as by a column, that being his usual posture, (while he studied), &c. Naevius is here called *barbarus*, as not being a Greek, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 56. While in prison he wrote two plays, called *Haridulus* and *Leon*, by which he made reparation for his former faults, so that he was liberated by the tribunes of the commons, *Gell.* 3, 3. He seems, however, afterwards to have incurred the displeasure of the nobles. For we are told, that being banished from Rome, he died at Utica, in the 104th Olympiad, *Hieronym. in Chronic. Euf.* *NAEVIANI modi*, the measure of the verses of Naevius, *Cic. Leg.* 2, 15. *Naevianus Hædor*, the name of a play written by Naevius, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 31. *Fam.* 5, 12.—*Naeviana pira*, a kind of pears cultivated by one Naevius, *Col.* 5, 10, 18. et 12, 10, 4.

SEN. NAEVIUS, a public crier, (*præco*), in great favour with the party of Sulla, to which he had revolted from that of Marius. He had a controversy with P. Quintius, in whose defence Cicero delivered that oration, which is the first of his orations now extant. For it appears that Cicero had been engaged in other causes before, *Cic. Quint.* 1, &c.

NĀĪAS, -ādis, et Nāis, -idis, *plur. Nāīādes, v. Nāīdēs*, the nymphs of the rivers or fountains: *Fontana Næina Nāīādes*, the Naiades, deities or goddesses of the springs, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 328. *Nāīādes æquoreæ*, of the sea, *ib.* 557. *Naiadas*, (*al. Naidas*), *undarum dominas*, *Stat. Silv.* 1, 5, 6.—put for *Oreādes*, the nymphs of the mountains, or rather for the nymphs of springs, which rise in these mountains, *Virg. E.* 10, 10.—*Candida Nāis*, a fair Naiad, *ib.* 2,

, 6. *Naias una fuit*, Ovid. *Met.* 1, 91. *Hesperiae Naiades*, the Italian fauns or water nymphs, Ovid. *Met.* 2, 25. voc. *Nai*, Propert. 2, 23, 96. (al. 32, 40.)—*Naïca dona*, the gifts of the Naiades, Prop. 2, 32, 40. but the best editions read otherwise.

NAPAEAE, -arum, nymphs of the woods or groves, Virg. *G.* 4, 335; *Stat. Theb.* 4, 255.

NAPE, -es, the name of a dog, Ovid. *Met.* 3, 214.

NARCISSUS, the son of the river Lephisus, and the nymph Liriodè, of remarkable beauty, who slighted many nymphs that courted him; but he is said at last to have pined away in gazing at his own shadow, with which he was charmed, one day when he lay down to take a drink from a clear fountain, and was turned into a flower, which still retains his name, Ovid. *Met.* 3, 341, —510; *Stat. Silv.* 3, 4, 41. *Theb.* 7, 540. Pausanias says that Narcissus perished by looking at his own image in the water from its resemblance to a favourite sister he had lost. There was a fountain in the territory of Thespia called Narcissus, where this is said to have happened, *Pausan.* 3, 31.—¶ 2. Narcissus, a favourite freedman of the emperor Claudius, *Suet. Cl.* 28.; *Tacit. Ann.* 13, 1.; *Juvenal.* 14, 328.; *Dio*, 60, 34. *Add. Tac. Ann.* 11, 33, & 38. *et* 12, 53.

P. Scipio NASICA, judged by the senate to be the best man in Rome, and therefore chosen to receive into his house the image of Cybèle, when brought to the city, *Liv.* 29, 11, & 4.; *Plin.* 7, 34.; *Val. Max.* 8, 15, 3.; *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 347.; *Cic. Harusp. r.* 13. Hence he is called *Hospes numinis Idaei*, the host of the deity worshipped on Mount Ida, i. e. of Cybèle, *Juvenal.* 3, 37.

NASIDIUS, *NASIDIANUS*, *et Nasidius*, Roman names, *Cic. Att.* 11, 17.; *Sueton.* 9, 790.; *Horat.* 2, 8, 1.; *Martial.* 7, 53.

NASO, -onis, a Roman surname, first given to some person from the large-

ness of his nose.—The surname of the poet Ovid, *Pont.* 4, 9, 2.

Cn. Otacilius NASO, a Roman eques, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 31.—*L. Octavius NASO*, *Q. Fr.* 1, 2, 3.—*Q. NASO*, a praetor, *Cic. Cluent.* 53. *Flacc.* 21.

NATTA, a Roman surname; *Status Nattae*, *Cic. Div.* 2, 20.

L. NATTA, *Cic. Mur.* 35. one of the *Pontifices*, *Cic. Att.* 4, 8.

NATTA, (al. *Naeca*), the name of a sordid miser, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 124.; *Juvenal.* 8, 95.; *Perf.* 3, 31.

NAVIUS, *Vid. ACCIUS*.

NAUCHATES, -ae, v. -is, a native of Erythrae, an historian; the scholar of Isocrates, *Cic. Or.* 2, 23. *et* 3, 44.

NAUPLIUS, the father of Palamèdes, (*G.* 453.) who is hence called *Naupliades*, -ae, Ovid. *Met.* 13, 310.

NAUSICĀA, v. -ae, -es, the daughter of Alcinoüs, *Martial.* 12, 31, 9. (*G.* 456.)

NAUSIPHĀNES, -is, a scholar of Democritus, (*Democriteus*), the master of Epicurus, but not treated by him with proper respect, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 26, & 33.

NAUTES, the aged friend of Aeneas, distinguished for his wisdom, who advised Aeneas to leave with Acestes in Sicily such of his companions as were old and infirm, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 704.

NEAERA, a girl beloved by Tibullus, *Tibull.* 3, 1, 6. whom Scaliger supposes to have been the same with her whom Horace calls Glycèra, v. -è, *Od.* 1, 33, 1.—¶ 2. A woman, whom Horace upbraids for deceiving him, *Epod.* 15, 11.—¶ 3. The mistress of a shepherd in Virgil, *Écl.* 3, 3.—¶ 4. The wife of Sol, and mother of Phaethusa and Lampetiè, who kept the sheep and oxen of Sol in Sicily, *Homer. Odyss.* 12, 133, &c.

NEBROPHŌNUS, (i. e. *occisor hinnulorum*), the name of a dog, Ovid. *Met.* 3, 211.

NECTANĒRUS, v. -is, -is, a king of Egypt, *Nep.* 12, 2. *et* 17, 8.; *Plin.* 36, 9.

NELEUS, -i, Ovid. *Met.* 2, 690. (*G.* 401.) king of Pylos; which is hence

called *Nelæa Pylos*, ib. 6, 418. *Neptunus Nelæi sanguinis auditor*, the founder of the family of Neleus, ib. 12, 558. the father of Nestor, who is hence called *Nelæus*, ib. 577. or *Nelæides*; plur. *Bis sex Nelæidæ fumus, conspecta juvenus*, we were twice six sons of Neleus, a respectable or sightly company of young men, ib. 553. Neleus had twelve sons, who were all slain with himself by Hercules except Nestor, *Apollodor.* 2, 9, 9. *Nos Pylon, antiqui Nelæia Nestoris arva, Mifimus*, we sent messengers to Pylos, the Neleian country of old Nestor, *Id. Ep.* 1, 63.

NEMESIS, -is, a goddess, the avenger of insolence and pride, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 520, worshipped at Rhamnus; hence called *RHAMNUSIA*, *Ovid. Trist.* 5, 7, 8.—¶ 2. A mistress of Tibullus, 2, 3, 55.; *Martial.* 8, 73, 7.

NEOBÛLE, -es, the daughter of Lycambes, (q. v.)—¶ 2. A mistress of Horace, *Od.* 3, 12, 6.

NEOCLES, -is, v. *NEOCLUS*, the father of Themistocles, *Nep.* 2, 1. who is hence called *NEOCLIDES*; thus, *Arma Neoclides qui Persica contudit arma*, i. e. who vanquished Xerxes at the battle of Salamis, *Ovid. Pont.* 1, 3, 69.—¶ 2. The father of Pamphilus, the scholar of Plato, (*Platonis auditor*, v. *Platonius*) *Cic. N. D.* 1, 26.

NEOPTOLĒMUS, (i. e. *novus miles*), a name given to Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, because he went to the war of Troy when a boy, *Serv. in Virg. Aen.* 2, 263, & 499.; *Ovid. Ep.* 8, 82, & 115. *Met.* 13, 455. *Add. Cic. Or.* 2, 37. *Tusc.* 2, 1. *Amic.* 20. But in the last passage Cicero is supposed to have put Neoptolemus for Achilles. The words, however, do not altogether apply to Achilles; and may to Pyrrhus.

NEPHĒLE, (i. e. *Nebula*), the wife of Athamas and mother of Phryxus, (*G.* 440.) hence *Helle*, is called *Nephelæus*, -idis, the daughter of Nephelæ, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 195. and *Nephelæias*, -adis; thus, *Quæ pelago nomen Nephelæias abstulit Helle*, took from the sea its former name, and gave it her own, *HELLES-PONTUS*, the sea of Helle, *Lucan.*

9, 956.—*Pecus Nephelacum*, the ram which carried Phryxus and Helle, *Val. Flac.* 1, 56.—¶ 2. The name of a nymph, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 171.

NEPTÛNUS, (a *NANDO*, *paullum primis literis immutatus*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 26. a *NUBE*, *id est, opertione*; *quod ut caelum nubes, ita mare terras obnubat*, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 10.) the son of Saturn and Ops, the brother of Jupiter and Pluto, the god of the sea, (*G.* 386, 358, & 372. *Terra ipsa dea est; mare etiam, quem Neptunum esse dicebas*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 20.) the government of which is said to have been given to him by lot, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 141. whence it is called *Sors secunda*, *Lucan.* 4, 110. and *regnum secundum*; thus, *Regnoque accessit terra secundo*, the land was added to the sea, *Id.* 5, 622.—Neptune is called *Equestris*, *Liv.* 1, 9. because he is said to have made the first horse to spring from the earth by a stroke of his trident, *Ovid. Met.* 6, 75.; *Virg. G.* 1, 12. (*G.* 388.)—frequently put for the sea; thus, *Immergere aliquem Neptuno*, to plunge one in the sea, *Virg. G.* 4, 29. *In Carpathio Neptuni gurgite*, in the Carpathian gulf of Neptune, i. e. in the Carpathian sea, ib. 387. *Neptuni corpus acerbum*, the bitter body of Neptunus, i. e. the salt sea, *Lucr.* 2, 271. *Uterque Neptunus*, i. e. Neptune, who rules over the fresh water or lakes, and over the sea, *Catull.* 31, 3. *Qui Martem terrâ, Neptunum effugit in undis, Conjugis Atrides victimâ dirâ fuit*, Agamemnon, who escaped the dangers of war by land, and of storms by sea, was murdered by his wife Clitaemnestra and her gallant Aegisthus, *Ovid. Art.* 1, 333. *Neptuni ventosa potentia*, the violence of the winds which rage on the sea, *Id. Amor.* 2, 16, 27.—*NEPTUNIA arva*, the fields of Neptune, i. e. the sea, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 695. *cuspis*, the trident of Neptune, *Lucan.* 7, 147. *Condit*, *Id.* 4, 111. *Neptunius dux*, i. e. *Scipio Pompeius*, a naval commander, *Hor. Ep.* 9, 7. *Neptunius heros*, i. e. Theseus the grandson of Neptune, *Ovid. Met.* 9, 1. *Ep.* 4, 109. et 17, 21. *lacunæ*, the depths of the sea, *A. ad. Herenn.* 4.

ie same with *falsae lacunae*, Lucr. 4. *moenia*, the walls of Troy, said to have been built by Neptune and Aeneas (Ovid. *Ep.* 3, 151.; *Propert.* 3, 9, 3. 372, & 386.) So *Neptunia ma*, Ovid. *Fast.* 1, 525. *Troja*, Aen. 2, 625. et 3, 3. *proles Mestib.* 9, 523. et 10, 353. et 12, 128. *nēnes*, the descendant of Neptune, *Met.* 10, 639. So *Cygnus*, ib. 2.—NEPTUNICŌLA, (-ae,) Tethys who was king of Capreae, (*Virg.* 1, 734, &c. hence called *Telonis*, *Sil.* 8, 542.) and therefore in the sea, *Sil.* 14, 444.—NEPTUNE, -es, i. e. Thetis, a sea-god. *Catull.* 62, (al. 63,) 28.—NEPTUNIA, -ium, the sacred rites of Neptune. *Auson. Fer.* 17, 19.

NEREUS, -ei, v. -ēos, acc. -ea, voc. -eo, a sea-god, the son of Neptune by Canacē, *Apollodor.* 1, 7, 4. or Nereus, of Pontus and Terra, *Id.* 6. In the opinion of those who think that all things were produced from water, Nereus is supposed to have been the most ancient of the gods; so he is called *grandaevus*, *Virg.* 392. Nereus possessed the gift of prophecy, *Horat. Od.* 1, 15, 5. and the power of transforming himself into any shape, *Apollodor.* 2, 5, 11, 87.)—NEREUS is often put for sea; thus, *Discludere Nerea ponto*, to separate the waters from the land, confining them in their proper cavities, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 35. *Totum circumsonat* (al. circumtonat) *orbe* the sea, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 187. *Hic prius ubi civilis sanguine Nereus*, i. e. mare, *Id.* 2, 713. *Subitaeque ruinam sensit a Nereus*, and the sea felt the force of the thing in of the water suddenly let from the river Penēus, when a passage was opened for it to the sea by Hercules. (See G. 319.) *Id.* 6, 349.—Nereus by his wife Doris fifty daughters called NEREIDES, v. NEREIDES,

the nymphs or goddesses, -um; sing. Nereis, or NEREIS, -idis, v. -idos; voc. Nereis. Their names are recounted by *Virg. Il.* 18, 39, &c.; *Apollodor.* 1,

2, 7.; *Hygin. Praef. Nereidesque Deae, Nereidumque pater*, *Ovid. Amor.* 2, 11, 36. *Pulchra Nereis*, the beautiful Nereid, i. e. Thetis, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 259. called *aequorea Nereis*, *Id. Amor.* 2, 17, 17. *Nereis orba*, the childless Nereid, i. e. Psamathe, the mother of Glaucus by Aeacus; said to be childless, because her son Glaucus was killed by Peleus, his brother by a different mother, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 380, 398, & 267.; *Apollodor.* 3, 11, 6. *Nereis*, i. e. Galathea, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 749. *Est aliquid, non esse fatum Nereide, sed qui Nereaeque, et natus, et totum temperet aequor*, it is something not to be descended of a Nereid, (i. e. of Thetis), but of him (i. e. Neptune) who rules over Nereus, &c. *ib.* 12, 93.—NEREIDES, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 302. 5, 17. 13, 899. 14, 264. *Ep.* 5, 57.; *Nereidum chorus*, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 240. *mater*, i. e. Doris, *ib.* 3, 74.—*Nereia Doto*, the daughter of Nereus, *ib.* 9, 102. *Nereia turba*, the Nereids, *Sil.* 7, 416. *Praefata venturi genitrix Nereia leti*, Thetis, the mother of Achilles, the daughter of Nereus, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 162.—*Juvenis NEREIUS*, Phocus, the grandson of Nereus by his daughter Psamathe and Aeacus, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 685.—NERINE, -es, i. e. Galathea, the daughter of Nereus, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 37.

NERIO, -icenis, v. Neriene, -es, v. Neria, the wife of Mars, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6, 34.; *Gell.* 13, 21.

NERO, -onis, a surname of the gens Claudia. It is said to have been derived from the Sabines, whence the Claudii were descended; among whom any one distinguished for bravery (*qui erat egregia ac praestanti fortitudine*) was called NERO, *Gell.* 13, 21. *Inter cognomina, et NERONIS, assumptis* (sc. gens Claudia), *quo significatur lingua Sabinā fortis ac strenuus*, *Suet. Tib.* 1.

C. Claudius NERO, an illustrious Roman general in the second Punic war. When praetor he commanded an army against Capua, *Liv.* 25, 2, & 22. After the surrender of that city he was sent into Spain, where Asdrubal overreached him, *Id.* 26, 17. He afterwards

He was remarkable for his wisdom and eloquence, *Homer. passim*; *Cic. Tus.* 5, 3. *Brut.* 10.; *Ovid. Met.* 13, 64. Hence, *Aeacides dextrâ, pectore Nestor erat*, as brave as Achilles, and as wise as Nestor, *Ovid. Art.* 2, 736. *Habere aliquem in consiliis capiundis Nestorem*, a Nestor or wife counsellor, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 14. *Ex ejus lingua melle dulcior ferebat oratio*, *Homer. Il.* 1, 249; *Cic. Sen.* 10. *Gratia Nestoris mellis*, *Lucan.* ad *Pis.* 64.—Agamemnon entertained such an opinion of his wisdom, that he declared that if he had ten such counsellors, he should soon become master of Troy, *Homer. Il.* 2: 372.; *Cic. Sen.* 10.—Nestor is said to have lived three ages, (*ter aetio fundus*, i. e. 300 years according to the poets,) *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 13. and was in his third age in the war of Troy, *Homer. Il.* 1, 250. (*Vixi Annos bis centum, nunc tertia vivitur aetas*.) *Ovid. Met.* 12, 188.; *Cic. Sen.* 10.; hence he is called *Senex*, *Hor. ib. antiquus*, *Ovid. Ep.* 1, 63. *Rex Pylius, si quidquam credis Homero, exemplum vitae fuit a corrice secundae*, *Juvenal.* 10, 246. *Nestoris aetas*, for a very long space of time, *Martial.* 2, 64, 3. So, *Nestoris anni*, *Id.* 5, 59, 5. *Add. Id.* 6, 70, 12, 8, 64, 14, 11, 57, 13. *Nestore senior*, *Id.* 7, 95, 7. *Nestorea senectus*, *Id.* 11, 30, 1. et 13, 117.; *Stat. Silv.* 1, 3 f. *Vivat Nestora totum*, let him live as long as Nestor, *Juvenal.* 12, 178. *Nestoris hernia*, the rupture of Nestor, i. e. an old man enfeebled by that disease, *Id.* 6, 325.—But in the opinion of the ancients the age of man was thirty years, that is, taking in the whole human race, the time that each lives one with another, does not exceed that time; so that the age of Nestor was ninety years, *Scholiast. in Homer. Il.* 1, 250. et in *Horat. Od.* 2, 9, 13. *Vid. Rader. in Martial.* 8, 2.

NESTORIUS, (al. *Vestorius*.) an intimate acquaintance of Cicero's, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 11.

NICANDER, -dri, of Colophon, (*Colophonius*.) a Greek poet, who wrote on husbandry, (*de rebus rusticis scripsit*.)

Cic. Or. 1, 16.—¶ 2. A praetor of the Aetolians, *Liv.* 38, 1. hostile to the Romans, *Id.* 35, 12. et 36, 29. et 38, 4, &c.—¶ 3. An arch-pirate, *Id.* 37, 11.

NICANOR, -oris, one of the nobles of Philip, *Liv.* 33, 8. —¶ 2. A slave of Atticus, *Cic. Att.* 5, 3.

NICASIO, -onis, a senator of Enna, *Cic. Ver.* 4, 51.

NICEARCHUS, a painter, *Plin.* 35, 11.

NICE, -es, the wife of Cleomènes of Syracuse, a favourite of Verres, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 30.

NICIAS, -ae, one of the generals of the Athenians against Syracuse, a man of great piety and virtue, who after bringing the Syracusans nearly to the point of surrendering, was at last defeated, made captive, and put to death, (*G.* 467.)—¶ 2. A grammarian, whom Cicero had with him in Cilicia, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 10, & 11. *Att.* 7, 3. et 12, 26. He was sent for by Dolabella, and by the advice of Cicero went to him, *Cic. Att.* 13, 28, & 52.

NICETAS, -ae, (al. *Hicetas*.) a Pythagorean philosopher of Syracuse, who taught that the sun and stars remained at rest, and that the earth only moved round its axis, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 39. Nico, -onis, (i. e. *viator*.) the name of an als, which is said to have prognosticated to Augustus his victory at Actium, *Suet. Aug.* 96.

NICOCLES, -is, tyrant of Sicyon, cut off by Aratus, *Cic. Off.* 2, 23.

NICOLĀUS, (i. e. *viator populi*.) a Peripatetic philosopher of Damascus, (*Damascēnus*.) an intimate acquaintance of Augustus, to whom he used often to send a present of large dates, or fruit of the palm-tree of the largest size, *Athenae.* 14, p. 652. As the emperor was fond of that kind of fruit, he called them from the philosopher, *Nicolai*, *ib.* which name they afterwards retained, *Plin.* 13, 4 f. 9.

NICOMÈDES, -is, the name of several kings of Bithynia, in alliance with Rome, *Justin.* 34, 4. et 38, 5.; *Cic. Verr.* 1, 24.; *Liv.* 38, 16. et 45, 44.

whom left the Roman people.
Appian. de Bell. Mithr.

ON, -ontis, a king of Cythra.
Tusc. 2, 22.

CHUS, the son of Aristotle, the author of an accurate book concerning the universe.
Cic. Fin. 5, 5.—¶ 2.

ATA, the mother of Evander with Carmentis.

ATUS, the slave of Opiter.
Cluent. 62.

DIUS FIGULUS, a candidate for the office of praetor in the consulship of Sulla.
Sull. 14. Having been

the civil war against Caesar, fled from Rome, *Cic. Fam. 4,*

declared that he had been assisted by his advice in the conspiracy of Catiline,

SENSE RESP. SIT GERENDA, f. a very great philosopher, and

ruined of the Romans next to Cicero. He wrote on many subjects;

Gell. 5, 2. et alibi passim; augury, &c. *ib.* He was

skilled in astrology; whence he is called by Lucan, 1, 639, &c.

that Augustus was born, happened to be deliberating a

conspiracy of Catiline, and Octavia, the daughter of Augustus, having,

of his wife's delivery, been brought into the house, Nigidius

informed of the cause of his wife's delivery, the hour when

he was born, declared, "that master born for the world,"

ib. This story is told somewhat differently by Dio; *Vid. C. Oc-*

TOUS *Quadrātus*, *Vid. Mum-*

HE the son of Belus, the first king of the Assyrians, *Lucan. 3, 215.*

OF Nineveh, (*G. 598.*)

-ae, the son of Ninus and Semiramis, and the successor of the

empire, *ib.*

-es, the daughter of Tancred, wife of Amphion king of

10, proud of her numerous suitors, and to prefer herself to La-

tona, who had only two, Apollo and Diana; on which account Apollo

and Diana, to gratify their mother, slew all the children of Niobe; Apollo,

the sons, and Diana, the daughters. Niobe, overwhelmed with grief, is said

to have been changed into a stone, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 26. (G. 428.)* She is

called *Sipylēia mater*, because when converted into a stone, she is supposed

to have been snatched by a whirlwind to Mount Sipylus in her native coun-

try, *Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 33.—Proles Niobaea*, the offspring of Niobe, *Hor. Od.*

4, 6, 1.

NIPHAËUS, an Italian chief, tumbled from his chariot by the affrighted

horses, and killed, *Virg. Aen. 10, 570.*

NIPHE, -es, one of the attendants of Diana, *Ovid. Met. 3, 171.*

NIPTRA, -orum, (i. e. *lavacra*,) a play of Pacuvius and Sophocles, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 21.*

NIREUS, (in 2 syl.) -ei, v. -eos, acc. -ea, the son of Charops and Aglaia,

king of Syme, the most beautiful of the Graecian chiefs in the Trojan war

except Achilles, but unwarlike, *Homer. Il. 2, 671.* as remarkable for beauty as

Thersites was for deformity, *Homer. ib. et 216.; Ovid. Pont. 4, 13, 16. Nireae*

non facies, non vis exemit Achillem, did not save or rescue from death, *Propert.*

3, 18, 27. Qualis aut Nireus fuit, aut aquosa Raptus ab Ida, (i. e. *Ganymēdes*), *Hor. Od. 3, 20, 15. Formaque vin-*

cas Nireae, *Hor. Epod. 15, 22.*

NISA, the name of a woman, *Virg. Aen. 8, 26.*

NISUS, the father of one of those called Bacchus, *Cic. N. D. 3, 23.—¶ 2.*

The son of Hyrtæus (*Hyrtacides*, -ae,) a brave Trojan, the friend of

Euryalus, *Virg. Aen. 5, 319, 334, &c.* slain by the Latins, *ib. 9, 176, &c.*

NISUS, the son of Pandion, a king of Megara, who had a red lock of hair,

(*coma purpurea*, *Tibull. 1, 4, 57. purpura*, *Ovid. Met. 8, 80. purpureus crinis*,

ib. 93.) on which his fate depended. His daughter Scylla, knowing this, and

falling in love with Minos, who then besieged her father's capital, cut off the

fatal lock; whereupon Nifus expired, and Minos became master of Megära, *Apollodor.* 3, 14, 8. (*G.* 375.). Nifus was turned into a bird or kind of hawk, called Halæætos, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 146. or Nifus, *Virg. G.* 1, 404.—*Nisēis*, -idis, the daughter of Nifus, (*Vid. SCYLLA.*) *Nisēus* v. *Nisēius*, adj.

NIXUS, (sc. *genu Hercules*.) a name given to the constellation *Hercules*, i. e. the Man on his knee, called by the Greeks *ENGONĀSIS*, *Hygin. Poet. Astr.* 2, 6.; *Cic. Arat.* 373, & 400. *Ovid* expresses the name fully; *Qui* (sc. locus) *medius nixique genu est, angumque tenentis*, the place of Ariadne's crown is in the middle, between the man resting on his knee, and the man holding the serpent, (i. e. *Serpentarius*, called by the Greeks, *Ophiūchus*.) *Met.* 8, 182.

Q. Fulvius NOBILIOR, a noble Roman, a favourer of learning, who, when he was one of three commissioners (*triumvir*) for settling a colony, gave Ennius the freedom of the city, *Cic. Brut.* 20.

NOCTIFER, -eri, a name given to the evening star, *Catull.* 63, 7.

NOCTILŪCA, a name of Diana or of the moon, *Hor. Od.* 4, 6, 38.

NODINUS, a deity worshipped by the Romans, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 20. according to Varro, because he presided over the knots of the stalks of corn, (*geniculis nodisque culmorum praepositus*.) *Augustin.* de Civ. Dei, 4, 8.

C. Confidius NONIANUS, adopted from the gens *Nonia* into the gens *Confidia*; to whom the senate assigned the province of *Gallia Citerior*, when they decreed that it should be taken from Caesar, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 12.

M. NONIUS, pro-prætor of Crete and Cyrænæ, when Cicero was consul in Cilicia, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1.

Q. Junius NORBANUS, a tribune, who prosecuted Q. Servilius Caepio, after he had been defeated by the *Cimbri*; and on that account being himself afterwards accused by P. Sulpicius Rufus, a tribune, was defended by M. Antonius the orator, *Cic. Or.* 2, 21, 25, 47, & 48. When consul with L.

Scipio, he was vanquished by Sulla, a. u. 670, *Paterc.* 3, 25.

C. NORBANUS, prætor of Sicily, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 49. which he governed in peace, *ib.* 5, 4.

NOVIA, the wife of Oppianicus, *Cic. Cluent.* 9.

NOVIUS, a freed man, raised to be a tribune, or to some considerable office, that entitled him to punish citizens, by ordering them to be thrown from the Tarpeian rock, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 40.—*Noviorum minor*, the younger of two brothers, called *Novii*, remarkable for his haughty look, thought to have been a judge or a rich banker; whom Horace supposes the statue of Marfyas, (erected in that part of the forum which usurers frequented, and where courts of judicature were held), to behold with disgust or indignation, *ib.* 121. The old Scholiast on this passage says that the younger of the *Novii* was an usurer.

NOVIUS, a hunter after inheritances, (*captator v. l. redipēta*), *Juvenal.* 12, 111.

NUCULA, a friend of Antony, *Cic. Phil.* 6, 5, 8, 9, 11, 6. et 12, 8.

NUMA Pompilius, the second king of Rome; renowned for his justice and piety; and therefore invited to the throne from *Cures*, a city of the Sabines, (*G.* 195.) Hence, *Destinat imperi clarum prænuncia veri Fama Numam*, *Ovid. Met.* 15, 4. *Extinctum Latineque nurus, populusque, Patresque, Driflere Numam*, *ib.* 486. *Rege Numæ*, in the reign of Numa, *ib.* Numa was called *Sacrificus*, from his having instituted sacred rites, *Lucan.* 9, 478. *Questusque Numam jussisse*, complaining that Numa had instituted these holidays and ceremonies, *Id.* 7, 396. *Quis Sympvium ridere Numæ ausus erat?* to laugh at the earthen or wooden cups used by Numa in sacrifice, *Juvenal.* 6, 342. *Juvenum more Numæ canis Jovis ante altaria*, *Id.* 8, 155. *Hic nocturnæ Numa constituat amicae*, appointed a meeting, or used to meet with (the goddesses *Egeria*.) his meetings, in the night-time, (by whose advice he pretended that he made all his institutions.)

ns,) *Id.* 3, 12.; *Ovid. Amor.* 1. called also his wife, *Id. F.*

& 276. *Procedat vel Numa,* seems appear of as great veracity

, *Juv.* 3, 138.—Numa was cal-
lus, because the Romans did

nor shave their beards in his
id. Fast. 6, 264. *justus*, *Ovid.*

1, 17, 8. *Quos* (sc. mores)
ternos non neget esse suos, you,

have such morals, or possess
ilities, as Numa, from whom

descended by the mother's
did not deny to be his own,

are just and religious, as Nu-
and have not degenerated

maternal ancestor, *Ovid. Pont.*
Et cum subtili *Priscus* uter-

is, and both poets called by
of *Priscus*, who wrote the

uma, in a subtle, humble, or
le, *ib.* 16, 10.

, a valiant Latin in the army
3, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 562.—

other slain by Nifus or Eury-
), 454.

Marcus, the first *Pontifex*
created by king Numa, *Liv.*

us *Remulus*, a Rutulian, the
whom Ascanius slew in battle,

. 9, 592.

rius, a *praenomen* frequently
veral families.—NUMERIUS

tor, a Roman historian, who
annals in Greek, *Cic. Div.*

UMICIUS, a tribune of the
Cic. Off. 3, 30.

ius, a commander of the La-
8, 11.

ROR, -ōris, the son of Procas,
ie Albans, and elder brother

is, by whom he was unjustly
of the crown; hence he is

Numitor germanus *Amūli*,
t, 4, 53.; and Amulius, *fra-*

toris, *ib.* 809.—Numitor
grandfather of Romulus and

y his daughter Rhea Sylvia,
y In his old age he recover-

ingdom by the favour of his
, (*Numitorque senex amissa ne-*

potum Munere regna capit,) *Ovid. Met.*
14, 773.

NUMITOR, a profligate man, pe-
nurious to his friends, but profuse in

every thing that tended to gratify his
own passions, *Juvenal.* 7, 74.

NUMITORIA, a native of Fregellae,
the wife of the father of M. Antony,

Cic. Phil. 3, 6.

P. NUMITORIUS, the uncle of Vir-
ginia by the mother's side, *Liv.* 3,

45, & 54.

Q. NUMITORIUS *Pullus*, a chief
man of Fregellae, who, when summon-

ed to plead his cause before Opimius,
the praetor, saved himself by discover-

ing a conspiracy which his country-
men had formed against the Romans,

Cic. Inv. 2, 34. *Fin.* 5, 22.

NYMPHAE, Nymphs, a general
name given to certain female divinities,

that were supposed to preside over par-
ticular departments of nature; as the

Nymphs of the mountains, *Oreādes*;
of the woods, *Dryādes*, *Hamadryādes*,

and *Napaeae*; of rivers and fountains,
Naiādes v. *Naiides*; and of the sea,

Nereides.—*Nympharum aedes*, the
temple of the nymphs, in which were

kept the records of the censors, (*ta-*
bulae censoriae,) *Cic. Mil.* 27.—In

the singular, NYMPHA, and sometimes
NYMPHE, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 744. et 14,

762. *F.* 5, 123. et 6, 107.

NYCTELIUS, a name given to Bac-
chus, because his sacred rites were cele-

brated in the night-time, *Ovid. Met.*
4, 15. *Nyctelius pater*, *Ovid. Art.*

Am. 1, 567.—*Laten Nyctelius*, wine,
Senec. Oedip. 492.

NYCTEUS, (2 syll.) -eos, v. -ei, the
son of Chthonius, and father of An-

tiopë, who being distressed on account
of the misfortunes of his daughter, slew

himself, *Apollodor.* 3, 5, 5. His story
is variously told, *Hygin. f.* 7, & 8.

Vid. ANTIÖPE et LYCUS.—NYC-
TEIS, -idis, i. e. Antiopë, the daugh-

ter of Nycteus, *Propert.* 1, 4, 5.; *Ovid.*
Met. 6, 111.

NYCTIMËNE, -es, the daughter of
Nycteus, king of Lesbos, who having

polluted the bed of her father, was
M m 2 changed

changed into an owl, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 590, &c.

NYMPHIUS, a chief man at Palaeopolis, who gave up that city to the Romans, *Liv.* 8, 25, & 26.

NYMPHO, -ōnis, a native of Centuripa, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 21.—¶ 2. A native of Colōphon, *Cic. 2. Fr.* 1, 2, 2.

NYMPHODORUS, a native of Agrigentum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 22.—¶ 2. A native of Centuripa, *ib.* 3, 23.

NYSA, the nurse of Bacchus, who gave name to a city on the borders of Syria and Arabia, where she was buried, *Plin.* 5, 18.; whence Bacchus was called NYSEUS, (2. syll.) *Ovid. Met.* 4, 13. and NYSAEUS, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 383. But most derive these names from Nyfa, a mountain in India, where Bacchus was brought up. — ¶ 2 A person killed by Bacchus, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 23.

NYSIUS, (al. *Dionysius*.) a surname of Bacchus, *Cic. Flacc.* 25.

O.

Serv. OCELLA, an acquaintance of Cicero's, who was detected in an intrigue, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 15. et 8, 7. He sided with Pompey in the civil war, *Id. Att.* 10, 13, & 17.

OCHUS, a king of Persia, (*G.* 619.)

OENUS, the son of the prophets Manto, and of the Tiber, (*Tusci amnis*.) who surrounded the city Mantua with walls, and gave it that name from his mother, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 198. the same with Bianor, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 6. et *ibi Serv.*

OENUS, (i. e. *piger*.) a person whom the painters represented as sitting in the infernal regions, and twisting a rope of broom (*spartum*) or rushes, while a female ass stood by and devoured the rope as fast as he twisted it. This Oenus is said to have been an industrious man; but had an expensive wife, who consumed and lavished away what he gained. Hence the proverb, *Oenus funem torquet*, vel. *Contorquet piger funiculum*, for a person who patiently continues his labour to no purpose,

Pausan. 10, 29. There was a picture on this subject by Polygnōtus, in the temple of Delphi, *ib.* Pliny mentions a similar picture, done by Socrates the painter, 35, 11. l. 40. To this Propertius alludes, *Dignior obliquo funem qui torquet Oeno, Aeternusque tuam pascit, affelle, famem*, more worthy or more deserving to turn the rope than Oenus, (called *obliquus*, from the position of his body while twisting,) 4, 3, 21.

OCEANUS, the god of the ocean, the son of Caelus and Terra, *Hesiod. Theog.*; called *Senex*, aged, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 510. *Fast.* 5, 16. because the most ancient of the gods, and even their parent, *Homer. Il.* 14, 201.; the husband of Tethys, *Ovid. ib. et Fast.* 5, 81.; both of whom were held in great veneration by the other gods, and often visited by them, *Homer. et Ovid. ibid.* — OCEANITIDES, -um, (sing. *Oceānitis*.) the daughters of Oceanus, *Virg. G.* 4, 341. vel OCEANIDES, (sing. *Oceānis*), of whom Apollodorus says there were 3000, 1, 2, 2. So *Hesiod. Theog.*

OCRISIA vel *Ocrefia*, the wife of Servius Tullius, a chief man of Corniculum, who was killed when that town was taken by Tarquinius Priscus. Ocrisia, then big with child, was carried to Rome as a captive, and given to Tanāquil, Tarquin's wife, with whom she became a great favourite. She bore a son in the palace, who was named after his father, and became the sixth king of Rome, *Liv.* 1, 39.; *Dionys.* 4, 1. Ovid makes Vulcan the father of Servius Tullius, *Fast.* 6, 627.

GENS OCTAVIA, a very ancient Roman family; originally from Vellitæ; admitted into the senate by Tarquinius Priscus, and soon after ranked among the patricians by Servius Tullius, but in process of time it returned to the plebeians; and after a long interval, it was again raised to the patrician dignity by Julius Caesar. The first of the family promoted to any office of state by the people, was Caius Rufus, who obtained the quaestorship, *Suet. Aug.* 1, & 2. (supposed by some

to be C. OCTAVIUS Rufus, the quaestor mentioned by Sallust, *Jug.* 104.; but this OCTAVIUS was quaestor a. u. 647. and Cneius, probably the son of Rufus, mentioned by Suetonius, was praetor a. 545, in the fourteenth year of the second Punic war, *Liv.* 28, 38.)—C. Rufus had two sons, CNEIUS and CAIUS; from whom two families sprung, different in their circumstances. Cneius and all his descendants successively enjoyed the highest offices of the state. Caius and his posterity, whether by fortune or inclination, remained in the equestrian order till the father of Augustus ennobled his family, *Suet. ib.*

Cn. OCTAVIUS, when aedile, being created praetor, a. u. 545. got the province of Sardinia, *Liv.* 28, 38. near which he took eighty transports of the Carthaginians, *ib.* 46. on which account his command was prolonged, *Id.* 29, 13. et 30, 1. After the Punic war was finished, OCTAVIUS was employed in honourable commissions, as an ambassador, *Liv.* 31, 11 f. as a *triumvir* for settling colonies, *Id.* 34, 45.

Cn. OCTAVIUS, probably the son of the former, praetor a. u. 582, *Liv.* 44, 17. admiral of the Roman fleet in the war against Perseus, *Liv.* 45, 5. who obliged that king to surrender to him on the island of Samothracia, *ib.* 6. He conveyed the money and plunder taken from Perseus to Rome, *ib.* 33. On account of his merits he was honoured with a naval triumph, *ib.* 42. He was consul with L. (al. T.) Manlius Torquatus, a. u. 588, *Cic. Fin.* 1, 7. He was the first of his family who obtained that office; which honour Cicero says he owed partly to a fine house he had built on the Palatine mount; (*quae* sc. domus, *cum* vulgò *viseretur*, *suffragata* domino, *novo* homini, *ad* consulatum *putabatur*,) *Cic. Off.* 1, 39. Being sent on an embassy to Asia, he was assassinated at Laodicæa by one *Leptines*; on which account a statue was erected to him in the rostra, at Rome, *Cic. Phil.* 9, 2.; *Plin.* 34, 6.

Cn. OCTAVIUS, the son of the former, was consul with T. Annius, a.

u. 625.—Cn. OCTAVIUS, his son, was repulsed in his application for the aedileship, *Cic. Planc.* 21. He obtained the consulship with Cinna, a. 667, *Cic. Har. Resp.* 25. in which office he displayed a talent for eloquence which before he was not thought to possess, *Cic. Brut.* 47. Differing with his colleague, he expelled him from the city, *Cic. Cat.* 3, 10. But Cinna being joined by Marius, returned with an army, ordered OCTAVIUS to be slain, and his head, after being cut off, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 19. to be fixed on the rostra; a species of cruelty first exemplified on him, *Appian. B. Civ.* p. 393. but afterwards imitated on others, *Cic. Pr.* 3, 3.; *Flor.* 3, 21.—OCTAVIANUM bellum, the war between OCTAVIUS and Cinna, *Cic. Div.* 1, 2. *Nat. D.* 2, 5. &c. (*Vid. CINNA*, p. 132.)

L. OCTAVIUS, consul with C. Aurelius Cotta, a. u. 678, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 50.—ALIO OCTAVIANA, a form of proceeding in courts of law, instituted by OCTAVIUS when praetor, *ib.* 3, 65.

C. OCTAVIUS, the father of Augustus, was descended from an ancient and opulent equestrian family, in which he was the first that was a senator, *Suet. Aug.* 2. a man of great abilities and worth, *Paterc.* 2, 59. After his praetorship, he obtained the province of Macedonia; and in his way thither, destroyed the fugitive remains of the army of Spartacus and Catiline, who had got possession of the territory of Thurii; the senate having given him an extraordinary commission to execute that business. In the government of his province he conducted himself with no less justice than bravery; so that Cicero recommended his example to the imitation of his brother, the pro-praetor or pro-consul of Asia, *Suet. Aug.* 3.; *Cic. 2. Fr.* 1, 1, 7. whose neighbour (*vicinus*) OCTAVIUS is called, though a sea intervened betwixt them, *ib.* 1, 2, 2. *Add. Att.* 2, 1 f. Having conquered the Bessi and Thracians in a great battle, OCTAVIUS was honoured with the title of IMPERATOR, *Suet. ib.*; *Paterc.* 2, 59. Returning from Macedonia to sue

for the consulship, he died suddenly by the way, leaving two daughters and one son, only four years old, *ib. et Suet.* 8.

Caius OCTAVIUS, afterwards surnamed **AUGUSTUS**, was the son of the former C. Octavius, by his wife Atia, the daughter of M. Atius Balbus and Julia, the sister of C. Julius Caesar. He was born in the consulship of Cicero and Antonius, a. u. 690, (*al.* 691.) September 23. (*ix. Kal. Octob.*) Suet. Aug. 5. Paternulus says, that the birth of Augustus was an accession of glory to the consulship of Cicero, 2, 36. But Paternulus wrote under Tiberius.—It happened on the day in which Augustus was born, that the senate assembled to deliberate concerning the conspiracy of Catiline; and that Octavius, on account of the birth of his son, was late of coming into the senate-house. Nigidius Figulus, a man remarkable for his knowledge of astrology, being informed by him of the cause of his delay, is reported to have exclaimed, "You have produced a master for us." At which Octavius being alarmed, is said to have had thoughts of killing the child, but was prevented by Figulus, *Dio*, 45, 1. Various other prognostications of the future greatness of Augustus are recorded, *ib.* 2. *et Suet.* Aug. 94. The enemies of Augustus often upbraided him with the meanness of his birth, *Suet.* Aug. 2, & 4. which objection Cicero repels with great force, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 6. Augustus was nursed in a villa belonging to his family, (*in avito suburbano*,) near Velitrae. The nursery (*locus nutrimentorum*) was a small apartment, like a pantry, (*permodicus, cellae penuriae instar*,) and was long after held in religious veneration, *Suet.* 6.

Octavius, after the death of his father, was brought up under the care of his mother Atia, and of her second husband, L. Marcus Philippus, *Dio*, 16, 1. who loved him as his own son, *Paterc.* 2, 59. After Octavius grew up, he lived with Julius Caesar, his grand-uncle, (*major avunculus*, *ib.* or

simply *avunculus*, *Suet.* Aug. 8, &c.) who, delighted with his genius and dispositions, took the greatest care of his education, ranked him among the patricians; and as he had no lawful children of his own, destined him to be his heir, *Dio*, 45, 2. *Paterc. ib.* To confirm him the more in this resolution, Atia gave out, that she had conceived her son by Apollo, *Dio*, 45, 2.; *Suet.* Aug. 94. Hence Apollo was esteemed the tutelary god of the Caesars, and Augustus wished to be reckoned the son of Apollo, nay even to be thought Apollo himself. Thus in the famous supper of the gods, said to have been represented at his house, he was dressed in the garb of Apollo, *Suet.* Aug. 70. And there are several coins extant in which Augustus is represented in the habit of Apollo, sitting with a lyre in his hand, with this inscription, **CAESAR DIVI F.** There was a statue erected in honour of Augustus with the ensigns of Apollo; hence Virgil is supposed to mean Augustus in that phrase, *Tuus jam regnat Apollo*, *Ecl.* 4, 10. *et ibi Serv.* Hence also Aeneas, under whose character Virgil is thought to have described Augustus, is compared to Apollo, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 144. And that god is represented as particularly interested in the fortune of Ascanius, *ib.* 9, 638. &c. and by the terror of his bow, the troops of Antony at the battle of Actium are said to have been put to flight, *ib.* 8, 704. Thus Horace first invokes Apollo to revenge the death of Caesar, *Od.* 1, 2, 30.—Octavius, when only twelve years of age, pronounced a funeral oration in praise of his grandmother Julia, from the *rostra*, (*pro concione*,) *Suet.* Aug. 8. In his sixteenth year he put on the manly gown, (*togam virilem sumxit*,) a year sooner than usual, *ib.* He attended Caesar in his African triumph, and was honoured by him with several military presents, though he had not, on account of his youth, been concerned in the war, (*expers belli propter aetatem*,) *ib.* When Caesar set out for Spain against the sons of Pompey, Augustus, though scarcely then recovered from

dangerous disease, followed him; and stening through roads infested by the enemy, with a very few attendants, on after being shipwrecked, overtook him. This, added to his engaging manners, so strongly won upon his uncle, that ever after he travelled in the same rriage, and lodged with him in the same inn. After the reduction of Spain, when Caesar meditated an expedition against the Dacians and Parthians, he sent Octavius before to Apollonia to prosecute his studies, intending to take him along with him, when he should go that way with the army, *Paterc. Suet. ib.*

Octavius had not been six months at Apollonia, when he heard of his uncle's death, *Appian. Bell. Civ. 3, p. 531.* Upon which he immediately set sail for Italy. At Brundisium he was informed that Caesar had left him the heir of his estate and name, *Paterc. 2, 59.* He came from thence to Naples, where several of his friends met him and conducted him to the villa of Philip his step-father, near Cumae. It was contiguous to the villa of Cicero, to whom the friends of Octavius, Balbus, Hirrus, and Pansa, who happened then to be with Cicero, introduced him, *Cic. Att. 14, 10, & 11. (Vid. CICERO, p. 23.)* The mother and step-father of young Octavius dissuaded him from claiming the possession of his uncle's estate, as an attempt too dangerous in the present state of affairs for a mere boy, scarcely yet above eighteen years of age, and advised him for some time at least to abstain from using the name. But the young man with great spirit declared, "that it would be shameful for him to appear to think himself unworthy of a name of which his uncle had thought him worthy," *Paterc. ib.* He was therefore henceforth called JULIUS CAESAR OCTAVIANUS, *Dio, 6, 47.* or simply OCTAVIANUS, *Cic. Fam. 10, 33. Att. 15, 12. et 16, 8, 11, 4.* and sometimes OCTAVIUS, *Cic. Fam. 16, 24.* But his step-father did not at first call him by that name, nor did Cicero, whom Octavius treated with

the greatest respect, (*perhonorificè et amice,*) *Cic. Att. 14, 12.* professing that he would be entirely directed by his advice, (*mihi totus deditus*, as Cicero himself says), *ib. 10.* When Octavius came to Rome he was produced to the people by a tribune, and made a speech to them from the *rostra*, composed with great art, in which he promised to pay them what Caesar had ordered in his will, *Suet. Caes. 83.; Dio, 44, 35.* This he did out of his private fortune and by the assistance of his friends; which gained him great favour among the populace, *Dio, 55, 6.; Appian. B. Civ. 3, p. 541.* He next exhibited games in honour of the victory of Caesar, or to the Victory of Caesar as a goddess, (*Ludos Caesaris victoriae fecit*, *Cic. Fam. 11, 28.*) those to whom that office had fallen not daring to celebrate them, (*Ludos victoriae Caesaris non audentibus facere, quibus obigerat id munus, ipse edidit*), *Suet. Aug. 10 **.

* Pliny says, that Augustus exhibited these games in honour of VENUS GENETRIX, (*quos faciebat VENERI Genetrici*, to mother Venus, 2, 25. So Seneca, *Nat. Quaest. 7, 17.*) and that a number of persons (*collegium*) had been instituted by Caesar for the sake of exhibiting them, *Plin. ib. et Julius Obsequens, c. 128.* which the words of Suetonius seem to denote, (*quibus obigerat id munus*), *ib.* Among whom (*in quibus, vel in collegio ab eo i. e. a Caesare instituto*), Octavius acted as chief or president, because the games were celebrated at his expence, *Plin. ib.* Appian says expressly, that these games were instituted by Caesar to Venus Genetrix, when he dedicated a temple to her together with the new forum, which he had made, *Appian. B. C. 3, p. 544.* (The name of GENETRIX was given to Venus because Julius Caesar wished it to be believed that he was descended from her, *Dio, 41, 34. et 43, Vid. JULIA GENS;* and the temple was built to her in consequence of a vow, which Caesar had made before the battle of Pharsalia, *Appian. B. C. 2, p. 470, & 492.*) Suetonius says, *Ludis quos primos consecravit ei* (i. e. ab eo, sc. Caesare,) *haerens edebat*, at the games, which, having been first consecrated by Caesar, his heir Augustus exhibited, *Suet. Caes. 88.* Dio says, that these games were instituted on account of the finishing of the temple of Venus, and that certain persons had undertaken, while Caesar was alive, to celebrate them; but had neglected to do so, *ib. 45.*

During

During the celebration of these games, a comet, (*stella crinita*, Suet. Caes. 88. *fidus crinitum*, Plin. 2, 25.) appeared for seven days together; which was believed by the credulous vulgar to be the soul of Caesar, admitted into heaven, *ib.* * This star is called by Virgil *Dionaei Caesaris astrum*, E. 9, 47. (*Vid.* DIONE, and by Horace, *Julium fidus*, Od. 1, 12, 47. (*Vid.* JULIA GENS.) Its appearance was thought to forebode success to Augustus, *Dio*, 45, 7. On which account he placed the figure of a star on the head of a brazen statue, which he erected to Caesar, Suet. Caes. 88. in the forum, Plin. 2, 25. (Dio says, in the temple of Venus, *ib.* and Servius, in the Capitol, *ad Virg. E.* 9, 47.) The star of Caesar is also said to be displayed from the top of the head of Augustus, (*patriumque aperitur vertice fidus*), Virg. Aen. 8, 681 †.

In these shews Octavius brought out the golden chair, and crown set with gems, which, among other honours, the senate had decreed to Caesar while alive, *Dio*, 44, 6. et 45, 6. but they were ordered by the tribunes to be removed; upon which the equites gave a shout of applause, *Cic. Att.* 15, 3. Dio says, that Octavius was pre-

* Ovid makes this comet to appear while Venus flew to heaven with the soul of Caesar, which she snatched from his dead body, and not suffering it to be dissolved into air, placed it among the celestial stars. While she carried it, she perceived it to catch fire, and let it go out of her bosom. As it flew to heaven, it drew a hair of flame after it, which formed the appearance of a comet, *Ovid. Met.* 15, 840, &c.

† To this comet Virgil is thought to allude, when, in mentioning the prodigies which appeared after the death of Caesar, he says, *Nec diri toties averse cometae*, Virg. G. 1, 488. But as he speaks of more comets than one, and adds the epithet *diri*, some think he means certain fiery meteors, which were seen about that time, called by Ovid *facies*, *Met.* 15, 787. Cicero speaks of several comets having appeared in the contest between Octavius and Cinna, foreboding the great calamities which followed, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 5.

vented from bringing them into the theatre for fear of Antony, 45, 6.—The conduct of Octavius in exhibiting the games gave offence to Cicero and the republican party, *Cic. Att.* 15, 2. but was very acceptable to the veteran soldiers, and to the other friends of Caesar, *Dio*, 45, 7.

In order to gain the populace more effectually, he declared himself a candidate for the office of tribune, though a patrician, and not yet a senator. But being thwarted by Antony, from whom he chiefly expected support, he joined the republican party, (*ad optimates se contulit*), Suet. Aug. 10. He in particular paid great court to Cicero, *Plutarch. in Cicerone*, p. 884. by whose influence he was appointed to command the troops which he had levied, with the authority of praetor, (*PRO-PRÆTORE*), *Cic. Phil.* 5, 17; *Plutarch. Anton.* 923; *Appian.* 3, p. 557; *Suet. ibid.* and commissioned with Hirtius and Pansa to carry assistance to D. Brutus, who had been besieged for more than three months in Mutina by Antony, *Suet. ib.* whence this war was called *BELLUM MUTINENSE*, the war of Mutina, *Suet. Aug.* 9. Antony was completely defeated; but made his escape over the Alps, with the remains of his army, to Lepidus, who commanded in Gaul. Hirtius having fallen in battle, and Pansa soon after dying of his wounds, Octavius, who was suspected of having caused, by his contrivance, the death of both of them, became sole master of the victorious armies, *Suet. Aug.* 12; *Tac. Ann.* 1, 10. D. Brutus being abandoned by his troops, was put to death by the orders of Antony.

When Octavius understood that Antony, after his defeat, had been received by Lepidus, and that the other generals and armies had declared for the senate, he, without hesitation, deserted the republican party, (*causam optimatum deseruit*), and formed an alliance with Antony and Lepidus: alleging, by way of excuse for changing sides, that the senate had not conferred

proper

proper rewards on his veterans for their services; that several of the senators had used disrespectful expressions against himself; that some of them called him a boy; that others said, the young man was to be praised, adorned, and cut off, (*tollendum*), a word of ambiguous meaning, *TOLLERE* signifying either to raise to preferments, or to take away life), *Suet. Aug.* 12. This last expression was particularly ascribed to Cicero, *Paterc.* 2, 62.; *Cic. Fam.* 11, 20. *Vid. CICERO, p. 127.*

Octavius soon after advanced to the city with his legions; and though only twenty years of age, demanded the consulship for the remainder of the year. Accordingly he was made consul with his kinsman Q. Pedius, *Suet. Aug.* 26.; *Appian. B. C.* 3, p. 578.; *Dio*, 46, 46. L. U. 711. in the month of *Sexilis*, which was afterwards called *Augustus*, from his own surname, because in that month he had first been made consul, and had gained his most important victories, *Suet.* 31. This year however continued to be denominated to the end of it by the names of Hirtius and Pansa, though dead.

Octavius having thus become master of the city, was formally admitted into the family of Caesar, and changed his name. For though he assumed the name of C. Julius Caesar Octavianus immediately after his uncle's death, yet he did not always continue to use it. Henceforth he was generally called CAESAR, *Dio*, 46, 47. But in after ages he has been generally called AUGUSTUS, a name given him long after this period, to distinguish him from his uncle.

Augustus now openly avowed his resolution of avenging his uncle's death, which served as a pretext for his late conduct, and for the wars that followed, *Suet. Aug.* 10. He therefore caused a law to be passed, ordering all who had any concern in the death of Caesar to be brought to their trial, thus giving the semblance of justice to his measures, *Dio*, 46, 48. Soon after he set out with his army to meet Antony

and Lepidus, that they might confer together concerning the division of the provinces. Africa, Sardinia, and Sicily were given to Augustus, Spain and *Gallia Narbonensis* were given to Lepidus, and the rest of Gaul to Antony. The provinces of the east were in the power of Brutus and Cassius. It was agreed that Antony and Octavius should prosecute the war against them, and that Lepidus should be left to guard the city. These conditions were ratified by a marriage between Octavius and Clodia or Claudia, the daughter of Antony's wife Fulvia by her first husband P. Clodius, *Dio*, 46, 55, & 56. But this match never took place, *Suet. Aug.* 62.

The place of conference was a small island in the river Rhenus, about two miles from Bononia, *Dio, ib.*; *Flor.* 4, 6.; *Plutarch. in Cic.* p. 884. Appian says they met near Mutina, in a small island of the river Labinius, *B. C.* 4, p. 589. by mistake, as it is thought, *Vid. Cluver. Ital. Antiq.* 1. c. 27.; *Cellar. Orb. Ant.* vol. 1. p. 671. &c.; *Reines. Inscript. Class.* 2. *inscr.* 67. p. 285. They assumed the title of *Triumvirs* for settling the state of the republic, (*TRIUMVIRI REIPUBLICAE CONSTITUENDAE*), and their union was called the *second Triumvirate*. The last thing determined on was a proscription of their enemies, which Octavius is said to have long opposed, but afterwards to have carried it on with more cruelty than either of his colleagues. Suetonius, after mentioning this circumstance, recounts several instances, in which he was guilty of the most savage and brutal barbarity, *Aug.* 27. But Dio speaks of him in a quite different manner, 47, 7. and ascribes the atrocities of the proscription chiefly to Antony, *ib.* 8. The list of those proscribed is said to have amounted to three hundred senators and two thousand knights, consisting of such as were most attached to the ancient constitution of their country, and therefore desirous of restoring it, *Appian. B. C.* 3. p. 592. Such of these as were found were put to death with-

out mercy, *ib.* But many of them made their escape : to Brutus and Cassius, or to Sex. Pompeius, the son of Pompey the Great, who, amidst the convulsions which followed Caesar's death, had got possession of Sicily, and was master of a great fleet, *Dio*, 47, 12. but disgraced himself by employing it in piracy, *Paterc.* 2, 73.; *Lucan.* 6, 418.

After the proscription was over, a great number were deprived of their effects, which was called a second kind of proscription, *Dio*, 47, 16, & 17.

On the first of January, a. u. 712, the triumvirs bound themselves and others by an oath to defend and preserve inviolate all the acts of Julius Caesar; whence it became a custom afterwards on that day to swear to the acts of the succeeding emperors, *ib.* 18. At the same time they decreed divine honours to Julius Caesar, and built a chapel to him in the forum, as to a deified hero, *ib.* 18, & 19.; after which time Octavianus was called *Divi filius*, the son of a divinity, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 793.

Soon after this, having left Lepidus to govern the city and Italy, Octavianus and Antony set out against Brutus and Cassius. This war was called *BELLUM PHILIPPENSE*, from Philippi, a town on the confines of Thrace and Macedonia, near which two great battles were fought. In the first Octavianus was defeated by Brutus, and Cassius by Antony. Octavianus, being indisposed, was carried in a litter, and narrowly escaped being killed. Cassius, through the mistake of a messenger, thinking that all was lost, put an end to his days, by the assistance of a freed man. A few days after, Brutus being forced by his army to engage, contrary to his own opinion, was defeated, and terminated his days in the same manner with Cassius, a. u. 712, (*vid. Brutus*, p. 48.). The conquerors made a cruel use of their victory, putting to death almost every person of rank that fell into their power, *Suet. Aug.* 13. This was the last great struggle the Romans made for liberty: the subsequent battles were only to determine

what master they should serve, *Dio*, 47, 39. (*G.* 328.). Antony remained to settle affairs in the east, Octavianus returned with his troops to Italy to carry on the war against Sex. Pompey, and to distribute among the veterans the lands in Italy which had been promised to them, *Dio*, 48, 2.; *Suet. Aug.* 13. In order to accommodate these veterans, an incredible number were deprived of their possessions, chiefly those who were suspected of having favoured the republican party. Hence the poets of that time complain bitterly of their losses: thus, *Tibullus*, 1, 1, 19,—23. *et* 4, 1, 183,—190.; *Propertius*, 4, 1, 129. Among the rest Virgil on this occasion is supposed to have lost his paternal farm. For though the people of Mantua had done nothing against the *Triumviri*, yet being in the neighbourhood of Cremona, which had sided with Brutus and Cassius, many of them were deprived of part of their farms, as the lands of Cremona did not satisfy the veterans, *Martial.* 8, 56, 7; *Serv. ad Virg. Ecl.* 9, 28. (*Mantua vae miserae nimium vicina Cremonae!*) But Virgil having gone to Rome to petition redress, recovered his lands by the favour of Octavianus, and describes his happiness and gratitude in the first eclogue under the character of Tityrus, representing at the same time the distresses of those who had been dispossessed, under the character of Meliboeus. Virgil calls Octavianus a god, on account of his kindness to him, and as being the son of Julius Caesar, who had received divine honours, *Ecl.* 1, 6. and a young man, *ib.* 43. (*decreverat enim Senatus, ne quis cum PUERUM diceret*). *Serv. ib.* In the ninth eclogue, the insolence of the new possessor of Virgil's farm is described by Moeris his overseer, who speaks of his master Virgil under the name of Menalcas, *Ecl.* 9, 10, 16. &c.; *Quintil.* 8, 6, 47.

This division of the lands among the veterans gave occasion to a bloody quarrel between Octavianus and Fulvia the wife of Antony, aided by L. Antonius the triumvir's brother. After several

eral fruitless attempts to settle their differences, both parties at last had recourse to arms. Upon this Octavius forced Clodia the daughter of Fulvia, who he swore was still a virgin, *ib.* 48, 5.; *Suet.* 62. After various vicissitudes and changes of fortune, Octavius at last, by the assistance of the veterans, prevailed. L. Antonius was obliged to shut himself up in Perusia, where, after a long siege, he was forced to surrender by famine, a. u. 713. This was called the war of Perusia, *BELLUM PERUSINUM*, *Suet. Aug.* 14., and the famine (*fames Perusina*) became proverbial, *Lucan.* 1, 41. and is joined with that of Saguntum, *Auson. Epist.* 7, v. 42. L. Antonius himself was punished with impunity, but most of the senators and equites who had joined him were put to death. No fewer than 300 are said to have been sacrificed as victims before the altar of Julius Caesar on the Ides of March, the anniversary of his assassination, *Dio*, 48, 14. Suetonius says 300, *Aug.* 15. These are the Perusian altars (*Perusinae arae*) to which Seneca alludes, *De Clem.* 1, 1, where he says beautifully; *Fuerit tunc Augustus) moderatus et clemens; nampe post mare Adriacum Romano cruore fectum, nampe post fractas in Sicilia clades, et suas, et alienas: nampe post Perusinas aras et proscriptiões. Ego vero clementiam non voco lassam crudelitatem*, *ib.* add. *Appian. B. C.* 5. p. 689. &c.; *Epit.* 126.; *Patere.* 2, 74.; *Flor.* 5.; *Eutrop.* 7, 2, &c.

While these things were doing in Italy, Antony passed his time in luxurious indolence with Cleopatra in Egypt; but when he heard that his wife and brother had been obliged to fly from Italy, he roused from his inactivity; and having concluded a peace with Sex. Pompey, passed over from Greece to Brundisium. Great apprehensions of a war between Octavius and Antony were entertained, but by the intervention of friends peace was restored; and Fulvia in the mean time having died at Sicyon, the peace was confirmed, by Antony marrying Octa-

via, the sister of Octavius, who had a little before lost her former husband Marcellus, and was then with child of Marcellus, whom Augustus afterwards proposed making his successor in the empire, *Dio*, 48, 27, & 28.; *Patere.* 2, 76.; *Plutarch. in Anton.* p. 929.; *Appian. p.* 709. Upon the conclusion of this peace, and the birth of this child, Virgil is supposed to have written his fourth eclogue, addressed to POLLIO, who was then consul, a. u. 714.

Octavius and Antony made a new partition of the provinces. Sardinia and Dalmatia, Spain and Gaul, were assigned to Octavius; all the countries east of the Ionian sea were given to Antony; Africa was left to Lepidus, *Dio, ib.*

Octavius next prepared, with the utmost diligence, to prosecute the war against Sex. Pompeius, *Dio*, 48, 16. This war was called the Sicilian war, (*BELLUM SICULUM*), *Suet.* 16. in which Octavius experienced various turns of fortune. He twice suffered shipwreck, and was often exposed to the greatest hazard. At one time he was obliged to make peace with Pompey on disadvantageous terms, whereby all the proscribed were permitted to return to Rome, except the conspirators against Caesar, a. u. 715, *Dio*, 48, 36.; *Vell.* 2, 77.; *Appian. B. C.* 7. p. 713.

But this peace did not last long. The war was next year resumed with redoubled vigour. It was at last however successfully terminated by Agrippa, to whom Augustus entrusted the charge of naval affairs. According to his advice Augustus formed a harbour near Baiæ, by letting in the sea to the *Lacus Lucrinus* and *Avernus*, for containing and exercising his ships, called *PORTUS JULIUS*, *Suet. Aug.* 16. This magnificent work is described by *Dio*, 48, 50. and by *Virgil, G.* 2, 261, &c. (*G.* 151.) It is supposed to be alluded to, *Horat. Art. P.* 63. and the labour of constructing it, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 710.

Pompey was completely defeated by Augustus and Agrippa near the pro-

montory of *Mylae*, on the north of Sicily, and obliged to provide for his safety by flight, *Dio*, 49, 9, & 11.—In this war Antony sent auxiliaries to Octavius, and Lepidus came to his assistance with a great army, *Dio*, 49, 5, & 8.; *Appian. B. C.* 5, p. 727.

After the defeat of Pompey, a dispute having taken place between Octavius and Lepidus, concerning the possession of Sicily, Octavius had the address to corrupt the army of Lepidus, and to prevail on them to desert their general. Whereupon he stripped Lepidus of his command, and having forced him to beg his life as a suppliant on his knees, (*genibus advolutus*, *Paterc.* 2, 80.), banished him for life to Circeji, where he was ever after guarded as a prisoner, *Dio*, 49, 12.; *Suet. Aug.* 16.

Sex. Pompeius, after his defeat, fled into Asia to Antony; but there attempting to raise disturbances, he was put to death by Titius, one of Antony's generals, at Miletus, in the 40th year of his age, a. u. 718.; *Appian. B. C.* 5 f.

After this, a. u. 719, Octavius made war on the *Iapydes*, a people of Illyricum, *Dio*, 49, 35. in which war he was severely wounded, *ib.*; *Appian. de Bell. Illyr.* p. 763, & 764.; *Flor.* 4, 12, 7. Next he made war on the Pannonians, without any just cause, and forced them to sue for peace, *Dio*, 49, 36, & 37. They afterwards rebelled, in conjunction with the Dalmatians, and were subdued, a. u. 720. In this war Octavius was wounded a second time, *Dio*, 49, 38. So Suetonius, *Dalmatico bello etiam vulnera accepit*, &c. *Aug.* 20.; *Appian. ibid.*; *Flor.* 4, 12, 7.

The friendship between Octavius and Antony, which had always been insincere, and interrupted by several misunderstandings, at last terminated in an open breach, a. u. 722. Antony, at the instigation of Cleopatra, caused an immediate declaration of hostilities, by divorcing Octavia, the sister of Augustus, who on account of her virtue was universally respected, and had done eve-

ry thing that prudence could dictate to prevent the quarrel. The preparations on both sides were suitable to the prize for which they were contending. Octavius was supported by the forces of the west, and Antony by those of the east, (*Hinc movet Euphrates, illinc Germania bellum*, *Virg. G.* 1, 509. *Hinc Augustus agens Italos in praelia Caesar*, &c.—*Hinc cpe barbarica variisque Antonius armis, Victor ab Aurorae populis, et litoribus rubro Aegyptum, viresque orientis, et ultima secum Baëra vehit*, *Id. A.* 8, 678, &c.) The empire of Rome was decided by a naval battle, fought near Actium, on the coast of Epire, at the mouth of the Ambracian gulf, on the 2d day of September, (*IV. Non. Septemb.*), a. u. 723. Cleopatra soon fled, and drew Antony after her, (*Prima dux fugae regina: mox secutus Antonius*), *Flor.* 4, 11, 8. His fleet however continued the combat for a considerable time with great obstinacy, *Paterc.* 2, 85.; *Dio*, 50, 33, &c. The ships of Antony were of a large size, (*Turribus atque tabulatis allevatae, castellorum et urbium specie*, *Flor.* 4, 11, 5.) whence they are compared to floating islands or mountains, (*Pelago credas innare revulsas Cycladas, aut montes concurrere montibus altis: Tantâ mole viri turritis puppibus instant*, *Virg. A.* 8, 691.) Lofty turrets were erected on the decks, whence the mariners threw darts from engines. The ships of Octavius were of a smaller size, and were greatly superior to the ships of Antony in agility. They were made in the form of Liburnian galleys, (*Liburnae naves*;) whence Horace, addressing Maecenas, before he set out to this war with Augustus, says; *Ibis Liburnis* (sc. navibus), *inter alta navium*, (sc. Antonii), *Amice, propugnacula*, You will go, my friend, in Liburnian galleys, amidst the lofty bulwarks of Antony's ships, *Epod.* 1, 1. *Vid. Dio* 50, 33. The engagement lasted till the evening, (*in serum dimicatione protrahâ*), *Suet.* 17. and the victory was determined by the contrivance of fire-balls, with which Caesar's men were supplied

from the land, and thus burnt the enemy's ships, *Dio*, 50, 35. It remained submitted to Octavian's land army soon after their example, *Dio*, 51, 1. Octavius became sole master of the Roman empire, in the 32d year of his age, a. u. 723. The beginning of the reign of Augustus is computed from the battle of Actium, *Dio*, 51, 1.

After having escaped to Alexandria, Cleopatra, endeavoured to seduce him in wine and feasting. He sent repeated embassies to her with proposals of peace and friendship. Octavius accepted the proposals, but returned no answer to the proposals of peace. He only gave prizes to Cleopatra, that she might be left in possession of her kingdom. He cut off Antony, *Dio*, 51, 1. Octavius having settled the affairs of Egypt and Asia, when about to set out for Egypt, was recalled into Italy by a mutiny among his soldiers. Upon his arrival at Brundisium, the whole senate, the equites, and the plebeians, either in person or by proxy, went from Rome to meet him. Having pacified the soldiers, he stayed only thirty days, and then he went to his winter quarters in Asia, *Dio*, 51, 4, & 5; *Suet.* 17.

After he advanced into Egypt, Antony, who made the greatest efforts to defend himself; but in the last, finding himself betrayed by Cleopatra, and alarmed by a false report of his death, he ordered Eros, his favourite, to slay him. Eros, instead of obeying, killed himself. Antony, with this proof of attachment, desiring to imitate the deed, killed himself. Then learning that Cleopatra was still alive, he caused himself to be carried to her apartment, and to be attended by her arms. Octavius, desirous of seeing Cleopatra to adorn his triumph, in an interview with her, endeavoured to soothe her mind with promises. He committed the management of her to C. Proculeius, and

his freed-man Epaphroditus, with instructions to treat her with the greatest respect, but to watch her narrowly, that she might not use violence against herself. She perceiving their design, and disdaining to be led in triumph, contrived to send her keepers out of the way; and in the mean time put an end to her days, as was generally believed, by the bite of an asp, *Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 26.; *Patere.* 2, 87.; *Suet. Aug.* 17.; which had been artfully conveyed to her in a basket of figs, *Plutarch. in Anton.* or of flowers, *Dio*, 51, 14. But *Dio* says, the manner of her death is uncertain, *ib.* Octavius, being greatly vexed at her death, is said to have tried to restore her to life by employing the *Psylli* (certain persons not affected by serpents), to suck out the poison; but without effect, *Dio, et Suet. ibid.* He gave orders that Antony and Cleopatra should be buried in the same tomb, *ib.* He caused Antyllus or Antonillus, the elder son of Antony by Fulvia, to whom he had formerly betrothed his daughter Julia, and Caesarion, the son of Cleopatra by Julius Caesar, to be put to death, *ibid.* The other children of Antony and Cleopatra he preserved, and caused to be carefully educated. The daughters he afterwards disposed of in marriage suitably to their rank, *Dio*, 51, 15.; *Suet. Aug.* 17 f. Of the adherents of Antony, he punished some, and others he forgave, *Dio*, 51, 16.—The day on which Alexandria submitted to Octavius, (*quo die Alexandria supplex Et vacuum patefecit aulam*, *Hor. Od.* 4, 14, 34.) is supposed to have been the 29th of August, a. u. 724; and was ever after held as a festival, *Dio*, 51, 19.

It happened, by the remarkable interposition of divine Providence, as Plutarch and Dio observe, that the letter of Octavius, giving an account of the death of Antony, was read to the people by Cicero, the son of Cicero the orator, then consul, *Dio*, 51, 19.; *Plutarch. p.* 886. Appian says, that Octavius, to remove the imputation of having betrayed Cicero, made his son

an augur, and not long after consul, and then governor of Syria; and that Caesar's letter concerning the defeat of Antony at Actium, was read by Cicero, when consul, from the rostra, where his father's head had been fixed up by Antony, *Bell. Civ.* 4, p. 619. (*Vid. CICERO, p. 130.*)

Octavius, to perpetuate the memory of his victory at Actium, built a city on the place where he had pitched his camp, called *Nicopolis*, (i. e. the city of victory), enlarged the ancient temple of Apollo, and instituted quinquennial games, called *ACTII LUDI*, *Dio*, 51, 1.; *Suet. Aug.* 17. (*Vid. G. 314.*)—Similar games were celebrated at Rome, *Dio*, 51, 19, et 53, 1.; *Suet. Aug.* 18, & 59.; *Tib.* 6.

Octavius renewed the representation of an equestrian combat by young men of noble birth, which had been exhibited by Julius Caesar, *Dio*, 43, 23. called *LUSUS TROJAE*, *Suet. Caes.* 19.; *Dio*, 51, 2. afterwards frequently exhibited, *Suet. Aug.* 43.; *Tib.* 6.; *Cal.* 18.; *Cl.* 21.; *Ner.* 7. This parade (*decursus*) is beautifully described by Virgil, *Aen.* 5, 545, —604.—The most extraordinary honours were conferred on Caesar by the senate, *Dio*, 51, 20.; among the rest it was ordained, that vows and libations should be made for his safety, *Dio*, 51, 19 f. to which Ovid alludes, *Fast.* 2, 637. So *Horat. Od.* 4, 5, 33. et 4, 15, 25.

Octavius, upon his return to Rome, triumphed for three days; the first day for his victories over the Dalmatians and adjoining nations; the second day for the victory at Actium; and the third for the reduction of Egypt, *Dio*, 51, 21.; *Liv. Epit.* 133. (*Curules triumphos tres egit, Dalmaticum, Asiaticum, Alexandrinum*, *Suet. Aug.* 22. *At Caesar triplui invictus Romana triumpho Mocnia*, &c. *Virg. Aen.* 8, 714.) So much gold and silver was brought into the treasury, that the rate of interest was diminished, and the price of land increased, *Dio, ib.*; *Suet.* 41.—The gates of the temple of Janus were or-

dered, by a decree of the senate, as if all wars had been shut, *Dio*, 51, 20.; *Suet.* 22. The temple of Janus had only been twice since the foundation of the city, *Liv. Patere.* 2, 38. To this Virgil alludes, *Aen.* 1, 295, 300.

A. U. 725. The *Bastarnae* Germans, who had crossed the Danube, taken possession of *Maesia* and *Moesia*, were conquered by M. Crassus, grandson of M. Licinius Crassus, *Dio*, 51, 23, & 24. also of *Maesi* and *Getae*, &c. *ib.* 27.

A. U. 726. Octavius built a temple to Apollo, on the Palatine hill, which he joined a library, *Dio*, 51, 29. At the dedication, which Horace wrote the 31st book of the *Art of Poetry*, whence Apollo is called *PALATINUS*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 3, 1. The temple is mentioned by Propertius, 6, 11.—Octavius was born at *Velitrae* on the Palatine hill (*in Palatino*), whence the name of *palatium* was given to the house of the emperor, wherever they were, 16.

A. U. 727. Octavius proposed to the senate to resign the government, but the senators conjured him to retain it. On this occasion it was decreed, that he should henceforth be called *AUGUSTUS*. He himself had desired the name of *Rex*, whence Virgil is supposed to have alluded by the name of *QUIRINUS*, 6, 16, but he laid aside that thought, and should be suspected of aiming at absolute power, *Dio*, 53, 16.; *Suet.* 7. *Fast.* 1, 587. et 607.; *Patere.* 2, 38. By the name of Augustus, though he has since been distinguished by the name of *AUGUSTUS Caesar, Divi genus*, i. e. adopted son of Julius, who had deified, *Virg.* 6, 793. et 8, 714. Though Augustus durst not by his own prejudices of the Romans by the badges and title of king, yet he adopted the name of PRINCE or EMPEROR (*PRINCEPS V. IMPERATOR*), he

power of an absolute sovereign, 53, 11, & 17, (*Vid. Roman*, &c.)

hit after Octavius got the Augustus, the Tiber over-
ranks, *Dio*, 53, 20. on which
horace is supposed to have
2d ode of the first book.—
with more probability, refer
ar 731, in the end of which
beginning of the following
was not only a great inun-
e Tiber, but the Panthëon
houses were struck with
Dio, 53, 31. et 54, 1.

29. Augustus marched a-
Assures and Cantabrians in
with great difficulty sub-
, *Dio*, 53, 25.; *Flor.* 4, 12,
20, & 21. Hence *Canta-*
domabilis, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 41.
a ferre nostra, ib. 2, 6, 2.
sugittâ, ib. 3, 8, 22. After
as finished Augustus settled
ntry such of his soldiers as
out their time, (*emeriti*), and
them to build a town, which
AUGUSTA EMERITA, now
Dio, 53, 26.—After this
tus shut the temple of Janus
ime, *Dio*, 53, 26 f.—The
s again rebelled with great
Dio, 53, 29, 54, 5. but were
lued or destroyed by Agrip-
5, *Dio*, 54, 11. *Cantaber A-*
Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 26.

30. Aelius Gallus, gover-
pt, marched with an army in-
where he lost a number of
he heat, and by the attacks
ibs, *Dio*, 5, 3, 29.

31. Augustus was seized
gerous disease, so that no
entertained of his recovery;
restored to health by An-
sa, (*Vid. Musa*), *Dio*, 53,

ar, a. u. 732, Augustus left
isit the eastern provinces of
, Sicily, Greece, and Syria,
5, & 7.; *Juslin.* 42, 5.—
had once and again declared
on of making war on the Par-

thians; but that nation being distract-
ed by internal convulsions, (*Medus in-*
festus sibi luctuosus Dissidet armis,) Horat.
Od. 3, 9. occasioned by the contests
between Phraâtes and Teridâtes con-
cerning the possession of the crown,
Augustus, while he staid in Syria, at
last without fighting, obtained what he
desired by the mere terror of his arms.
For Phraates having prevailed over his
competitor, restored to Augustus the
standards taken from the Romans
when Crassus was slain, together with
all the captives, *Dio*, 54, 8. Add *Id.*
51, 18, & 20. 53, 33. 54, 6. He
also gave up Armenia, and sent sever-
al of his children as hostages for the se-
curity of the peace, *Suet. Aug.* 21.; *Ta-*
cit. Annal. 2, 1.; *Strab.* 16, p. 748.
Augustus esteemed this highly honour-
able, that he, without a war, had re-
covered, what former commanders had
lost. Hence it is extolled by the poets;
thus, *Signa nostro restituit Jovi, Derepta*
Parthorum superbis Possibus, Hor. Od.
4, 15, 6. So *Id. Ep.* 1, 18, 56.; *Ovid.*
Trist. 2, 227. Horace represents Phra-
ates as receiving or submitting to the
laws and commands of Augustus on his
knees, *Ep.* 1, 12, 27. On account of
this Augustus, upon his return, entered
the city on horseback in an ovation;
and built a temple to Mars ULTOR,
Dio, 54, 8.; *Suet. Aug.* 29. in the new
forum, which he had laid out, (*in Foro*
Augusto,) *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 551. Augus-
tus had vowed this temple before the
battle of Philippi, *Ovid. ib.* 569. but
did not perform his vow till Mars had
twice avenged (*bis ultus*) the Romans,
first on the conspirators, and then on
the Parthians. *Nec satis est meruisse se-*
mel cognomina (sc. ULTORIS) *Marti*,
ib. 579. *Rite Deo templumque datum*
nomenque bis ulto, ib. 595. Augustus
had likewise intended an expedition
against the Britons, to which Horace
alludes, *Serves iturum in ultimos Orbis*
Britannos, Od. 1, 35, 29. but they also
made their submissions, and sent am-
bassadors to Augustus with presents at
different times, a. u. 727, *Dio*, 53, 22.
and a. u. 728, *ib.* 25. and probably in the

the same year that the Parthians restored the standards taken from the army of Crassus, a. u. 734, *Strabo*, 4, p. 200. Hence Horace speaks of the Britons and Parthians as subdued and added to the Roman empire, (*Præfens Divus habebitur Augustus, adjecit Britannis Imperio, gravibusque Persis*), *Od.* 3, 5, 3. The Parthians (called also Persians or Medes) and Britons are joined, as being supposed to be the most distant nations on the east and west, by the subjugation of whom Augustus would have become the emperor of the world. Thus both are represented as objects of particular hostility, *Horat. Od.* 1, 21, 15. *Epod.* 7, 7.

But the Parthians were in a special manner formidable to the Romans; and therefore Horace hints in various places the propriety of Augustus humbling their pride; *Neu finis Medos equitare multos, Te duce, Caesar*, Do not suffer the Parthians with impunity to make incursions with their cavalry, (in which their chief strength consisted,) while you are emperor, O Caesar, *Od.* 1, 2, 51. Add. *ib.* 1, 12, 53, &c.—Suetonius observes, that Augustus was not solicitous about extending the limits of the empire; and therefore that he did not make war on any nation without just and necessary causes, *Aug.* 21. So *Dio*, 56, 33 f. When, therefore, Armenia was evacuated by the Parthians, he gave it to Tigrānes, the brother of Artabazes or Artaxias, its former king, who had been slain by his subjects, *Dio*, 54, 9. and commissioned Tiberius to put him in possession of that kingdom, *ib. et Tac. Ann.* 2, 3; *Suet. Tib.* 2; *Paterc.* 2, 94. This Horace represents as a conquest, (*Claudi virtute Neronis Armenius cecidit*.) *Ep.* 1, 12, 26. At the same time Augustus conferred governments and principalities on several others, *Dio*, 54, 9.

Augustus passed the winter at Samos in his way to Syria, *Dio*, 54, 7. and also in his return, *ib.* 9. Whilst he remained there, numerous embassies came to him, among the rest the Indians and Scythians sent to ask peace,

ib. et Suet. Aug. 21; *Oros.* 4, 21. Hence, *Jam Scythæ responsa petunt, superbi Nuper et Indi*, *Hor. Carm. Saec.* 55. This Horace converts into a triumph, as he does the restoration of the Roman standards by the Parthians, *Od.* 1, 12, 53.

While Augustus was engaged in the east, the Dacians or Getæ, who, under their king Cotiso, v. -on, frequently infested the Roman territory, were repressed by Lentulus, *Flor.* 4, 12, 18; *Suet. Aug.* 21; *Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 18.

Virgil is said to have met Augustus at Athens, in his way from the east, and to have accompanied him to Italy. But having contracted a disease at Megara, which was increased by the voyage, he died at Brundisium 22d September, (x. Kal. Octob.) a. u. 735. *Donat. in vita ejus.*

A. U. 736, Augustus celebrated the secular games, the fifth time since the expulsion of the kings, *Dio*, 54, 18; *Plin.* 7, 48; *Censorin. de Nat. D. c.* 17; *Zosim.* 2, 4. On which occasion, Horace, at the desire of Augustus, composed the *Carmen saeculare*, to be sung by a chorus of boys and girls, whom the poet addresses, *Od.* 4, 6, 31, &c.

A. U. 738, Augustus having left the government of Italy to Statilius Taurus, went to Gaul to settle the affairs of that province, *Dio*, 54, 19. In this year there were commotions in different parts of the empire; in Pannonia and Noricum, in Dalmatia and Spain. In Thrace, Claudius Marcellus subdued the *Bessi*; and C. Lucius, having vanquished the *Sauromatae*, drove them beyond the Ister. But the chief war was against the Germans, the *Sicambri*, *Usipetae* v. -es, and *Tencteri*; who crossed the Rhine and made an inroad into Gaul. Upon hearing however that Augustus was advancing against them, they retired; and having given hostages, obtained a peace, *ib.* 20.

A. U. 739, the *Rhaeni* and *Frisii* were subdued by Drusus and Tiberius, *ib.* 22; *Suet. Aug.* 21; *Tib.* 9. Wherefore Horace, by the command of Augustus, wrote a poem to celebrate their victories,

stories, particularly those of Drusus; hence it is inscribed, *DRUSI LAUDES*, *or. Od. 4, 4.*

During all this time Augustus was sent from Rome; on which occasion Horace wrote that beautiful ode, 4, 5, which he describes the eager desire the citizens of Rome for his return, and their happiness under his government, *Vid. Dio, 54, 19.*—Augustus having settled the affairs of Gaul, Germany, and Spain, returned to Rome, *a. u. 741, Dio, 54, 25.*—It had been expected, that Augustus, upon his return, would enter the city in triumph, particularly for the victory of Drusus over the *Sicambri*. Wherefore, at the request of Iulus Antonius, the son of the triumvir, by Julia, the daughter of Julius Caesar, himself a poet, Horace wrote the second ode of the fourth book. But Augustus entered the city privately in the night-time, according to his custom, that he might not occasion trouble to any one, *Dio, 54, 25; ut. 53.* He, however, next day respectfully addressed the people on the Clatine hill; and then went up to the Capitol, where he took the laurel, the emblem of victory, and deposited it at the knees of the statue of Jupiter, *Dio,*

Upon the return of Augustus to the city, *a. u. 741*, after an absence of three years, the senate and people seem to have racked their invention to devise new honours for him, *Dio, 54, 25.* in addition to those formerly conferred, particularly, *a. 724, Dio 51, 19.* and *730, ib. 53, 28.* This solicitude Horace beautifully describes, *Od. 4, 14, 1.* when he celebrates the victories of Augustus obtained by Drusus, *v. 9.* and Tiberius, chiefly by the latter, *v. 14, 41.* as he had already extolled the victories of Drusus, *Od. 4, 4.* Then he gives a summary of the other principal conquests of Augustus, *v. 41. ad fin.*

A. U. 742, the Pannonians were subdued by Agrippa; who upon his return from that war died in Campania, the great grief of Augustus, *Dio, 54, 28.*—After the death of Agrip-

pa, the Pannonians rebelled, and were subdued by Tiberius, *ib. 33.* who also reduced the Dalmatians, *ib. Suet. Tib. 9; Flor. 4, 12.* and repulsed the Dacians, *ib. 36. (Vid. TIBERIVS.)*—Drusus conquered the *Sicambri*, the *Uspetis*, the *Chatti*, and other German nations, *a. u. 743, & 744. ib. 32, 33, & 36. (Vid. DRVSUS.)*

After these victories it was decreed by the senate, that the temple of Janus should be shut, *a. 744. (Iul. Antonius et Fabio Max. Coss.)*; but this was prevented by an irruption of the Dacians, who crossed the Danube while it was frozen; and by an insurrection of the Dalmatians, who had been provoked to revolt by the rigorous exaction of tribute. But these commotions being quelled by Drusus and Tiberius, Augustus who, during the time of their expedition, had remained for the most part at Lyons in Gaul, returned with them to Rome; and they obtained the honours usually conferred after a victory, *Dio, 54 f.* Then, it is probable, Augustus shut the temple of Janus for the third time, *a. u. 744. ib. et Suet. Aug. 22; Oros. 6, 22. (Vid. A. 566).* On this occasion Horace is supposed to have written his last ode, 4, 15.

A. U. 746, Maecenas, the friend and confident of Augustus, died, *Dio, 55, 7.* a few months, as it is thought, before his friend and favourite Horace. So that what Horace predicted, *Od. 2, 17, 9, &c.* was nearly verified.

The events of the reign of Augustus, after this period, except a few, are less interesting, and therefore not often alluded to by the classics.—*A. U. 763*, Quinctilius Varus, governor of Germany, having by his rapacity and haughtiness irritated the inhabitants, was cut off by them with three legions and their auxiliaries. By which disaster Augustus was so affected, that for several months he neither shaved his beard nor cut his hair; and sometimes from excessive anguish knocked his head against the door, crying out, “Varus, restore my legions,” (*QUINCTILIUS VARUS, LEGIONES REDDE,*) *Suet.*

33.; *Dio*, 56, 18,—24.; *Paterc.* 2, 117, &c.; *Tac. Ann.* 1, 55.; *Flor.* 4, 12, 31.; *Plin.* 7, 45.—With respect to the domestic transactions, the government, and laws of Augustus, *see* *Geog.* p. 243, &c.; *R. Antiq.* p. 165, 176, *et alibi passim*.—Augustus died on the 19th August, (*xiv. Kal. Septembr.*) a. u. 767, in the 76th year of his age, the same day on which he had entered on his first consulate; in the same chamber in which his father Octavius had died; having ruled the Roman empire alone, from the victory of Actium, forty-four years, except eleven days, *Dio*, 56, 30.; *Suet. Aug.* 100. The different opinions of people concerning Augustus after his death, both for and against him, are enumerated, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 9, & 10. He left an advice among his papers to his successors, not to attempt extending the empire beyond its present limits; whether through fear or envy, as Tacitus observes, is uncertain; (*incertum an metu, sc. ne plura quaerendi studio, ante-parta amitterent; an per invidiam, ne quis successorum profrendo fines gloriam augeret.*) *Tac. Ann.* 1, 11 f.

The most illustrious women of the Octavian family were, 1. OCTAVIA, the sister of Augustus, a woman of uncommon virtue, *Plutarch. Anton.* p. 929.; married first to Marcellus, and after his death to Antony, *Dio*, 48, 31. whom she reconciled to her brother, *ib.* 54. But Antony, captivated by the artifices of Cleopatra, slighted and divorced her, *Dio*, 49, 33. *et* 50, 3, & 26. After the death of Antony, however, she took the greatest care of his children. She died in the 54th year of her age. Augustus, who had tenderly loved her while alive, paid the highest honours to her memory, after her death*, *Suet.* 61.; *Dio*, 54, 35. — 2. OCTAVIA, the daughter of

Claudius, and wife of Nero; by whom she was put to death, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 63.; *Suet. Ner.* 7, 35, & 57.

OCYRÖE, -es, a prophetic nymph, the daughter of Chiron, by the nymph Chariclo, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 635, &c. changed into a mare, *ib.* 663.

ODITES, -ae, a centaur, slain by Mopsus at the wedding of Perithöus, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 458.

ODYSSÆA, -ae, the poem of Homer concerning the wanderings of Ulysses, *Ovid. Trist.* 2, 375.; *Cic. Brut.* 18. So named from *Odysseus*, the Greek name of Ulysses.

ORAGRUS, v. ORÄGER, -gri, a king of Thrace, the father of Orpheus, *Hygin.* 14.; *Apollon. Argonaut.* 1, 25.; whence *Oeagri Calliopæque nurus*, i. e. Eurydice, the wife of Orpheus, *Ovid. in Ibin*, 484. *Oeagri figura*, a pleonasm for Oeagrus; or, as Vulpius thinks, put for Apollo in the form of Oeagrus, *Propert.* 2, 3, 35. Servius says, that Oeagrus was a river of Thrace, and one of the chief sources of the Hebrus; whence that river is called *Oeagrius Hebrus*, *Virg. G.* 4, 524. Diodorus Siculus says, that Oeagrus was a king of Thrace, who gave his name to the river Hebrus.—*Et nondum Oeagrius Haemos*, mount Haemus, not yet called

theatre of Pompey, built by Cn. Octavius, who triumphed over Perseus; which having been burnt, Augustus caused it to be repaired. Dio says, that Caesar built from the spoils of the Dalmatians porticoes and libraries, which he named from his sister OCTAVIANAE, 49. 43. Eliny mentions a school, (*schola*, i. e. a place where learned men used to meet for the sake of public disputations and conferences,) in the porticoes of Octavia, 35, 11 f. 32.; which porticoes he calls *opera Octavianæ*, *ib.* f. 40, 32. *et* l. 36. c. 5 f. 4. n. 3. and speaks of more schools than one, (*in Octaviae scholis*) *ib.* n. 5. Plutarch says that Octavia dedicated a library in honour of her son, and Augustus a theatre, which he called the Theatre of Marcellus, in *Marcel. f.* p. 316. To this Ovid is thought to allude, *Ad nil munus nati sua munera mater Addidit, extra marmore dives opus*, *Art. Am.* 1, 70. Within the porticoes of Octavia were included several public buildings, *Pell.* 1, 11.; *Plin.* 36, 5. all of which were destroyed by fire in the time of Titus, *Dio*, 66, 24.

* In the lifetime of Octavia, Augustus built a portico, which he called from her, *Porticus Octaviae*, *Suet. Aug.* 29. Festus says, that there were two porticoes called *Octaviae porticus*; the one built by Octavia, the sister of Augustus, contiguous to the theatre of Marcellus; the other near to the

grius, not yet disgraced by of Orpheus, the son of Oeagrus, *Met.* 2, 219. *Oeagrii nervi*, i. e. the lyre of Orpheus, conf. *Manil.* 5, 322.

is, the son of Argūlius, and Tyndārus, a king of Laconia, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 34.

—OEBĀLĪDĀE, -arum, Pollux, the grandsons of Oedipus, *Fast.* 5, 705.

—OEVOC, -e, Hyacinthus, a Lacedæmonian youth, supposed to be named Oebalia, a town of Laconia; participation, from Oebālus, who was his father, *Ovid. Met.* 10, 196.

—OEBALĪDĀE, -arum, makes Hyacinthus the son of Oebālus, *Stat. Silv.* 1, 2, 150.

—OEBALĪDĀE, -arum, i. e. Helena, *Stat. Silv.* 3, 2, 10.

—OEBALĪDĀE, -arum, Pollux, *Stat. Silv.* 3, 2, 10.

—OEBALĪDĀE, -arum, the wound or blood of Oedipus, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 396.

—OEBALĪDĀE, -arum, the Laconian shore, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 313.

—OEBALĪDĀE, -arum, *Sub Oebaliae turribus*, of built by Phalantus, a Lacedæmonian, *Virg. G.* 4, 125.

—OEBALĪDĀE, -arum, hence the Tarentines, *Sil.* 12, 125.

—OEBALĪDĀE, -arum, Sabine or Roman, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 313.

—OEBALĪDĀE, -arum, so named from some Lacedæmonians who settled there, *Ovid. Met.* 10, 196.

—OEBALĪDĀE, -arum, i. e. Helena, *Stat. Silv.* 3, 2, 10.

—OEBALĪDĀE, -arum, the son of Telon, king of Capreae, by the nymph Oebalia, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 734.

—OEBALĪDĀE, -arum, the groom of Darius, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 405.

—OEBALĪDĀE, -arum, who by an artful stratagem procured to his master the Persian, *Herodot.* 3, 85; *Justin.* 2, 108.

—OEBALĪDĀE, -arum, the father of Amphion, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 313.

—OEBALĪDĀE, -arum, who is hence called Oebalus, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 317.

—OEBALĪDĀE, -arum, i. e. Helena, *Stat. Silv.* 3, 2, 10.

riddle, obtained his own mother in marriage; a circumstance which, when discovered, caused the destruction of both, *(G. 429.) Cic. Fat.* 13.

—OEDIPUS, I am a plain simple slave, not an explainer of riddles, *Ter. And.* 1, 2, 23.

—OEDIPUS, -ae, the same with Oedipus, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 17.

—OEDIPUS, -ae, 2, 436. et 7, 513. *Qui legis Oedipoden*, for *de Oedipode v. de Oedipo*, who read the fable of Oedipus, *Martial.* 10, 4, 1.

—OEDIPUS, -ae, *Impii Oedipodae nuptiales faces*, of Oedipus, *Senec. Herc. fur.* f. 6.

—OEDIPUS, -ae, *Hos (sc. libros de arte amandi) tu Oedipodae facito Telegonosque voces*, i. e. ut, See that you call these books parricides, like Oedipus and Telegonus, since they have killed me, or caused me their author or parent to be banished, which to me is equal to death, or worse, *Ovid. Trist.* 1, 1, 114.

—OEDIPUS, -ae, also put for Eteocles, the son of Oedipus, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 465.

—OEDIPUS, -ae, Polynices, the other son of Oedipus, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 313.

—OEDIPUS, -ae, So *ib.* 6, 426. *OEDIPUS, -ae*, Polynices and Eteocles, the sons of Oedipus, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 801.

—OEDIPUS, -ae, *Oedipodioniae Thebes*, Thebes, where Oedipus reigned, *Ovid. Met.* 15, 429.

—OEDIPUS, -ae, So Lucan, 8, 407.

—OENEUS, (2 syll.) -i, king of Calydon, the father of Meleager, Dejanira, &c. by Althaea, and of Tydeus by Periboea, *(G. 433, & 434.)*

—OENEUS, -ae, *Oenci partu edita*, i. e. Dejanira, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 8.

—OENIDES, -ae, Meleager, the son of Oeneus, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 415.

—OENIDES, -ae, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 405. *Hæc tænus Oenides*, the grandson of Oeneus, i. e. Diomedes, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 52.

—OENEUS, -ae, *Et generum Oeniden*, Appule Daune, tuum, and Diomedes, thy son-in-law, O Apulian Daunus, for Diomedes married his daughter, *Id. Fast.* 4, 76.

—OENEUS, -ae, *Oeneus et Eneus*, adj. *Oeneos per agros*, through the country of Calydon, the kingdom of Oeneus, (al. aliter), *Ovid. Met.* 8, 281.

—OENEUS, -ae, *Oeneus heros*, i. e. Tydeus, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 661.

—OENOMACHUS, the son of Mars by the nymph Asterope, king of Pisa in Elis, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 661.

the father of Hippodamīa, (G. 404.)

—¶ 2. The name of one of the plays of Accius, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16.; *Tusc.* 3, 12.

ŌENŌNE, -es, a nymph of mount Ida, the daughter of the river Cebrenus in Phrygia, with whom Paris cohabited before he was acknowledged to be the son of Priam, (G. 414.) *Ovid. Ep.* 5, &c. 17, 96.; *Remed. Amor.* 457.

ŌENŌTRUS, an Arcadian, the son of Lycæon, who settled in that part of Italy, which was afterwards called Lucania, *Dionys.* 1, 11. (*Vid. Geogr. INDEX.*)

ŌETUS, v. OTUS, a giant. *Vid. EPHIALTES.*

OFFILIUS, a lawyer, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 21. *Au.* 13, 37.—¶ 2. A creditor of Cicero's, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 24.

OGYGES, -ae, a king of Thebes, in whose time happened the first deluge, according to Varro 1100 years before his time, *R. R.* 3, *prol.* not the great deluge, as Augustine says, but greater than that in the time of Deucalion, *de Civ. Dei.* 18, 8. Lactantius or Lutatius on Statius says, that Ogyges reigned over Thebes, after Cadmus, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 348.—Hence OGYGIAE Thebae, Thebes once governed by Ogyges, *Virg. Aetna.* 569.; *Stat. Theb.* 2, 208. *Deus Ogygius*, the Theban god, i. e. Bacchus, *Ovid. Ep.* 10, 48.; *Stat. Theb.* 5, 518. So *Ilyaeus Ogygius*, Lucan. 1, 670. *Ogygiae res*, the affairs of Thebes, or the Theban State, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 173.—*Ogygiae, -arum*, the Thebans, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 586. (*Thebani ab Ogygio terrigenae*, Lactant. *ibid.*)

ŌILEUS, (3 syll. *Val. Flac.* 1, 372. gen. *ōilei*, v. -*ōis*), king of Loeris, or Locri in Greece, the father of Ajax, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 29. called *Ajax Ōilei*, sc. *filius*, Ajax the son of Ōileus, *Hygin.* 174. *Ob furias Ajacis Ōilei*, (3 syll.) sc. *filiū*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 41. or *ōilēos Ajax*, sc. *filius*, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 622. to distinguish him from Ajax the son of Telamon, (G. 451.)—ŌILIDES, -ae, the son of Ōileus, i. e. Ajax, *Propert.* 4, 1, 117.; *Sabin. ad Ulyss.* 101.; a part of the

OLENIUS, an inhabitant of *Val. Flacc.* 2, 163. but *Olenii* c. spear of Tydeus, the Aetolian, lēnos, a city of Aetolia, *ib.* (*Vid. G. INDEX.*)—OLENI the son of Ōlēnus, v. -ius, *ib.*

OLĒNOS, v. -us, a son of who gave name to OLĒNOS, of Aetolia, *Hygin. Astr. P.* 2 *ibi Munker.*—¶ 2. The husband of Lethaea, who, proud of her had the presumption to prefer to the goddesses, and Ōlēnos part with her in the guilt, th both changed into stone, *Ov.* 10, 68.

OLYMPIAS, -ālis, the mother of Alexander, *Cic. Div.* 1, 23. 7, 6, & 10. et 9, 7.; *Gell.* 13. to death by Callander, *Justin.*

OLYMPIODORUS, the music of Epaminondas, *Nrp. Epam.* ¶ 2. A physician, *Plin.* 1, 12.

OMPHĀLE, -es, a queen of hence called *Lyda puella*, *Ov.* 2, 356. *Maeōnis, -idis*, *ib.* 352. whom Hercules served for years, (G. 401.). *Propertius Omphāle* long, 3, 11, 17.

ONESIMUS, the son of Py Macedonian nobleman, who has vain dissuaded Perseus from u king war against the Romans, that account being suspected king, fled to the Romans, by he was kindly received, and rewarded, *Liv.* 44, 16.

ONŶTES, -ae, the son of Echi Peribia, (some say, a Theban, *Echionium*), in the army of A slain by Turnus, *Virg. Aen.* 12,

OPHELTESY, -ae, the son of gus, king of Nemēa, and Euryd queen, nursed by Hypsipylē, who become their slave, (*Vid. F rylē.*) While Hypsipylē was dering in a grove near Nemēa: child in her arms, she was accus Adrastus, the leader of the A who had reached that place in way to Thebes, and were great tressed for want of water, all the having been dried up by th

quence of Bacchus. Adrastus, in the greatest distress, begged of Hypsipylë to show them some water. She having laid down the child, quickly led them to the fountain Langia; but upon her return found the child killed by a serpent. The companions of Adrastus killed the serpent, and buried the child. In the mean time Lycurgus and Euridice, being informed of what had happened, in the excess of their grief, wanted to sacrifice Hypsipylë to appease the manes of their son; but were prevented by the Argive chiefs, who gave the name of Archemorus to the boy, as being the first who was slain in the war, and called the fountain after him. They performed funeral games to his honour, which were ever afterwards celebrated at stated times, and called the NEMÆAN GAMES, *Apollo. v. 3, 6, 4; Laſtani. ad Stat. Theb. 4, 18.* They were in the time of Pindar celebrated every three years, *Pindar. Nem. 6, 69.* hence called TRIS-TERIS, *Stat. Theb. 4, 722;* but afterwards every five years, as the Isthmian, *Plin. 4, 5 l. 9; Hygin. 74.* The victors were crowned with parsley; because, as it is said, Hypsipylë laid the child, when she left him, on a heap of parsley, *Hygin. 74.*—The different circumstances of this story, embellished and enlarged, form the subject of part of the fourth, and the whole of the fifth and sixth books of the Thebaid of Statius. *Add. Stat. Silv. 2, 1, 181.*

OPHELTES, the father of Euryalus, *Virg. Aen. 9, 201.*—¶ 2. The chief of a crew of Tuscan pirates, who having carried off Bacchus from the island of Chios while overpowered with wine and sleep, with an intention of offering violence to him, were all turned into dolphins, to the number of twelve; except Acoetes, the pilot, who disapproved of their conduct, *Hygin. f. 34; Ovid. Met. 3, 605,—692.*

OPHIAS, -idis, the daughter of Ophius, i. e. COMBE, who, having escaped the attempts of her sons to kill her, was changed into a bird, *Ovid. Met. 7, 13.*

OPHIOM, -onis, the father of Amycus, who is hence called OPHIONIDES, *Ovid. Met. 12, 345.*

OPHIUCHUS, (i. e. *serpentem vel anguem tenens*), the man that holds the serpent), the Greek name of a constellation, called in Latin, ANGUÏTENSIS, *Cic. N. D. 2, 42; Manil. 1, 331; Ovid. Met. 8, 182.*

I. OPIMIUS, consul a. u. 633, who crushed the tribune C. Gracchus, *Cic. Cat. 1, 1; Or. 2, 25.* and prosecuted the victory of the nobility over the plebeians with great cruelty, *Sallust. Jug. 16, & 42.* Being afterwards accused of the murder of Gracchus, he was acquitted by the people, *Cic. Brut. 34.* Being, a. u. 641, sent at the head of an embassy, (*princeps legationis*), to divide the kingdom of Numidia between Jugurtha and Adherbal, and being bribed by Jugurtha, he basely betrayed his trust, by making a division favourable to Jugurtha, *Sallust. Jug. 16.* For this he was afterwards brought to his trial, by the Mamilian law, *ib. 40.* and being condemned, *Cic. Brut. 33; Planc. 28 l.* he went into banishment to Dyracchium, where he died in want. Cicero, from partiality to the party of the patricians, insinuates, that this sentence was unjust, *ib.;* and notwithstanding the cruelty and corruption of Optimus, extols him in different parts of his works, as a most meritorious citizen, (*virum praeclarè de republica meritum*), *ib. & Sext. 67.*—There was an uncommon vintage the year in which Optimus was consul; whence VINUM OPIMIUM was used proverbially for the most excellent wine, *Cic. Br. 83; Paterc. 2, 7; Martial. 9, 89, &c.; Petron. c. 34.* Pliny says, Optimian wine was to be met with in his time, near 200 years after, *Plin. 14, 4 l. 6, & 14.*

OPIS, -is, one of the attendants of Diana; appointed by her to watch over Camilla, *Virg. Aen. 11, 532. et 836.* whose death she avenged by shooting Aruns, the author of it, *ib. 858, &c.*—said to be a Thracian by descent, (*Thracissa*), *ib. i. e.* one of the Hyperborean

Borean nymphs who attended Diana, *Callimach. Del.* 292.; *Apollodor.* 1, 4, 4.

OPPIA, a Vestal virgin, punished for incest, *Liv.* 2, 42.

OPPIANICUS, a surname of Statius Albius, *Cic. Cluent.* 4, &c.

Sp. OPIUS Cornicen, one of the *Decemviri*, *Liv.* 3, 35; the colleague and assistant of Appius Claudius, *ib.* 41, & 49. on which account being accused and thrown into prison, he laid violent hands on himself, *ib.* 58.

M. OPIUS, appointed by the tribunes of the soldiers with Sex. Manilius to have the chief command, in the secession of the people from the *Decemviri* to mount Aventine, *Liv.* 3, 51.

C. OPIUS, a tribune, who, in the middle of the second Punic war, (*Q. Fabio et T. Sempronio Coss.* a. u. 541), got a law passed, that no matron should have in her dress more than half an ounce of gold, nor should wear a garment of different colours, nor use a carriage in any city or town, or within a mile of it, unless on occasion of public sacrifices, *Liv.* 34, 1. The repealing of this law occasioned violent disputes, a. u. 559, *Liv. ib.* &c.

C. OPIIUS, the friend of Caesar, *Cic. Att.* 5, 1.; *Suet. Caes.* 52, & 72. who wrote several books, among the rest a life of Pompey, *Plutarch. in Pomp.* supposed by some to have been the author of the Alexandrian, African, and Spanish wars of Caesar, *Suet. Caes.* 56.

OPII, -crum, bankers or usurers from Velia; *Enigma Oppicrum ex Velia plane non intelligo*, what you write mysteriously about the Oppii; or perhaps their dark or obscure expressions concerning money-matters, *Cic. Att.* 7, 13. Add. *Ibid.* 8, 7. *Tu Oppius Terentiae debis*, you will order the Oppii to pay what they owe me to Terentia, *ib.* 10, 4.

OPS, v. OPIS, *Opis*, the goddess of the earth, the sister and wife of Saturn, (*G.* 355.), *Hyg. in.* 130. the same with Cybele, *Tibull.* 1, 4, 68. Cicero makes Ops the daughter of Oceanus and Salacia, *Cic. d. Univers.* 15. *Adis Opis*, the temple of Ops, *Cic. Phil.* 1, 17.—OPALIA, -am, the festival day conse-

crated to Ops, *Festus*; *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 10.; *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3.

C. Sergius ORATA, (al. *Aurata*, *Cic. Or.* 1, 39.), an Epicurean, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 22. who had a controversy with M. Marius Gratidianus, on account of a house which he bought from him, *Cic. Off.* 3, 16.

ORBILIUS pupillus, a native of Beneventum, who having served out his time as a soldier, (*functus militiâ*), first in quality of a corneteer, and then on horseback, came to Rome when fifty years of age, in the consulship of Cicero, and taught grammar with greater fame than emolument. For when very old, in some of his writings he complained of his poverty, and that he was obliged to lodge in a garret, (*habitare sub tegulis*), *Suet. de Illust. Gram.* c. 9. He was naturally of a rigid temper; whence Horace, who was his scholar, complaining of his severity, calls him *plagosus*, a teacher who often used the rod, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 70. He lived near to the age of a hundred. After his death the people of Beneventum erected a marble statue to his honour, *Suet. ib.*

P. ORBIUS, a lawyer, *Cic. Brut.* 48. praetor in Asia, *Cic. Flacc.* 31.

ORBONA, (*orbitatem avertere creditur*), a goddess, who had a temple at Rome, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 25.

C. ORCHINIUS, the colleague of Cicero in the praetorship, *Cic. Cluent.* 34 & 53.

ORCUS, a name of Pluto, *Cic. Ferr.* 4, 50. *Stygium Orcus*, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 699. *Orcus vobis duxit pedes*, Orcus pulls you by the feet to the infernal regions, i. e. you will be soon put to death, *Suet. Ner.* 39. *Orcus aliquem mactare*, to doom to death, *Liv.* 9, 43. *Satelles Orci*, the life-guard, the minister or servant of Orcus, the ferryman of hell, i. e. Charon, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, 34. *So Orci portiter*, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 502. *Fanitor Orci*, i. e. Cerberus, *ib.* 8, 296. *Rapax Orcus*, rapacious Orcus, who carries off all things, *Hor.* 30. *Victima nil miserantis Orci*, of Pluto paying nobody, i. e. mercenary, *ib.* 2.

Formidabilis Orci opes, the formidable Pluto, *Ovid. Met. Impudens Orcum moror*, I have dence to make Pluto wait for I continue to live when I die, *Hor. Od. 3, 27, 50.*—s often put for death, or the egions, *Nigroque invidet Orco*, and extricates or rescues him omy death, *i. e.* renders him, *ib. 4, 2, 24. Missus ad lurim fulmine*, to gloomy Tartarus, *4, 75. Dimittere aliquem Orco*, to kill, *Virg. Aen.*

Evocat animas orco, *i. e. en* 4, 242. *Stygioque caput damorco*, and had devoted her life lf to infernal Pluto, *i. e.* to 4, 699. *Minos sedet arbiter* lge of Pluto, or of the inferns, *Propert. 3, 19, 27. Ubi Orco habetur*, where an ac-kept with Orcus, *i. e.* of those their lives in cultivating an ful soil, *Varr. R. 1, 4, 3. ubi sit cum Orco ratio ponenda*, where one must lay his account ng exposed to certain danger, 2.—*ORCINIANA sponda*, a hich the dead were carried to 1, (*quod mortui ad Orcum eant*), 10, 5, 9.—*ORCINI senatores*, to got admittance into the ser the death of Caesar by mo-avour, in consequence of the d acts or writings of Caesar, ere supposed to have been for-*Antony, Suet. Aug. 35.* so called ion to those slaves who were the testament of their master. *A. 40.*)

IDES, -um, mountain nymphs, *en. 1, 500.*

ITRŌPHOS, -i, m. (*i. e. in monitus*), one of Actæon's dogs, *et. 3, 233.*

TES, -is, the son of Agamem-ence called *Agamemnonius Orestes*, *Aen. 4, 471.*; *Ovid. in I.*), and the great grandson of (hence called *Pelopæus Orestes*, 7, 778.), who slew his mother æstra for having murdered his

father; on which account he was agitated by the Furies, *Virg. Aen. 3, 331.* and became distracted, *Ovid. Pont. 4, 3, 45.* His friend Pylædes always attended him, in company with whom he went to the *Chersonesus Taurica*, where he found his sister priestess to Diana, and made his escape with her to Greece, carrying with him the image of Diana, (*G. 408.*). It is said that Orestes first brought this image to the Grove of Aricia in Italy, *Hygin. 259.* whence Diana worshipped there is called *Orestæa Diana*, *Ovid. Met. 15, 489. Dea Orestæa*, *Id. Pont. 1, 2, 80.* But as the cruelty of the sacred rites of Diana displeased the Romans, though slaves only were sacrificed to her, the image (*Diana*) was transported to *Lacedæmon*, where the custom of scourging boys before the altar of Diana was long continued, *Hygin. ib.*—*Orestes* is said to have been killed by the bite of a serpent, *Ovid. in Ibin, 529.* Cicero mentions him as an example of true friendship, *Fin. 1, 20.*—*Scenis agitatus Orestes*, often acted on the stage in a state of insanity, *Virg. Aen. 4, 471.*—*Scriptus et in tergo, et non finitus Orestes*, a verbose or prolix tragedy called Orestes, which filled not only the inner side of the parchment, but was also written on the back, (a thing not common), without being finished, *Juvenal. 1, 6.*

Cn. Aurelius ORESTES, adopted by Cn. Aufidius, whence he was called Cn. Aufidius Orestes, *Cic. Dom. 13.* repulsed in his application for the office of tribune, *Cic. Planc. 21.* but gained the favour of the people by giving them a public entertainment, *Cic. Off. 2, 17.* consul with P. Lentulus Sura, a. 683.

L. Aurelius ORESTES, consul a. 627, *Cic. Brut. 28.*

Aurelia ORESTILLA, the mistress of Catiline, *Sallust. Cat. 15.*; *Cic. Fam. 8, 7.*

ORĪON, -ōnis, v. Orōnis, the son of Neptune and Euryalæ, the daughter of Minos, a giant of immense size, to whom his father Neptune gave the power

power of walking on the sea as on dry land, *Apollodor.* 1, 4, 3.; *Hygin. Poet.* 2, 34. whence Virgil calls him *Magnus Orion*, *Æc. Aen.* 11, 763, &c. He is said by some to have been produced in a miraculous manner, *Hygin.* 195.; *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 534. Not only the birth, but also the life and death of Orion, are variously represented by the poets, (*G.* 376.). After death he was ranked among the constellations, *Ovid et Hygin. ibid.*; *Lucan.* 9, 839.

ORION, -onis, a Theban, whose two daughters, Metiöcha and Menippa, in time of a pestilence, devoted themselves to death for their country, *Ovid. Met.* 83, 692, &c.; *Anton. Liberal. Fab.* 25. ORITHÏA, the daughter of Erechtheus king of Athens, and wife of Bo-reas or Aquilo a king of Thrace, who is put by the poets for the north wind, and therefore is said to have carried off on his wings. Orithÿia, who was reluctant to marry him, *Ovid. Met.* 6, 682. *id. fæ.*; *Cic. Leg.* 1, 2. from the banks of the river Ilyssus, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 630. Hence she is called *Gelidi conjux Aëæa* (*i. e.* Atheniensis) tyranni, *Ovid. Met.* 6, 711. So *Asius Orithÿia*, *Virg. G.* 4, 463. et ibi *Serv. Cecropia*, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 468. PANDÏÖNIA, from her grandfather Pandion, *Propert.* 1, 20, 31. (*G.* 419.)—¶ 2. A queen of the Amazons, *Justin.* 2, 4.

ORÖDES, -is, king of Parthia, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 1; *Att.* 5, 8. called also Arsaces, *Id. Fam.* 8, 14. whose general Surëna defeated and slew Crassus general of the Romans, *Dio*, 40, 27.; *Liv. Epit.* 106.; *Flor.* 3, 11. a. u. 701. Paternulus says that this was done by O-rodes in person, 2, 46.—Orodes, enfeebled by age, and overwhelmed with grief for the loss of his son Pacörus, (*Vid. PACÖRUS*), resigned his crown to his next eldest son Phräates, by whom he was soon after slain, a. u. 718, *Dio*, 49, 23.; *Justin.* 42, 4, & 5.

ORODES, -ae, v. -is, a Trojan, slain by Mezentius, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 732, &c.

OROETES, a commander (*prætor*) of Darius, who crucified Polycrætes the

tyrant of Samos, *Cic. Fin.* 5, 30.; *Herodot.* 3, 128.

OROMËDON, -ontis, one of the giants that waged war against Jupiter, *Prop.* 3, 8, 48.

ORONTES, -is, (v. Oronti, contracted for Orontei, from *Oronteus*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 220.) a Trojan, the faithful companion of Aeneas; who perished in a storm, *ib.* 113.—The commander of the Lycian fleet, *ib.* 6, 334.

ORPHEUS, (2 syl.) -ei, v. -æus, the son of Apollo and of the muse Calliöpe, (*G.* 370.) or according to others, of Oeäger, v. Oeagræus, *Apollodor.* 1, 9, 16.; *Serv. ad Virg. G.* 4, 524. a Thracian poet, concerning the power of whose verses and music wonderful effects are told, *Horat. Od.* 1, 12. *pr.*; *Ovid. Met.* 10. *pr.* et 11, 42. &c. Aristotle affirmed, that there never existed such a poet as Orpheus; and the Pythagoreans ascribed the poem of Orpheus (*Orphicum carmen*) to one Cercops, *Cic. Nat. D.* 1, 38.—ORPHËA vox, the voice of Orpheus, *Ovid. Met.* 10, 3. *Orphëi titulum rapere theatri*, the bacchanals snatched up the wild beasts, which were listening to Orpheus as in a theatre, and were the glory of his theatre, *ib.* 11, 22.

ORPHIDIUS *Benignus*, the lieutenant of Otho, *Tac. H.* 2, 43, & 45.

ORSES, -ae, a Trojan slain by Ræus a Latin, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 748.

ORSILÖCHUS, a Trojan, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 636. slain by Camilla, *ib.* 690.

OSACES, -is, a Parthian general, *Cic. Att.* 5, 10. who commanded the Parthian army nominally under Pacörus, the son of Orödes, then a boy, *Dio*, 49, 28.

OSCUS, the freedman of Otho, commander of his fleet, *Tac. H.* 1, 87.

OSINIUS, king of Clusium, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 655,

OSÏRIS, -is, v. -idis, a god of the Egyptians, the husband of Isis, (*G.* 391.) worshipped also at Rome, *Jurnal.* 6, 540.; *Tac. Hist.* 4, 84. *Per sanctum juratus Osirim*, swearing by, *Hel. Ep.* 1, 17, 60. *Osiri inuento*, having found a calf with particular marks, which

Egyptians worshipped as Osiris, *Juv.* 8, 29. So *Suum Osirim*, Tibull. 1, 8, 27. *bites bos*, ib. 28. (G. 605.) *-is*, a Rutulian, slain by *Virg. Aen.* 12, 458.

rius Scapula, governor of *er Claudius*, *Tac. Ann.* 12, cent commander, *Tac. Agric.* having defeated and taken *actiacus*, one of the chief Britain, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 35, ed a part of the island into a province, *ib.* 38. *Triments* were decreed to *Os-* but being afterwards great-ly by the Britons, and worn *es*, he died, to their great

-is, v. *-ae*, a noble Persian, *red* the imposture of the thereby caused their de-*7*. 607.)

firmame of several families.

s OTHO, tribune a. 686, *aw* passed, appointing, that *ows* or benches (*gradus*) *lotted* to the *Equites*, next *tra*, where the senators sat, *re* and amphitheatre, *Liv.* hence *Sic libitum vano, qui* *Othoni*, Juvenal. 3, 159. *m, Bis septem ordinibus quam* *Othonis*, make up the sum, *rw* of Otho makes requisite *e* to sit in the fourteen rows, *o* *sesterces*, the estate of an *4*, 324. *Othone contempto*, *e* law of Otho, *Hor. Epod.* *l. CICERO*, p. 105.)

rius OTHO, emperor of *246*.) was extremely pro-*prodigal* in his youth, *Suet.* *1*, 13. *et 2*, 50. After his *th*, he insinuated himself in-*aintenance* of Nero, by means *ady* of great influence at *m* he married, *Suet. ib.* (to *al* is supposed to allude, *1*, *y* a similarity of manners *e* a chief favourite with that *. Et Tac. ibid.* He seduced *abina* from her husband

Crispinus, and married her, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 45. But Nero, having become *fond* of Poppoea, took her from Otho; and being jealous of a rival, sent him *as* legate or praefect to Lusitania, which Otho governed with great justice for ten years, *Suet. Oth.* 3.; *Tac. Ann.* 13, 46. He was among the first that joined Galba in his revolt against Nero, *Suet. ib.* 4.; *Tac. Hist.* 1, 21. When Galba was made emperor, Otho expected to be adopted by him, but being disappointed in this hope by Galba's adoption of Piso, he determined to attempt obtaining the empire by force; which he effected with wonderful success, *Suet. Oth.* 5,—8.; *Tac. H.* 1, 21,—27. But he did not long enjoy his good fortune, for, being defeated by Valens and Caecina, the generals of Vitellius, near Bedriacum, and unwilling to risk the lives of so many brave men on his account, he slew himself, in the 37th year of his age, *Suet. Oth.* 11.; *Tac. H.* 2, 58. Tacitus says, that the fortitude of Otho in performing this deed, deserves to be as much extolled as his ingratitude and cruelty to Galba merit detestation, *ib.* Such resolution was very little to be expected from Otho's mean appearance, notorious effeminacy, and finical nicety about dress, *Suet. Oth.* 12.; *Juvenal.* 2, 99, 104, &c. He was, however, so much beloved by his soldiers, that several of them from grief are said to have stabbed themselves near his funeral pile, and in other places, *Suet. ib.*; *Tac. Hist.* 2, 49. Martial, who calls him *Mollis Otho*, i. e. *effeminatus*, represents his death as equal, if not superior, to that of Cato, 6, 32.—OTHONIANS, sc. *Milites*, the soldiers of Otho, *Tac. H.* 2, 34, 35. &c. *Othonianus exercitus*, *ib.* 45.

OTMRIADES, *-ae*, a Graecian, wound-*ed* in the thigh by the boar of Calydon, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 371.

OTHRYADES, *-is*, a Spartan, who, when a dispute happened between the Spartans and Argives about the territory of Tyrea, v. Thyrea, (*de agro Tyreatae*), and the Amphictyons having determined, that the matter should be

decided by a select number of men on both sides, was appointed to command the Lacedaemonians, and Therfander the Argives. Two of the Argives survived the combat, and went home to tell of their victory. But Othryades, after they were gone, though wounded, supporting himself on half broken spears, took off the shields of the enemies that were slain; and having erected a trophy of them, inscribed on it with his own blood, *To JUPITER, THE PROTECTOR OF TROPHIES*. The controversy being renewed, the Amphictyons having examined the matter on the spot, determined in favour of the Lacedaemonians, *Plutarich. Parallel. et Val. Max. 3, 2, Ext. 4.*—Herodotus relates the story somewhat differently. He takes no notice of the Amphictyons, and says that there were 300 who fought on each side, out of the sight of both armies, who were removed at a distance, lest they should assist their countrymen if worsted. He adds, that Othryades, after erecting the trophy, slew himself, that he might not return home without his companions, 1, 82.—Ovid, after having mentioned the advantages of the Romans' religiously observing land marks, addressing the God Terminus, says beautifully: *Termine sancte,—Si tu signasses olim Thyreatida terram, Corpora non leto missa trecenta forent; nec foret Othryades congestis testis in armis. O quantum patriae Sanguinis ille dedit!* *Falt. 2, 663.*

OTHRYA, -yas, a Trojan, the father of Panthus, the priest of Apollo; who is hence called *Othryades*, -as, the son of Othrys, *Virg. Aen. 2, 319.*

OTREUS, -ëos, the son of Cissus and brother of Hecuba, killed by Amycus, *Val. Flacc. 4, 162.*

OTOS, v. -us, -i, the son of Alöeus, and brother of Ephialtes, a giant, *Virg. Cul. 233.*

OVIÄ, the wife of C. Lollius, *Cic. Att. 21, & 24.*

PUBLIUS OVIDIUS NASO, Ovid, a celebrated Roman poet, born at Sulmo, (*Sulmonensis*;) as he himself informs us, ninety miles distant

from Rome, (*Milia qui novies distat ab urbe decem*;) *Ovid. Trist. 4, 10, 4. A. U. 741*, the year in which Hirtius and Pansa the consuls were slain, (*Cum cecidit fato consul uterque pari*;) *ib. 6*; of an ancient and opulent equestrian family, *ib. 8*. When very young he was sent to Rome by his father to be instructed by the most eminent masters, (*ad insignes ab arte viros*;) *ib. 15*. He had a strong natural turn for poetry, which his father in vain endeavoured to restrain, *ib. 19, &c.* When he attempted to write in prose, his words spontaneously fell into verse, (*Scribere conabar verba soluta modis. Sponte sui carmen numeros veniebat ad aptos; Et quod tentabam dicere, versus erat*;) *ib. 24.*—When fifty years of age, he was banished by Augustus to *Tomi*; for what offence is not known. He himself only says, *Errorum iussus, non scelus, esse fugae*, *ib. 90*. The looseness of his poetry was made the pretext, *Ovid. Trist. 2, 7, 8, & 211, &c.* But the true reason is supposed to have been Ovid's having accidentally witnessed something improper or indecent in the conduct of Augustus, *ib. 97, 108*. or rather his having been accessory or privy to the intrigues of Julia, the grand-daughter of Augustus, who was banished the same year with Ovid, *Tac. Ann. 4, 71. et 3, 24*; *Suet. Aug. 65*. Ovid however always asserts his innocence, *Trist. 2, 9, & 10*; *Pont. 2, 9, 67, 76*; *Trist. 4, 4, 35, 44, &c.* and vindicates his Art of Love, *ib. 2, 211, &c. 239, &c. 345, &c.*—Ovid when sent to *Tomi* was not deprived of his rights and fortunes; and therefore in the edict of Augustus, he was called *RELEGATUS*, not *EXUL*, *Trist. 2, 137. et 5, 2, 56. et 5, 11, 9, &c.* He wrote many suppliant and flattering addresses to Augustus and his friends, in order to obtain leave to return, or to change the place of his banishment, but without success. The people of *Tomi* treated him with the greatest kindness and respect; which he celebrates, *Molliter a vobis mea sunt excepta, Tomitae, &c. Pont. 4, 14, 47* to

ie died at Tomi in the eighth of his exile, and the fifty-ninth of a. u. 771, on the first of January the day on which Livy is said to have died.—Most of the works of Virgil are still extant, and justly admired for their sweetness and easiness of style, and for their learning. They contain many fine moral reflections, but are only reprehensible in many places, for their looseness on amorous subjects, and for the banishment of Ovid, before he went into banishment, committed his *Metamorphosis* to the press as an unfinished work; but copies of it having been taken before it was prevented that valuable poem being lost, *Ovid. Trist.* 1, 6, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Virgil composed some dramatical pieces, but none of these remain.—Virgil greatly extols a tragedy of Euripides called *MEDĒA*, (*Ovidii MedĒa mihi ostendere, quantum vir ille potuerit, si ingenio suo temperare, indulgere, maluisset*.) 10, 1, 98. The facility with which Ovid wrote, and his want of care to polish, rendered his compositions more brilliant, and less correct than those of Virgil and Horace. Hence Virgil says of him, *Lascivire in arthrosi solet*, 4, 2, 77. *Lascivus in Heroicis quoque Ovidius, et nimis ingenii sui; laudandus tantum*, 10, 1, 88, & 93. Virgil, a person who brought Cicero's letters of his son from Athens, *al.*) *Cic. Att.* 16, 1.

P

PACAVIUS, a Roman eques, *Cic. Att.* 16, 1.
PACCIUS, a friend of Atticus, *ib.* 4, 16.
PACCIUS PACCTAECUS, a Spaniard, a Roman citizen by Caesar, *Cic. Att.* 18; *Hirt. B. Hesp.* 16.
PACIDIANUS, a gladiator, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 2, 10.

PACILIUS, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 38, & 39.
PACILIANA domus, the house of Virgil, it is pronounced *Metamorphosis*.

Pacilius, which Cicero's brother wished to purchase, *Cic. Att.* 1, 14 f.

PACONIUS, one who complained of Q. Cicero, *Cic. 2. Fr.* 1, 1, 6.

M. PACONIUS, the lieutenant of Silanus, proconsul of Asia, condemned by Tiberius, *Suet. Tib.* 61, & 43; *Tac. Ann.* 3, 66.

PACORUS, v. *-et, -ae*, the eldest son of Orôdes, king of Parthia, *Cic. Att.* 5, 18. *Fam.* 15, 14, married to the daughter of the king of Armenia, *ib.* 15, 3; cut off with his army by Ventidius, a. u. 715, *Dio.* 49, 20; *Paterc.* 2, 78; *Jussin.* 42, 4, 6. et 16, 17; *Flor.* 4, 9. *Pacori manus*, the army of Pacorus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 9.—¶ 2. A king of Parthia, in the time of Trajan, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 16.—Pacorus seems to have been a common name of the kings of Parthia, as several so called are mentioned by Tacitus, *Ann.* 15, 2, &c. *Hist.* 5, 9; *G.* 37.

M. PACUVIUS, a tragic poet, born at Brundisium, the sister's son of Ennius, *Gell.* 1, 24. the friend of Lælius, *Cic. Amic.* 7; praised by Horace, *Ep.* 2, 1, 56. and Quintilian, 10, 1, 97; but said to be rough and inelegant, *citra nitorem*, *ib.* Hence, *Attonitusque legis terræ, fugiferæ, Accius et quidquid Pacuviusque vomunt*, *Martial.* 11, 91, 5. So *Perf.* 1, 77.—PACUVIANUS ille, qui in Chryse phrycis inducitur, the natural philosopher, who is introduced in the play of Pacuvius, called *CHRYSES*, *Cic. Div.* 1, 57.

PACUVIUS Galavius, a nobleman of Capua, the chief author of the revolt of that city from the Romans to Hannibal, *Liv.* 23, 2, & 3. When the son of Pacuvius wished to slay Hannibal at a feast, and thus free his country from the Carthaginians, he was with difficulty prevented by his father, *ib.* 8, 9.

PACAN, *-ānis*, a name of Apollo, *Juvenal.* 6, 171; *Ovid. Art. Am.* 2, 14; *Suet. Ner.* 39. *Signum Pacānis*, the statue of Apollo, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 57. *Et Pacana voca*, invoke the god Pacan, or Apollo, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 720.—¶ 2.

A kind of hymn in praise of Apollo, *Cic. Or.* 1, 59. an exclamation or song of victory, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 738. *et ibi Serv.*; any song or hymn, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 657. *Herculeum pæana canunt*, a hymn in praise of Hercules, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 154. **PAEAN**, *-antis*, the father of Philoctetes; who is hence called **PAEAN-TĪĀDES**, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 313. *Pæantius*, *Ovid. Trist.* 5, 1, 61. *et* 5, 2, 13. *Pæantius Herculis hæres*, *Id. in Ibin*, 255. *Pæantius heros*, *Id. Rem. A.* 111. *Pont.* 1, 3, 5. *Vid. POEAN.*

PAEON, *-ōnis*, a famous physician, who cured Pluto, when grievously wounded by Hercules, *Homer. Il.* 5. 401.; whence **PAEŌNIÆ herbae**, medicinal herbs, of sovereign virtue or powerful effect, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 769. *Pæonium in morem*, after the manner of Pæon, i. e. girt in the mode of a physician, *ib.* 12, 401. *Ope Pæoniā*, by the aid of medicine, *Ovid. Met.* 15, 535.—**PAEONIA**, *-ae*, a certain medicinal herb, said to have been discovered by Pæon, *Plin.* 25, 4.

PAEŌNIUS, a rhetorician, under whom the son and nephew of Cicero (*Cicerones*) studied, *Cic. 2. Fr.* 3, 3.

PAETUS, a surname of the **PAPIRII**, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16. and of the **AELII**, *Cic. Cluent.* 26.; one of whom presented Cicero with the library left by his brother, *Cic. Att.* 2, 1.

PAETUS, (al. *Petrus*.) a Greek, presented with the freedom of Rome by Cæsar, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 15.

Caecinna **PAETUS**. *Vid. ARRIA.*

PALAEEMON, *-ōnis*, the son of Ino, (*Inōus*, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 823.) and of Athamas, (*Athamantiādes*, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 919.); called also Melicerta, v. *-tes*, and by the Latins Portumnus, *Ovid. Fast.* 6, 547.; turned into a sea-god, (*G.* 427.; *Cic. N. D.* 3, 15.; *Stat. Theb.* 7, 421, *et ibi Laßant.*) in whose honour the Isthmian games were instituted, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 10, & 557, *et ibi Laßant.* Hence, *Palaemoniacæ coronæ*, chaplets of pine leaves, with which the victors at the Isthmian games were crowned, *Claudians de Conf. Theod.* 289.; *Plin.* 15, 10.—¶ 2.

The name of a shepherd, *Id.* 5, 50.

PALAEPHĀTUS, an ancient (thor, who wrote a book, entitled *incredibilibus*.—*Palaephatis* writings of Palaephātus, with him who wrote the book just ed, or not, is uncertain, *Virg.*

PALAMÉDES, *-is*, the Nauplius, (*Naupliādes*), king of Boea, a descendant of Belus, (*Virg. Aen.* 2, 82. put to death by the Greeks, through the craft of (*G.* 453.))—**PALAMEDĒAE**, strength of Palamedes, *Manil. Palamedæum inventum*, ingenious

PALES, *-is*, the goddess of spring, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 721, & 776.; 3, 1, & 294.; *Tibull.* 1, 1, **PALILIA**, vel *Parilia*, *-ium*, the festival in honour of Pales, *R. R.* 2, 1, 9.; *L. L.* 5, 3, 2, 5, 87.; which was celebrated 21st April, the day on which was said to have been founded, *Palilibus natali urbis*, *Cic. Div. Parilibus Romam condidit Rom.* 1, 8. *Festisque Palilibus urbis conduntur*, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 774, 806. *Flamma Palilis*, the flames, made at her sacred rites, binding one stone on another, *Or.* 798.—*Sidus Palitium* v. *P.* the constellation **HYADES**; so because it used to shine bright night of the festival of Pales, *Id.* 26 l. 66.—Some make Pales *Serv. ad Virg. G.* 3, 1.; *Arnob.* 5.

PALFURIUS *Sura*, v. *Palphuri*, a famous orator in the time of Domitian, *Suet. Dom.* 13.; *Juvenal.* 4, 53. *ital.* 6, 64, 13.

PĀLĪCI, two brothers, the sons of Jupiter by the nymph Thalia; according to others, of Vulcan and Naia, the daughter of Oceanus, shipped as deities by the Sicilians to Catana; sometimes used in the name of **PALĪCUS**, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 585. *rob. Sat.* 5, 19. *Stagna Palicorum* pools of the *Palici*, whence the

supposed to have emerged, *Ovid. Met.* 5, 406. et *Macrob. ibid.* *Olcntia stagna Palici*, *Id. ex P.* 2, 10, 25. The temple of the Palici stood near these sulphurous springs, where solemn oaths were administered, and false swearers were drowned in the lake, *Sil.* 14, 220. & *Macrob. ib.*

PALINŪRUS, the son of Iāsus, (*Jasides*), the pilot of Aeneas, *Virg. A.* 5, 12. who being overpowered by the god SOMNUS, or sleep, fell from the stern, and was drowned near the promontory of Italy, afterwards called by his name, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 833, &c. (εὐπαλιῶν, *rursus, et ὑπὸν, mehere*, i. e. *bis me-jens*, *Martial.* 3, 78.)

PALLADIUS, a writer on husbandry, in the time of the Antonines or later, whose works are still extant.

PALLAS, -ādis, (properly called by the Latins MINERVA), the goddess of wisdom and of war, of spinning and weaving, also of several other arts, &c. (*Mille dea est operum*, *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 833.) said to have sprung, by the stroke of Vulcan, from the brain of Jupiter, armed with her shield, (*G.* 363.). (*De capitis fertur sine matre paterni Vertice cum clypeo profuuisse suo*, *Ovid. F.* 3, 841.) Hence, *Ovid*, speaking of his poems, says, *Palladis exemplo, de me sine matre creata Carmina sunt*, *Trist.* 3, 14, 13.—*Princeps et inventrix belli*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 21. *Armifera*, warlike, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 544. *turbata*, enraged, *ib.* 8, 435; *innupta*, unmarried, the virgin, *ib.* 2, 31. *Intactae Palladis urbs*, the city of the chaste Pallas, i. e. Athens, *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 5. *Pallas iniqua fuit*, sc. *Teucris*, *Ovid. Tr.* 1, 2, 8. *Gorgōnis anguiferae pectus operita comis*, having her breast or breast-plate covered with the hair of the snaky Gorgon, *Propert.* 2, 2, 8. So *Ovid, Met.* 4, 803. *Jam Pallas aegida parat*, her *aegis* or golden breast-plate, in the middle of which was the head of the Gorgon Medusa, *Hor. Od.* 1, 15, 11. *Aegida horrifera*,—*ipsamque in pectore Divae Gorgona, de-jecto vertentem lumina collo*, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 435, &c. et *ibi Serv.*; *Martial.* 7, 1;

Homer. Il. 2, 447, &c. 5, 738, &c. *Defenditur aegide pectus*, *Ovid. Met.* 6, 79.—The *aegis* is also put for the shield of Pallas or Jupiter, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 57; *Virg. Aen.* 8, 354. *Palladis arbor*, the olive, *Ovid. Met.* 6, 335; *Art. A.* 2, 518. So *Palladis rami*, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 154. hence *Pallade pingui iungere membra*, with oil, *Ovid. Ep.* 19, 44. So *Infusā Pallade*, i. e. *oleo*, *Id. Tr.* 4, 5, 4. *Baccifera Pallas*, the olive bearing berries, i. e. *olives*, *Id. Amor.* 2, 16, 8.—*Palladis ales*, i. e. the raven, (*corvus*), *Id. Fast.* 2, 89. *Palladis ars*, the art of making wool into cloth, *Id. Pont.* 3, 8, 9. *Aliā Palladis arte*, i. e. by war, not by spinning and weaving, *Ovid. Art.* 1, 692.—PALLAS is sometimes put for an image of her, which was kept in the citadel of Troy; thus, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 99. *Hic locus est Vestae, qui Pallada servat et ignem*, Here is the temple of Vesta, which contains the palladium and the sacred fire, *Id. Tr.* 3, 1, 29. So *Pallada Roma tenet*, *Id. Fast.* 6, 424.—PALLADIi honores, the honours offered by Pallas to Paris, wisdom and valour, *Ovid. Ep.* 17, 133. *Palladio numine tuta fugis*, (al. *fuit sc. navis*), by the power of Pallas, *Ovid. F.* 1, 9, 12. *Palladia munera*, i. e. the flute thrown away by Pallas, which Marsyas found, *Lucan.* 3, 405; *Ovid. Fast.* 6, 703; *Apollodor.* 1, 4, 2.—*Palladii latices*, oil, *Id. M.* 8, 275. *Et tu*, (al. *tua*), *Palladiae petitur cui palma coronae*, who art a candidate for an olive crown, the prize of the victors at the Olympic games, *Ovid. Art. A.* 1, 727. *arbor*, the olive, *Sil.* 1, 238. *Difficiles primum terrae*—*Palladiā gaudent sylvā vivacis olivae*, in the first place, unfertile grounds delight or rejoice in the wood of the long-lived olive, sacred to Pallas, *Virg. G.* 2, 181; *Plin.* 16, 44. f. 90. *Palladiae arces*, i. e. Athens, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 399, & 723; but *Victor Palladiae ligneus arcis equus*, the wooden horse which vanquished the citadel of Troy, consecrated to Pallas, *Propert.* 3, 9, 42. *Palladia ratis*, the ship Argo, made by the

advice

advice of Pallas, *Id. in Ibin*, 268. So *puppis*, Val. Flac. 8, 292.; *opus*, Phædr. 4, 6.

PALLADIUM, the image of Pallas, which was said to have fallen from heaven on the citadel of Troy, *Ovid. F. 6*, 421. There was a prediction that Troy would stand as long as this image should remain in the temple of Minerva; on which account it was preserved with religious care. But it was stolen away by Ulysses and Diomædes, (*Fatale agressi sacrato avellere templo PALLADIUM*), *Virg. Aen. 2*, 165.; Add. *Sil. 13*, 41.—50. Hence *Palladii furta*, *Virg. Aen. 9*, 151. to which Cicero alludes, *Mil. 12. Hanc pro Palladio—effigiem statuere*, sc. *Graeci*, have erected this image of an horse in place of the Palladium, *ib. 2*, 183.—There was another image of Pallas in the citadel of Troy, *ib. 227.* and perhaps several. Aeneas is supposed to have carried one of these along with him into Italy. It was afterwards religiously preserved, together with the *Penates*, in the temple of Vesta at Rome; (*Vid. R. Ant. p. 316.*) *Lucan. 9*, 994.; *Liv. 5*, 22. To this Cicero alludes, *Phil. 11*, 10.

PALLAS, *-antis*, an Arcadian, the great-grandfather or progenitor, (*proavus*), of Evander, *Virg. Aen. 8*, 51. after whom Evander called the town or fortress, which he built on one of the hills on which Rome afterwards stood, *PALLANTAEUM, ib. 54.* (*Vid. Geogr. INDEX.*)—PALLANTIUS heros, Evander descended from Pallas, *Ovid. F. 5*, 647.

PALLAS, *-antis*, voc. *Palla*, *Ovid. Fast. 1*, 521. the son of Evander, *Virg. Aen. 8*, 104.; sent by his father with a body of cavalry to assist Aeneas, *ib. 514*, 585, &c. slain by Turnus, *ib. 10*, 487.

PALLAS, *-antis*, a giant, said by some to have been the father of AURORA; whence that goddess is called PALLANTIAS, *-adis*, *Ovid. Met. 9*, 420. *Prævia luci Pallantias*, Aurora who goes before the light, *ib. 15*, 191. *Postera cum caelo motis Pallantias astris Fulserit*,

i. e. next morning, *Id. F. 4*, 573.—or PALLANTIS, *-idis*, *Sexto Pallantidos ortu*, at the sixth rising of Aurora, or the dawn, i. e. on the sixth day, *Ovid. Met. 15*, 700. *Pallantide caesus eadem Didius*, on the same morning or day, *Id. F. 6*, 567.

PALLAS, *-antis*, an Athenian, the father of Clytus and Butes, the companions of king Cephælus, who are hence called *Pallante creati*, *Ovid. Met. 7*, 500. vel *sati*, *ib. 665.*

PALLAS, *-antis*, the freed man of Claudius, who, by means of his extraordinary power, acquired immense riches, *Tac. Ann. 11*, 29.; *Suet. Cl. 28.* which at last proved his ruin. For Nero (whom he had been instrumental in raising to the empire, by bringing about the marriage of Agrippina, the mother of Nero, with Claudius, *Tac. Ann. 12*, 2. and by persuading Claudius to adopt Nero, and to prefer him to Britannicus his own son, *ib. 25.*) first removed him from his public offices, *ib. 13*, 14. and at last poisoned him, because by living to a great age he prevented that emperor from obtaining his exorbitant wealth, (*quod immensam pecuniam longâ senectâ detinere*), *ib. 14*, 65 f.—Pallas possessed no less than three millions of sesterces, (*sestertii ter millies possessor*), computed at about L. 2,421,875 of our money, *Tac. Ann. 12*, 53. The servility of the senate, in decreeing honours to this minion while in the height of his power, exceeds belief, *ib. et Plin. Ep. 7*, 19. d 8, 6.

PALLAS, *-antis*, the father of one of the five Minervas mentioned by Cicero, slain by his daughter for a just reason, *Cic. N. D. 3*, 23.

PALLOR, *-oris*, Palenefs, a divinity, to which Tullus Hostilius vowed a temple, *Liv. 1*, 27.

PAMMĒNES, *-is*, an eloquent Greek rhetorician, the teacher of M. Brutus, *Cic. Brut. 97.* a great admirer of Demosthenes, *Cic. Or. 29.*

PAMPHILUS, a scholar of Plato's, *Cic. N. D. 2*, 26. — ¶ 2. A Greek rhetorician, *Cic. Or. 3*, 21.—¶ 3. A painter,

praeceptor of Apelles and . 35, 11 f. 40.—Pamame frequent in comedy,

nis, v. -os, acc. *Pana*, the dry and Penelôpè, *Hygin.* of shepherds, worshipped manner by the Arcadians. 2, Virg. *Ecl.* 10, 26. *pe-* fast. 2, 271. *Custos ovium*, 17. called *INUUS* by the 1, 5. represented with rns on his head, and the at, *Herodot.* 2, 46. hence ; *Sil.* 13, 338. of a very position, (*G.* 380.). Se- of this name are mention- *inu praecincti cornua Panes*, 4, 638. *Biformes Panes*, , 427. *Capripèdes Panes*, 15, 54. (al. 3, 17, 34.) *numina Panes*, *Ovid.* *Ep.* es, et in *Venerem Satyrorum*, Id. *Fast.* 1, 397. When e terrified at the enormous iant Typhon, (*G.* 437.), them to conceal themselves ler the form of wild beasts; ount he was ranked among ions; and because on that hanged himself into a goat, l by the Greeks *Aegocèrus*, atins *CAPRICORNUS*, *Hy-* -*PANICUS terror*, a panic, ight or causeless alarm, as supposed to be the au- . *Flacc.* 3, 46.; *Cic.* *Fam.*

(q. *Panes parvi*), wood- s, *Cic.* *N. D.* 3, 17. sing. . *Div.* 2, 21.; *Plin.* 35,

TIUS, a stoic philosopher the praeceptor of Scipio e Younger, *Cic.* *Or.* 1, 11. y whom he was greatly re- *Att.* 9, 12. the praeceptor ral others, *Cic.* *Br.* 26, & 1. He ridiculed the pie- gurs and astrologers, *Cic.* 7. et 2, 42. He wrote very concerning the duties of 1, 2. et 3, 2. and Cicero

acknowledges that he borrowed much from him in his book of *Offices*, (*Panaetius, quem multum in his libris secutus sum*, *Off.* 2, 17. *Quemque nos, correctione quadam adhibitâ, potissimum secuti sumus*, *ib.* 3, 2.). He wrote several other books; as, concerning the bearing of pain, *Cic.* *Fin.* 4, 9. providence, *Cic.* *Att.* 13, 8. the duties of magistrates, *Cic.* *Leg.* 3, 6, &c.

PANDĀRUS, a Trojan, the son of *Lycāon*, who, at the instigation of *Pallas*, broke off a proposed agreement between the Trojans and Greeks, to decide their quarrel by single combat between *Menelāus* and *Paris*, by throwing a dart among the Greeks, and wounding *Menelāus*, *Homer.* *Il.* 4, 88, &c.; *Virg.* *Aen.* 5, 496. He was slain by *Diomēdes*, *ib.* 5, 290.

PANDĪON, -ōnis, a king of Attica, (*G.* 418.), whose daughter *Procne* married *Tereus* king of Thrace, *Ovid.* *Met.* 6, 426, &c. *Pandiōne nata*, *Philomela*, the other daughter, violated by *Tereus*, *ib.* 520. *Procne*, *ib.* 634. *Gemitae Pandione*, the daughters of *Pandion*, *Procne* and *Philomela*, *ib.* 666. metamorphosed into birds, *Philomēla* into a nightingale, and *Procne* into a swallow, *ib.* 668. Thus, *cum bene sit clausae caveâ Pandione natae*, (i. e. *lucinae*), *Nutitur in silvas illa redire suas*, *Id.* *Pont.* 1, 3, 39. *Ales Pandionis*, a swallow, *Lucan.* *ad Pis.* 255. *Pandion* died of grief for the misfortunes of his daughters, *ib.* 675. — *PANDIONIAE Athenae*, Athens, once governed by *Pandion*, *Ovid.* *Met.* 15, 430. *Mons Pandionius*, the citadel of Athens, *Stat.* *Theb.* 2, 720. called *Pandioniae arces*, *Claudian.* *de Rapt. Proserp.* 2, 19.

PANDŌRA, a woman made of clay by *Vulcan*, animated by *Minerva*, and adorned by the other gods with their proper gifts; whence her name, (q. *omne donum, vel ab omnibus donata*, *Vid.* *G.* 435.), *Hygin.* 142.

PANDRŌSOS, -i, a daughter of *Cecrops* king of Athens, *Ovid.* *Met.* 2, 559. voc. *Pandroso*, vel -e, *ib.* 738.

PANOMPHAEUS, -i, an epithet of *Jupiter*, (ἐκ πάντων, et omnis vox: quod omnium

omnium voces audiat, vel omnium vocibus colatur), Ovid. Met. 11, 198.

PANŌPE, -es, a sea-nymph, one of the Nereids, Ovid. ad Liv. 435. vel PANŌPĒA, Virg. Aen. 5, 240, & 825. G. 1, 437.

C. Vibius PANSA, consul with Hirtius, in the year after the death of Caesar, Cic. Phil. 5, 19. He died of the wounds which he received in the battle of Mutina, Cic. Fam. 10, 33. conf. Id. ad Brut. 6. Phil. 11, 9.

PANTALEON, -ontis, a chief of Aetolia, Liv. 42, 15.

PANTHĒA, the wife of Abradātes v. Abradātas, king of Susa, who being taken prisoner by Cyrus, and being treated by him with great respect, brought over her husband to his interest. She killed herself on the body of her husband, who had fallen in battle, Xenoph. Cyrop. 7.

PANTHŌUS, the father of Euphorbus; who is hence called PANTHŌIDES, Ovid. Met. 15, 161. and because Pythagōras, in proof of his doctrine concerning the transmigration of souls, pretended that his soul had animated the body of Euphorbus, ib. therefore, Pythagoras is also called PANTHŌIDES, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 10. Vid. EUPHORBUS et PYTHAGORAS.

PANTHŪS, -i, (contracted for Panthoos,) the son of Otreus or Othrys, (Otriades v. Othryades;) the priest of Apollo, whose temple was in the citadel of Troy, (arcis Phœliæque sacerdos,) Virg. Aen. 2, 319. voc. Panthu, ib. 322.

PAPIUS, the name of a Roman gens; whence Lex PAPIA POPPÆA, proposed by the consuls M. Papius and Q. Poppæus, at the desire of Augustus, a. u. 762, Dio, 56, 3, & 4. (Vid. A. 212.)

C. PAPIUS, a tribune, who got a law made, that foreigners should be obliged to leave the city, a. u. 688.; Dio, 37, p. 33.; Cic. Arch. 5. Balb. 23. Att. 4, 14. which Cicero very much disapproves, Off. 3, 11.

PAPINIĀNUS, a celebrated lawyer, in great favour with the emperor Se-

verus; who at his death recommended to him the care of his sons Caracalla and Geta. When Caracalla had murdered his brother, he commanded Papinian to palliate the deed in the senate; but he declined it by saying, that it was easier to commit parricide than to excuse it: on which account he was beheaded, Spartian. Sever. 21. From Papinian, students of law were called PAPINIANISTÆ, Justinian. in Epistola Pandectis præfixâ.

PAPIRIUS, the name of an illustrious Roman gens. The PAPIRII anciently were called PAPIII, Cic. Fam. 9, 21. The Papiirii were distinguished by various surnames; as, Carbo, Crassus, Curfor, Maso, Mugillanus, &c.

L. PAPIRIUS Mugillanus, the first censor, Liv. 4, 8. with L. Sempronius Atratinus, a. u. 312. Cic. Fam. 9, 21.

L. PAPIRIUS Curfor, who as consul and dictator repeatedly triumphed over the Samnites, Liv. 8, 29, &c. 9, 14, &c. His rigid discipline, especially in prosecuting his master of horse for fighting, although with success, contrary to orders, Liv. 8, 30,—35. gave occasion to the expression, PAPIRIANA SÆVITIA, Liv. 10, 3.

L. PAPIRIUS Crassus, dictator a. 615, and then consul with Duilius, a. 617, Cic. Fam. 9, 21.

L. PAPIRIUS Fregellanus, the most eloquent man of his time, Cic. Brut. 46.

M. PAPIRIUS, a Roman eques, murdered by P. Clodius on the Via Appia, Cic. Mil. 7. Dom. 19.

L. PAPIRIUS Pactus, the friend of Cicero, Cic. Att. 1, 20.; an epicurean, a man of learning and wit, Cic. Fam. 9.

PARALUS, an Athenian, who first constructed a trirēmis, Cic. Verr. 4, 60.; Plin. 7, 56.

PARCAE, -arum, the three Fates, Clotho, Lachēsis, and Atrōpos, (hence Tot restant de mense dies, quot nomina Parcis, i. e. three, Ovid. Fast. 6, 795.) said to be the daughters of Erēbus and Nox, Cic. N. D. 3, 17 f. or of Jupiter and Themis, Hesiod.; supposed by the poets

ts to determine the life of man by spinning, and to predict what was to pen to him: (Clotho held the distaff, Lachesis span the thread, and Atropos

Catullus, who gives a particular description of the *Parcae*, makes each of them both old the distaff and at the same time to 60, 304,—320. Then he makes them lude every part of their predctions coning Achilles with this line, *Currite ducentemina, currite fusi*, Run, run, ye spinning drawing out the wool, *ib.* 327, &c. Virgil, *Talia faecula, suis dixerunt, currite, Concordes stabili fatorum numine Parcae.*

Parcae agreeing with the fixt determination or order of the Fates, said to their lles, Run on, ye ages, in this manner, continue without intermission, and without, in the present happy state, *Ecl.* 4,

When the Destinies intended a long or y life to any man, they were supposed pin a white thread; if the contrary, a k thread; thus, *Postquam Parcae meliora nâ Pensa manu ducunt bilares, et flaminis Lanificae*, Since the *Parcae* spin threads white colour, *i. e.* promise long life and perity, *Juvenal.* 12, 64. *Dum Lachesis, quod torquat, while Lachesis has some ad to spin, i. e.* while I have the prospect iving a long time, *Id.* 3, 27. So, *Dum um Fila trium patiuntur atra*, while the threads of three sisters, *i. e.* the *Parcae*, *v.* *Hor. Od.* 2, 3, 15. *Si mihi lanificae non pulla sorores flamina*, threads that not black, *i. e.* which do not threaten h, *Marzial.* 6, 58, 7. *Ultima volentis ut pensa sorores Ut traherent parvâ flamina*, *i. e.* he entreated the sisters (the Destinies) to spare him a little longer, *Id.* 4, 73, *Sed grave tardas Exspectare colos. Moriamine nondum Abrupto*, But it is irksome your son) to wait the slow distaff: of the l. You shall die, your thread not yet broken, *i. e.* your son will cut you off ison, to enjoy your estate, *Id.* 14, 248.

ea Clotho Et Lachesis gaudent, si, &c. my ries rejoice, *i. e.* I am pleased, or satisfied, *ib.* 135. *Lanificas nulli tres exorare puellâgit, observant quem statuere diem*, No one een able to prevail on the Fates to delay ay of his death, *Marzial.* 4, 54, 5. So *des seis nulla revolvère Parcas Stamina*, *Theb.* 7. *Hunc cecinere diem Parcae famantur Stamina, non ulli dissolvenda deo*, *Ti.* 1, 7 f. 8, 1. *Effis io Superi, nec inexorabile Fœdus opus*, There are gods, nor is inexorable, *Stat. Silv.* 1, 4, 1. *Infausta su cunabula dextrâ attigit*, touched the e of the boy with unlucky hand, *i. e.* unined that his days should be short, *ib.*

120. *Subitas inimica levavit Parca manâ*, raised her hands to break the thread of *ib.* 137. *Parcis fragiles urgentibus annos* on his frail years or tender age to a

cut it, (*Clotho colum tenet, Lachesis net, Atropos filum frangit*,) *Lactant.* 1, 11. But their offices are not always distinguished *.

close, *ib.* 148. *Vix operi cunctae dextrâ prosperante sorores sufficient; lassant rumpentes flamina Parcas*, All the three filters are scarcely sufficient for the work; so many are to fall, and consequently there will be so many threads to be broken, as to tire the *Parcae*, *Lucan.* 3, 18. So *Repetita fila sorores Fracturæ*, (*st. tracturæ*,) about to break (or spin) again the threads of those who should be restored to life, *Id.* 6, 703. *Tristia Parcarum flamina*, *ib.* 777. *Hanc lucem celeri turbine Parca neat!* Let Fate quickly bring on this day! *Ovid. ad Liv.* 164. *Et stabat vacuâ jam tibi Parca cithâ*, stood with an empty distaff, had no more wool to spin, *i. e.* the thread of life was spent, *Id. Amor.* 2, 6, 46. *Extremaque Lauso Parcae file legunt*, the Destinies gather or wind up on the spindle the last threads of the life of *Læusus*, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 815. *Parcâ melleore*, with better fortune, with more lucky auspices, *Ovid.* *Ep.* 11, 105. *Parca non mendax*, Fate, that does not deceive, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 39. *Vsq; veraces cecinisse Parcae*, &c. true in having predicted, or who have truly foretold what has been once determined (by Jupiter), and what the fixt course of things observes; add prosperous fates or events to those that are already past, *Id. Carmen. Saec.* 25. *Parcae iniquae*, the adverse fates, *Hor. Od.* 2, 6; 9. *Propinquat Parcarum dies*, the fatal day approaches, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 150. *An dominæ fato quicquid cecinere sorores Omne sub arbitrio desinit esse Deum?* *Ovid. Trist.* 5, 3, 17. *Scilicet hanc legem nentes fatalia Parcae bis genito bis cecinere tibi*, the Fates, which spin the fatal threads, twice foretold to you, *Bacchus*, who wait twice born, (once of *Semèle*, and a second time from the thigh of *Jupiter*, *Vid. G.* 382.) this condition of life. (that thou shouldst traverse distant countries,) *ib.* — The Fates were supposed to predict or pronounce at every one's birth the fortune of their future lives: Thus, *Ovid* relating the birth of *Meleager*, *Stipes erat, &c. Met.* 8, 451, &c.; *Ilygin.* 171, & 174. *Nubila nascenti mihi Parca fuit*, my fate was clouded or gloomy at my birth, *Ovid. Trist.* 5, 3, 14. *Parcaeque ad extremum, qua mea coepit eat*, let my fate go on to the end in the same way it has begun, *Id. Pont.* 3, 7, 20. *Sic Parcarum foedere cautum est*, so it is provided or ordered by the law of the Destinies, *Ovid. Met.* 5, 532. So *Sic placitum Parcis*, it is so determined by the Fates, *Hor. Od.* 2, 17, 16. *Sic volvere Parcas*, *sc. sua fila*, that the Fates thus spin their threads, *i. e.* thus ordain, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 22. *Parcae moenia dant Teucris*, *ib.* 5, 789. *tempora debita complerant*, *ib.* 9, 107. *Immites habui Parcas*, I have had a cruel fate, *Propert.* 4, 12, 13.

PARIS, -īdus, the son of Priam and Hecūba; called also Alexander; exposed when an infant on Mount Ida, because Hecūba, when pregnant of him, had dreamed that she had brought forth a torch; and the soothsayers being consulted had declared, that he would cause the destruction of his country. He was educated among shepherds, and was himself a shepherd. Being appointed by Jupiter to determine the contest about beauty, or the golden apple, between Juno, Minerva, and Venus, he determined in favour of Venus; which excited the wrath of the other two goddesses against himself and his nation. By the assistance of Venus he carried off Helēna, which occasioned the war of Troy, (G. 414.) *Catull.* 67, 87, & 101.

PARIS, -īdus, a noted player, the freed man of Domitia, the aunt of Nero, suborned as an accuser of Agrippina, that emperor's mother, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 19, & 21. Nero is said to have put him to death as a dangerous rival, (*quasi gravem adversarium*), *Suet. Ner.* 54. according to Dio, because he wished to learn dancing from Paris, but could not, *Dio.* 63, 18.—¶ 2. A famous player of pantomime, a native of Egypt, killed by Domitian, because Domitia, the empress, was too fond of him, *Suet. Dom.* 10.; *Dio.* 67.; *Schol. in Juvenal.* 6, 87. His merit as an actor is highly extolled by Martial, 11, 14.

PÄRIS, a name given to Mummius, because he seduced the wives of Lucullus and Pompey, *Cic. Orat.* 49.; *N. D.* 3, 38.; *Att.* 1, 18.

PARMENĪDES, -is, a sceptical philosopher, who maintained the uncertainty of human knowledge, *Cic. Ac.* 4, 23. He taught that all things were produced from fire, *ib.* 37. and entertained strange notions concerning the nature of the deity, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 11.

PARMĒNIO, -ōnis, one of the principal generals of Alexander, put to death by him on a suspicion of treason, *Justin.* 12, 6.; *Curt.* 8, 8.

PARRHASIUS, a noble painter, *Cic.*

Tusc. 1, 2.; *Suet. Tib.* 44. a native of Ephēsus, the competitor of Zeuxis, *Plin.* 35, 10.; *Alben.* 12, 21.; *Pausan.* 1, 43. et 6, 25.

PARTHĀON, -ōnis, the father of Oeneus, king of Aetolia, whence Oeneus is called *Parthāōne natus*, *Ovid. Met.* 9, 12. PARTHAONIS *arva*, the country of Aetolia, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 726. PARTHAONIA *domus*, the family of Parthāon, or of Oeneus, his son, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 541.; *Stat. Theb.* 1, 670.

PARTHENIAE, v. -ii, a name given to the children born by the wives of those Lacedaemonians who were so long absent in the Messenian war, (G. 463.) *Justin.* 3, 4, et 20, 1, 15.

PARTHENIUS, a friend of Martial; whence *Partheniana toga*, a *toga* which Parthenius gave in a present to Martial, 8, 28. et 9, 50 f.

PARTHĒNOPAEUS, a renowned warrior, (*inclitus armis*), *Virg. A.* 6, 480. the son of Menalippa and Mars, or Melanion, a king of Arcadia, who went, when very young, to the Theban war, *Serv. ib.* according to Hyginus, the son of Melāger by Atalanta, f. 70, & 99. Statius makes him the son of Atalanta, but does not mention his father, *Theb.* 4, 246, &c. He is represented as uncommonly beautiful, *ib.* 251, — 260. Hence Martial says of him, *Non jaculo non ense fuit, laesufve sagittā, Casside dum liber Parthenopaeus erat*, his beauty preserved him from being wounded, *Mart.* 9, 57, 8. From his beautiful appearance he is supposed to have derived his name, (q. *virginei vultus juvenis*.)

PARTHĒNŌPE, -es, (i. e. *virginem vocem habens*; a *παρθένος*, *virgo*, et *ὦς* *vox*;) one of the Sirens, the daughter of the river Achelōus, (*Achelōias*, -īdus, *Sil.* 12, 34.) *Hygin.* 141. who gave name to the city Naples, by her having been buried there, *Plin.* 3, 5.; *Sil.* 12, 33. Hence *Parthēnōpēia moenia*, the walls of Naples, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 101.

PARYSĀTIS, -īdis, the wife of Darius Ochus, infamous for her cruelty, (G. 616.)

PASIPHĀE, -es, the daughter of Sol by the nymph Persēis, *Apollodor.* 1, 9, 1.

N. D. 3, 18. the wife of Mil-
lered infamous by her passion
l, and producing by him the
called the Minotaur, (*G.*
PASIPHĀĒIA, *fc. filia*, Phae-
daughter of Pasiphae, *Ovid.*
500.

ĒA, the name given by some
osynē, one of the three Gra-
idarum prima sororum), *Stat.*
286.; *Catull.* 61 f. 62, 43.—
omer makes the wife of Som-
4. 267.

P. al. M.) Velleius PATERCŪ-
gant Roman historian, part of
rks are still extant. He great-
d Tiberius, in whose army he
a military tribune and lieute-
e was also a flatterer of Sejā-
17, &c. and some think that
t off by Tiberius after the
janus, on account of his ad-
o that favourite, *Vid. Dod-*
al. Vell. fin.

us, a Cilician, whose assistance
d when proconsul in Cilicia,
2, 11. He commanded the
fleet in Asia after the death
ib. 8, 9, et 12, 15.

-ōnis, an epicurean, very in-
h Cicero, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 1.

LES, *-is*, commander of the
eleucus and Antiochus, who
ave discovered many coun-
6, 17.

OCLUS, the son of Menoe-
noetiādes), who having gone
tle in the armour of Achilles,
by Hector, (*G.* 447.)—

OCLIANAE sellae, closet-stools,
o be so named from the ma-
lus, *v. -ius*, *Marzial.* 12, 78,

-ōnis, a companion of Ae-
Aen. 5, 298.

ius, a name given to Janus,
e gates of his temple were
pen (*patebant*) in time of
Fast. 1, 129.; *Conf. Mac-*
9.—¶ 2. The name of a
Cicero's; whence *Patulcia-*
the money due to Patulci-
e make it the debt of Patul-

cius, which Atticus paid Cicero for
Patulcius,) *Cic. Att.* 14, 18.

Pompeia PAULLINA, the wife of Se-
neca, *Tacit. Ann.* 15, 60. who deter-
mined to die with her husband, *ib.* 63.
but was prevented by the order of Ne-
ro, *ib.* 64.

PAULLUS, *v. Paulus*, a surname
of the *Aemili*.

L. Aemilius PAULUS, consul with
M. Livius, a. 534, f. 5. who triumphed
over the Illyrians, *Liv. Epit.* 20. When
second time consul with Varro, he was
slain in the battle of Cannae, *Liv.* 22,
49.; *Cic. Div.* 2, 33.; *Or.* 2, 87. He
might have made his escape, but would
not survive his defeat, *ib.* whence Ho-
race says of him, *Animaeque magnae*
Prodigum Paulum, superante Poeno, (*i.*
e. Annibale), *Gratus insigni referam Ca-*
ment, I will celebrate in a lofty strain
Paulus, lavish of his great soul, *Od.* 1,
12, 38.

L. Aemilius PAULUS, the son of
the former, *Liv.* 23, 30.; who in his
second consulship, conquered Perseus,
king of Macedonia, *Liv.* 44, & 45.;
Cic. Mur. 14. *Verr.* 1, 21. *Off.* 2, 22.
whence he got the surname of *MACED-*
ONICUS.—From him *L. Piso*, the
father-in-law of Caesar, and proconsul
of Macedonia, is called *Paulus*, by way
of derision, *Cic. Pis.* 17.

PAUSANIAS, *-ae*, king of Lace-
daemon, who defeated the Persian ar-
my under Mardonius; but afterwards,
being detected of having conspired a-
gainst his country, he was put to death,
Nep. in vita ejus, (*G.* 466.)—¶ 2. A
Macedonian young man, who slew Phi-
lip, *Justin.* 9, 6, &c.—¶ 3. A na-
tive of Caesarēa in Cappadocia, the
scholar of Herōdes Atticus, who lived
in the time of Adrian and the Anto-
nines, and wrote a valuable description
of Greece in ten books, still extant.

PAUSIAS, *-ae*, a famous painter of
Sicyon, *Plin.* 35, 11 f. 40.; hence
ausiaca tabella, a picture done by Pau-
sias, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 95.

PEDANIUS Secundus, praefect of the
city, murdered by one of his slaves from
resentment at some injury. On which

Q q 2 account

account all the slaves in the family, to the number of 400, were condemned by the senate to death, according to ancient custom, (*vetere ex more*), because they had not protected their master, and were executed. The people rose to save them, but were prevented by the guards of Nero, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 42,—46.

PEDIAS, the name of a Roman gens.

PEDIANUS, a Roman surname.

Asconius Pedianus, *Plin.* 7, 48. who wrote commentaries on Cicero, some valuable remains of which are still extant.

Q. PEDIUS, appointed by Caesar's will his co-heir, together with Octavius, *Suet. Caes.* 83.; *Ner.* 3. afterwards the colleague of Octavius in his first consulate, *Dio*, 46, 46. the author of the *Lex Pedia*, against the conspirators who assassinated Caesar, *Dio. ib.* —mentioned by Cicero as the lieutenant of Caesar, *Att.* 9, 14. and candidate for the aedileship with Plancius, *Cic. Planc.* 7.—¶ 2. A grandson of this Pedius is mentioned, who was a painter, and dumb, *Plin.* 35, 4.

PEDIUS *Blasus*, expelled from the senate under Nero, for having plundered the temple of Aesculapius, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 18. and restored by Otho, *Id. Hist.* 1, 77.

C. PEDO *Albinovanus*, a poet, contemporary with Ovid, who wrote concerning the exploits of Theseus, *Ovid. Pont.* 4, 10, 71.; *Martial.* 5, 5, 6. called *doctus*, learned, *ib.* 2, 77, 5. to whom is ascribed the elegy to Livia on the death of Drusus; commonly subjoined to the works of Ovid.—¶ 2. The name of a lawyer in the time of Quinctilian, who, from a desire of appearing rich, involved his affairs, (*Sic Pedo conturbat*, sc. *rationes pecuniarum*, i. e. becomes bankrupt), *Juv.* 7, 129.

C. PEDUCAEUS, the lieutenant of Panfa, who perished in the battle of Mutina, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 33.

Sext. PEDUCAEUS, praetor of Sicily, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 56. a man of great property, an instance of which is recorded, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 18.

PEGÆSUS, the name of the winged horse of Bellerophon, (*G.* 394.) Hence *O hominem fortunatum, qui ejusmodi nuntios seu potius Pegafos habeat*, *Cic. Quint.* 25 f. *Gradus* PEGASEUS, very quick, *Senec. Troad.* 385. So *Volatu Pegaseo ferri*, *Catull.* 55, 24 (*Vid. Geogr. Index, PEGAE.*)

PEGÆSUS, a Trojan slain by Camilla, *Virg. A.* 11, 670.—¶ 2. A lawyer, and praefect of the city, *Juvenal.* 4, 77.; whence *Senatusconsultum Pegafianum, de fideicommissis*.

PELASGUS, the son of Jupiter and Niobè, king of Arcadia; who, by his numerous wives, had 50 sons, whose names are recounted, *Apollodor.* 3, 8, 1. He is said to have first civilised the rude inhabitants, and from him the country was called PELASGIA, *Paufan.* 8, 1. or PELASGIS, *-idis*; *Plin.* 4, 6 l. 10.; whence PELASGI, the Greeks, (*Vid. G. INDEX.*)

PELEUS, (in two syll.) *-eos*, v. *-ei*, the son of Aeacus, the husband of the sea-goddess Thetis, and the father of Achilles; who is hence called PELIDES, (*G.* 444.) — PELIAS (*-iadis*) *hastâ*, the spear of Achilles, *Ovid. Ep.* 3, 126. But this word comes rather from Pelion, *Vid. Geogr. INDEX.* —

PELEÏA *facta*, the deeds of Achilles, *Sil.* 13, 803. Peleus lived to a great age; whence *Peleos aetas*, is put for a long period of years, *Martial.* 2, 64, 3.

PELIAS, *ae*, the son of Neptune by the nymph Tyro, who usurped the kingdom Iolcos, and sent his nephew Jason in quest of the golden fleece. He perished miserably by the art of Medea, *Cic. Or.* 3, 5. (*G.* 439, & 443.)

PELOPĒA, v. *Pelopia*, the daughter of Thyestes, and mother of Aegisthus, by Thyestes, *Hygin.* 88. (*G.* 405.) *

PELOPS

* Hence, *Si filia fuerit; sit quod Pelopis Thyestae*, *Ovid.* in *Ibin.* 361. *Praefatus Pelopœa facit*, the dedicating of a tragedy on the story of Pelopœa to Paris, the favourite of the emperor, makes one a praefect in the army, *Juvenal.* 7, 92. Paris is said to have been

PELOPS, -*ōpis*, the son of Tantalus; (*Tantalides*) whence Tantalus is called *Pelōpis pater*, Ovid in *Ibin*, 181.; Hor. *Epod.* 17, 65. *genitor*, *Id. Od.* 1, 28, 7. Pelops came with his father from Phrygia into Greece, and obtained in marriage Hippodamia, by conquering her father Œnomāus in a horse race. He thus became master of the kingdom of Pisa and Elis. He had by Hippodamia, Atreus and Thyestes, Pittheus and Troezen. His descendants became so powerful in the south part of Greece, that the whole country, formerly called *Apia* and *Pelassgia*, got the name of PELOPONNESUS, (i. e. *Pelōpis insula*.) Plin. 4, 4. *Pelops insignis humero eburno*, Virg. G. 3, 7. (*Vid. TANTALUS*.) *Equi Pelops illi Neptunii*, winged horses, which Pelops received in a present from Neptune, and which are said to have carried his chariot on the surface of the waves, Cic. *Tusc.* 2, 27 f.; *Pausan.* 5, 17. *Soror Pelopis*, Niōbē, Ovid. in *Ibin*, 587. *Sæva domus Pelopis*, the cruel family of Pelops, Atreus, Aegisthus,

&c. Hor. *Od.* 1, 6, 8.—PELOPIDÆ, -*ārum*, the descendants of Pelops; put for bad citizens and enemies of the republic, the supporters of Antony, Cic. *Att.* 15, 11. *Fam.* 7. 28, & 30.—PELOPĒIA *arva*, the country of Phrygia; thus, *Nam me Pelopēia Pittheus Misit in arva, suo quondam regnata parenti*, once governed by his father, i. e. Pelops, Ovid. *Met.* 8, 622. But *Pelopēia regna*, the realms of Pelops, i. e. Peloponnesus, Stat. *Theb.* 1, 117. *Pelopēa phalanx*, a band of Argives, *ib.* 2, 471. *Pelopeius Atreus*, the son of Pelops, Ovid. *Ep.* 8, 27. *Virgo Pelopēia*, Iphigenia, the great-grand-daughter of Pelops, *Id. Tr.* 4, 4, 67. *Ne non Pelopēia credar*, lest I be thought not to be descended from Pelops, i. e. his grand-daughter, Ovid. *Ep.* 8, 81. alluding to what was said, *ibid.* 66.—PELOPĒIDES *Mycēnæ*, the capital of Pelops, governed or enlarged by him, *Id. Met.* 14, 414. *Faßt. 3, 83. Tum lacva Creten, dextrā Pelopēidas undas Deferit*, the Pelopeian waters, i. e. that part of the Myrtōan sea which borders on Peloponnesus, *Id. F.* 4, 285.—*Pelopēa domus*, the family of Pelops, *Propert.* 3, 19, 20. *moenia*, the city of Pelops, i. e. Mycēnæ, Virg. *Aen.* 2, 193.

PELOPIDAS, -*æ*, the deliverer of Thebes, his native city, from the tyranny of the Lacedæmonians, *Nep. et Plutarch. in vita ejus*, (G. p. 469.)

PENELŌPA, the wife of Mercury, and mother of Pan, *N. D.* 3, 22.

PENELŌPE, -*es*, vel -*a*, -*æ*, the daughter of Icārius and wife of Ulysses, to whom she continued faithful, during an absence of twenty years, though solicited by many suitors, always putting them off with a promise, that she would chuse some of them for a husband, when she finished a web, which she said she was weaving, but always undid in the night what she wrought in the day; whence *Penelopæ telam retexere*, to undo what is done, to labour in vain, Cic. *Acad.* 4, 29. put for a chaste woman, *Penelōpe venit, abiit Helena*, Martial. 1, 63.—

PENELOPOEA

been so offended with this verse, that he actually procured the banishment of Juvenal. *Scholias. ibid.* The Scholiast says that this happened under Nero; but the old anonymous writer of the life of Juvenal says, that Juvenal, when 80 years of age, was sent into Egypt to command a cohort, (*ad præfecturam in extrema parte tendentis Aegypti*), where he soon after died. But both these accounts are discredited by the best commentators; who maintain, that Juvenal lived after the death of Domitian; from *Juvenal.* 4, 150, &c. and to the time of Trajan, and even of Adrian; from *Juv.* 6, 406, &c. and particularly from *Id.* 13, 17. *Stupet hæc, qui jam post terga reliquit Sexaginta annos, Fonteio consule natus*, Does a man wonder at these things, who has left 60 years behind him, and was born in the consulship of Fonteius? i. e. a. u. 811, the 6th year of Nero. So that Juvenal was 60 years of age in the 3d year of Adrian, when he wrote this satire. Martial, after he retired to Biblis, which was under Trajan, writes to Juvenal as a man yet in full vigour, 12, 18.—He gives him the title of eloquent, (*facundus*), which proves that he followed the profession of a pleader at the bar, 7, 90, 1. and never speaks of him as a poet: whence it is supposed that he did not begin to write satires till far advanced in life.

PENELOPOEA *fides*, great conjugal fidelity, *Ovid. Tr.* 5, 14, 36.

PENĒUS, the god of the river of that name; whence *Senex PenĒus*, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 243. — PENĒIA *Daphne*, Daphne the daughter of PenĒus, *Id. ibid.* 1, 452. called *Nympha PenĒa*, *ib.* 504. vel *PenĒis*, *-idis*, *ib.* 472.

M. PENNUS, a tribune a. 628, the opponent of C. Gracchus, *Cic. Brut.* 28. He got a law passed obliging all foreigners to leave the city; for which he is blamed by Cicero, *Off.* 3, 11.

PENTHESILĒA, the daughter of Mars, and queen of the Amazons, who brought assistance to Priam against the Greeks, and was slain by Achilles, *Diodor.* 1, 12.; *Justin.* 2, 4.; *Hygin.* 112.; *Ovid. Ep.* 21, 118.; *Art.* 3, 2. But Propertius says, that after the removal of her helmet displayed her face, her beauty captivated that hero, 3, 11. 15. Servius in one place says that Achilles fell in love with her after she was dead, *Serv. ad Virg. Aen.* 1, 490. and in another place, that she had a son by him, (having no doubt become his captive), *ib.* 11. 661. which serves to explain Propertius.

PENTHEUS, (in two syll.) *-eos*, v. *-es*, the son of Echion, (*Echiônides*, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 701.) and Agavê, who having condemned the sacred rites of Bacchus, was, by the power of that god, deprived of his reason; (hence called *demens*, *Virg.* 4, 469. et *ibi Serv.*) and having thrown himself in the way of Agavê and her companions, while celebrating the sacred rites of Bacchus, was by them torn in pieces, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 701, &c. — *Ritu PENTHĒO laniant corpora*, in the manner of Pentheus, *Claudian. in prim. conf. Stilic.* 2, 213.

PERDICCAS, *-ae*, vel *Perdicca*, the name of several kings of Macedonia. — ¶ 2. A favourite general of Alexander, to whom that king, when dying, left his ring, *Curt.* 10, 5, 4. et 6, 4.; *Nep.* 18, 2. After the death of Alexander, Perdiccas aiming at too great power, was slain, *Justin.* 13, 8 f.; *Nep.* 18, 5.

PERICLES, *-is*, the son of Xan-

tippus, an illustrious Athenian, who by his sagacity and eloquence maintained the chief authority in that state for many years; till he was cut off by the plague, (*G.* 466.) Pericles was the scholar of Anaxagoras, and the first who joined learning and skill in philosophy to the eloquence of the bar, *Cic. Brut.* 11. whereby, in the opinion of Plato, he got the better of all other orators, *Cic. Or.* 4. He was blamed for expending too much money on public edifices and shews, *Cic. Off.* 2, 17.

PERDIX, *-icis*, an Athenian, the inventor of the saw, slain by Daedalus, his brother or uncle, out of envy, (*G.* 421.)

PERIANDER, *-dri*, a tyrant of Corinth; one of the seven wise men of Greece, *Plutarch.*

PERIBOEA, the second wife of Oeneus, and mother of Tydeus, (*G.* 434.)

PERIBORNIUS, a name given to one of the priests of Cybèle, *Juvenal.* 2, 16.

PÉRILŸMĒNUS, one of the twelve sons of Neleus, (*his sex Nelidae*), the brother of Nestor; to whom Neptune, the founder of his family, gave the power of transforming himself into any shape. When Hercules made war on his father, he changed himself into an eagle, and annoyed Hercules by wounding him with his wings and talons in the face. Hercules therefore shot him with his arrows, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 556, &c.

PERILLUS, an Athenian artist who made a brazen instrument of torture in the form of a bull, for Phalaris, the tyrant of Agrigentum; who ordered the first experiment of it to be made on Perillus himself, (*G.* 265.). *As* PERILLĒUM, the brazen bull made by Perillus, *Ovid. in Ibin.* 439.

PERIMĒDE, *-es*, a noted sorceress, *Theocrit. Eidyll.* 2. — Hence PERIMĒDĒâ *gramina coëta manu*, herbs boiled by the hand of a sorceress, *Propert.* 2, 4, 8.

PERIMĒLE, *-es*, the daughter of Hippodamas, a nymph, converted by Neptune into an island of the same name, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 591, &c.

PERIPATĒTICI, a name given to the followers

followers of Aristotle, because they disputed while walking, (*quia disputabant inambulantes, περιπατῶντες*), in the Lycæum or gymnasium, where Aristotle taught, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 4.

PERPENNA, v. PERPERNA, a Roman general, who basely assassinated Sertorius, and was himself soon after defeated and taken prisoner by Metellus. By Metellus he was delivered up to Pompey, who ordered him to be put to death, *Plutarch. in Sertor.; Patern.* 2, 30.

PERSĒIS, -idis, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and the mother of Circe, Pasiphæe, and Aeetes, by Sol, (*G.* 373.) hence PERSĒIDES *herbae*, magic herbs, *Ovid. Rem. Am.* 263.

PERSEPHŌNE, -es, the Greek name of Proserpine, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 591. put for MORS or death, *Ovid. Ep.* 21, 46. *Tibul.* 3, 5, 5.

PERSEUS, (2 syll.) -ei, v. -eos, the son of Jupiter by Danæe, who slew the Gorgon Medūsa, (*G.* 395.) freed Andromeda from a sea-monster, and then married her, *ib.* 396. After his death Perseus was changed into a constellation, still called by his name, *ib.* 397.; *Cic. N. D.* 2, 43. *Plantaria Perseos*, the winged feet of Perseus, *Val. Flac.* 1, 68. whence he is called *pennipes*, -edis, by Catullus, 55, 25.—adj. PERSĒUS, thus, *Sed etque Persæa Phoridos ora manu*, the head of Medusa cut off by the hand of Perseus, *Prop.* 3, 22, 8.

PERSES, -is, v. PERSEUS, -i, the son of Philip, king of Macedonia, conquered and led in triumph by Paulus Aemilius, *Liv.* 44, & 45.; *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 40.—PERSĒIS, -idis, a poem concerning Perseus, *Ovid. Pont.* 4, 16, 25.

C. PERSIUS, a learned orator, who flourished in the time of the Gracchi, *Cic. Or.* 2, 6. *Brut.* 26. *Fin.* 1, 3.

A. PERSIUS Flaccus, a satiric poet, born at Volaterræ, in the twentieth year of the reign of Tiberius. He studied under Cornutus the stoic philosopher, whom he greatly respected, and at his death, which happened under Nero, in the twenty-eighth year of his age, he left Cornutus his library and

a large sum of money. The philosopher accepted the library, but restored the money to the lawful heirs. The style of Perseus is obscure, but his writings abound with excellent moral reflections. He is highly praised by Quintilian, 10, 1, 94. and Martial, 4, 29, 7. His writings now are divided into six satires; but Quintilian and Martial speak only of one book, *ib.* and in ancient manuscripts the whole is found written without any distinction.

PESCENNIUS, one to whom Cicero was obliged in his exile, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 4.

Q. PETILI, two tribunes who appointed a day for the trial of Scipio Africanus, on a charge of having taken money from king Antiöchus, *Liv.* 38, 50. After the death of Africanus, the same charge was brought by the Petilii, (*rogatione Petillianâ*), against his brother L. Scipio and some others, who were condemned, *Liv. ibid.* 54, & 55.

L. PETILIUS, a scribe, in whose farm the books of king Numa are said to have been found. These books were publicly burnt, because they were said to contain things inimical to religion, *Liv.* 40, 29.—PETILIANA *regna*, supposed to be the house and farm of this Petilius, below the Janiculum, *Martial.* 12, 57, 19.

PETILIUS v. PETILLIUS, one who is said to have had the charge of the capitol, and to have stolen from the head of Jupiter's image a golden crown, whence he was called CAPITOLINUS, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 94. *et ibi Scholiast.* He was tried for this crime, but acquitted by the favour of Augustus, *ib.* 1, 10, 26.

M. PETILIUS, a Roman knight, a trader at Syracuse, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 29.

Q. PETILIUS, one of the judges in the cause of Milo, *Cic. Mil.* 16.

PETISSIUS, a native of Urbīnum, (*Urbinas, -atis*), who having squandered his fortune, attached himself to Antony, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 8. *et* 13, 2.

PĒTÖSĪRIS, -is, an Egyptian astrologer, *Plin.* 7, 49.; *Juvenal.* 6, 580.

M. PETRĒUS, the lieutenant of the consul Antony, who defeated Catiline, *Cic.*

Cic. Sext. 5; *Sallust. Cat.* 59. the lieutenant of Pompey in Spain, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 12. *Att.* 8, 2. defeated by Caesar, *Vell.* 2, 50. and obliged to surrender with Afranius, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 84, &c. They were both dismissed with impunity. But they afterwards joined Pompey, and after his death renewed the war in Africa. After the defeat at Thapsus, Petreius and Juba, giving up themselves for lost, resolved to dispatch each other, as if in single combat. Petreius being the stronger, easily killed Juba, and then attempting to stab himself without effect, he was, at his own request, dispatched by a slave, *Hir. B. Afr. c.* 94.

PETRA, the name of two Roman knights, put to death under Claudius for a dream, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 4.—From some one of this family a Squadron of horse was called *ala PETRINA*, *Id. Hist.* 4, 49.

C. PETRONIUS, a favourite of Nero's, and the director of his pleasures, allowed to be the arbiter of taste and elegance; (*elegantiae arbiter*). Having, through the jealousy and art of Tigellinus, lost the favour of Nero, he put an end to his days with the utmost tranquillity, by opening his veins at intervals and then closing them again, thus gradually weakening himself, till he expired without a struggle. He wrote an account of Nero's debaucheries under the fictitious names of profligate men and women, and sent it to him sealed, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 18, & 19. This is thought by many to have been the work, of which considerable fragments are still extant, called *Titi Petronii Arbitri Satyricon*; but others, more justly, ascribe that book to a different author, who lived at a later period than the age of Nero; concerning the particular time, however, they are not agreed. *Vid. Burman. praef. ad Petron. Arb.*

PETRUS, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 15. *Vid. PAETRUS.*

PHAEĆOMES, -ae, a centaur, slain by Nestor, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 431.

PHAEDIMUS, one of the seven sons

of Amphion and Niobe, slain by Apollo, *Ovid. Met.* 6, 239, &c.

PHAEDON, -ōnis, a scholar of Socrates, to whom Plato inscribed his book on the immortality of the soul, *Gell.* 2, 18.

PHAEDRA, the daughter of Minos by Pasiphæë, and wife of Theseus, infamous by her criminal passion for her stepson Hippolitus, (*G.* 424.), whence *Amor turpis Phaedrae*, *Ovid. Rem. A.* 64.

PHAEDRUS, a favourite scholar of Plato's, *Laeri.* 3, 29. after whom that philosopher called one of his dialogues PHAEDRUS, *Cic. Or.* 1, 7. *Dem.* 1, 3, & 7.—¶ 2. An Epicurean philosopher, respected by Cicero and Atticus, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 1. *Add. Att.* 13, 37.—¶ 3. A freed man of Tiberius, who expressed the fables of Aesop in Iambic verse with beautiful simplicity, a work which is still extant.

PHAENEAS, -ae, a chief of the Actolians, *Liv.* 32, 32. 33, 3. 36, 28. & 38, 8.

PHÆETHON, -ontis, the son of Sol by Clymène; who having got the management of his father's chariot for one day, and being unable to manage the horses, set the world on fire; on which account Jupiter tumbled him headlong with a thunderbolt into the river Po, (*G.* 374.).—Phaethon (i. e. *lucens*) is sometimes put for the sun, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 105. and for the planet Jupiter, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 20.—PHAETHONTIÆDES, -um, the sisters of Phaethon, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 62.—PHAETHONTIS amnis, the Po, *Sil.* 7, 149. *So Stagna*, *Id.* 17, 497.—PHAETHONTËI ignes, the conflagration caused by Phaethon, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 247.

PHAETHON, the name of a slave, *Cic. Att.* 3, 8. *Q. Fr.* 1, 4.

PHÆETHŪSA, one of the sisters of Phaethon, who were turned into poplar trees, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 346.—¶ 2. A daughter of Sol by the nymph Neacra, who, with her sister Lampetia, kept the cattle of their father in Sicily, *Homer. Od.* 12, 132.

PHAGO, -ōnis, a voracious glutton, who

to have devoured a whole
 ilder, and pig, in one day,
 ortiona! quantity of bread
Topisc. in Aurel. fin. ; Varr.
 , 237.

US, v. *Phaleucus*, a poet,
 of that kind of verse call-
ium CARMEN, Terent. Mau-

rus, v. *-thus*, the leader of
iac, or those Lacedaemo-
 seized on Tarentum, (*G.*
ince Regnata petam Laconi
to, I will go to the country
 ed by the Lacedaemonian,
 i. e. Tarentum, *Hor. Od. 2,*
ilantem Tarentum, Sil. 11,
alesti mollior Phalantini, soft-
 nb fed on the banks of Ga-
 r near Tarentum, *Marzial.*

is, *-idis*, the tyrant of A-
 infamous for his cruelty,
Cic. Off. 3, 6. Verr. 4, 33.
 ALARISMUS, *-i*, tyranny,
 III. 12.

, v. *-ia, -ae*, a name used
 ritters, *Ter. And. 5, 4, 26,*
 . A freed man of Appius,
 , 13.

is, the name of a woman,
 , 4, 24, &c.

-*ōnis*, a beautiful youth of
 e favourite of the poets
vid. Ep. 15, 11, &c. ; Plin.
 whom he scorned, *ib.* to
 ial alludes, 10, 35, 17.

CES, *is*, the son of Mithri-
 of Pontus, who, by plot-
 his father, forced him to
 to his days, *Liv. Epit. 102.*
 received from Pompey the
 Bosphorus as the reward of
Appian. Mithr. n. 250. Du-
 il war between Caesar and
 'harnāces had invaded the
 itory, hoping to regain the
 father's kingdom, *Dio, 42.*
 which account Caesar, ha-
 the affairs of Egypt and
 shed against Pharnaces, and
 so speedily, that, giving
 of his victory to a friend at

Rome, he made use of only three
 words, VENI, VIDI, VICI, (*Vid. CAB-*
SAR, p. 71.). Florus says, that Caesar
 used to boast that he conquered the
 enemy before he saw him, (*ante visum*
hostem esse, quam visum), 4, 2.

PHĒGEUS, *-eos*, king of Psophis in
 Arcadia, the father of Arsinōë or Al-
 phesiboea, who is hence called PHE-
 GIS, *-idis*, *Ovid. Rem. A. 455.* (*Vid.*
G. 432.). — PHĒGĒUS *ensis*, the
 sword of Phegeus, *Ovid. Met. 9. 412.*
 with which he slew Alcmaeon, *Hygin.*
 245. ; or of the two sons of Phegeus,
 Zemenos and Axion, *Apollodor. 3, 7, 5.*

PHĒŒUS, acc. *Phēgēa*, a Trojan,
 slain by Turnus, *Virg. Aen. 9, 765.* —
 ¶ 2. The name of a slave, *ib. 5, 263.*

PHEMIUS, the musician of the suit-
 ors of Penelope, celebrated by Homer,
Odys. 1, 325, &c. 17, 263. He was,
 at the intercession of Telemachus, sa-
 ved by Ulysses, when he slew the suit-
 ors, *ib. 22, 331, &c.* put for any skil-
 ful musician, *Ovid. Am. 3, 7, 61.* *Phē-*
mio quaeritur x pacis, *Cic. Att. 5, 20 f.*
 So *χρηας* *Phemio mandatum est*, I have gi-
 ven orders to find a musical instrument
 for Phemius, some musical slave, as it
 is thought, of Atticus, *Cic. Att. 6, 1 m.*

PHEMONŒ, *-es*, the daughter of
 Apollo, the name of the first priestess
 of the temple of Apollo at Delphi, who
 uttered her oracles in hexameter verse,
Pausan. 10, 5, & 6. put for any pro-
 phetess, *Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 38. ; Lucan. 5,*
 126.

PHERES, *-ēis*, the father of Admē-
 tus king of Pherae, *Apollodor. 1, 9, 16:*
 whence Admetus is called PHĒRĒTĪA-
 DES, *-as*, *Ovid. Met. 8, 310. Art. A.*
 3, 19.

PHERECIDES, *-is*, a Syrian, the prae-
 ceptor of Pythagōras, who flourished
 in the time of Serv. Tullius, the 6th
 king of Rome; and is said to have been
 the first who maintained the immortali-
 ty of the soul, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 16.* Ha-
 ving drunk water from a well, he fore-
 told an earthquake, *Cic. Div. 1, 50.*
 whence *PHERECIDĒUM illud*, that pre-
 diction of Pherecides, *ib. 2, 13.* —
 ¶ 2. An historian, said to have been

more ancient than Herodotus, *Cic. Or.* 2, 12.

PHIDIAS, -*ae*, an illustrious Athenian painter and statuary in the time of Pericles, (*G.* 289.), *Cic. Or.* 2, 17. *Tusc.* 1, 15. *Or.* 71, &c.; *Plin.* 35, 8.*

PHERÆCLUS, an artist, who is said to have built the ship in which Paris sailed to Sparta to carry off Helēna; whence that ship is called *Phereclēa puppis*, *Ovid. Ep.* 16, 21.

PHIÆLE, -*es*, one of the companions of Diana, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 172.

PHIDYLE, -*es*, (i. e. *parca*, thrifty, from *parca*, parco), the housekeeper of Horace's villa, or the wife of his steward, commended for her piety, *Hor. Od.* 3, 23.

PHILADELPHUS, a name given to Ptolemy second king of Egypt, from his affection to Arsinoë his sister. *Vid. PTOLEMAEUS.*

PHILAENI, two Carthaginian brothers, who allowed themselves to be

* *Simulacris Phidiae nihil in illo genere perfectius*, *Cic. Or.* 2. PHIDIACUM vivebat ebur, his statues were so exquisitely finished, that they seemed to be alive, *Juvenal.* 8, 103. *Bellica Phidias stat dea facta manu*, the statue of Minerva made by Phidias, *Ovid. Pont.* 4, 1, 32. (*G.* 289.).—The most celebrated statue of Phidias was that of Jupiter in his temple at Olympia, which no other artist ever equalled, (*quem sc. Jovem Olympium nemo aemulatur*, *Plin.* 34, 8 f. 19.) This statue is particularly described by Pausanias, 5, 11. Such was its beauty, that it is said to have added something to the received religion of those times; so much did the majesty of the work equal the conceptions entertained of the god. (*Cujus pulchritudo adiecisse aliquid etiam receptae religioni videtur, adeo majestas operis denique aequavit*), *Quintil.* 12, 10, 8. Hence Propertius says, *Phidiacus signo se Jupiter ornat eburno*, (i. e. *ornatur eburno signo Phidiae*), 3, 9, 15. *Phidiaco si digna Jovi dare templa paravit*, (*sal. parabit, i. e. voluerit*), *Hae petat a nostro Psa tonante manus*, (*sc. Rabinii*), If Pisa wishes to build a suitable temple for the statue of Jupiter done by Phidias, let it ask the aid of the architect Rabinus from our Thunderer, (i. e. Domitian), *Martial.* 7, 55, 3. But Phidias, though unrivalled in works of ivory, (*in elore longe citra aemulum*), is said to have been more dexterous in making statues of gods than of men, (*diis, quam hominibus, efficiendis melior artifex traditur*), *Quintil.* 12, 10, 9. Phidias conceived the idea of the statue of Jupiter from Homer, *Il.* 1, 528.; *Muscorib. Sat.* 5, 13.

buried alive for their country, *Sallust. Jug.* 19, & 79.; *Val. Max.* 5, 6. *edr.* 4.; *Sil.* 15, 704.

PHILAMMON, -*anis*, the son of Apollo and Chionē, famous for his skill in vocal and instrumental music, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 317.

PHILĒMON, -*onis*, a comic poet, often preferred to Menander by the partiality of his contemporaries, (*prævis sui temporis judicis*), by the consent of all deservedly esteemed second to him, *Quintil.* 10, 1, 72.—¶ 2. A countryman, the husband of Baucis, who entertained Jupiter and Mercury, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 631, &c.

PHILETAS, -*ae*, a native of the island Cos, (*Cōus*), a grammarian and poet, the præceptor of Ptolemy Philadelphus, *Suidas*. Among the Greek elegiac poets he is ranked next to Callimachus, *Quintil.* 10, 1, 58. Hence they are commonly joined together; thus, *Sū tibi Callimachi, sit Coi nota portae*, (i. e. *Philetæ*), *Sit quoque una Tēta musa finis*, (i. e. *Anacreontis*), *Ovid. Art. A.* 3, 330. So *Et cum Callimacho tu quoque, Cōe, nocet*, art hurtful by the wantonness of thy love-poem, *Id. Rem.* 760. *Coo Battis amata suo q.*, i. e. *Philetæ*, for a *Phileta*, *Id. Tr.* 1, 5, 2.—*Ora Philetæ nostra rigavit aqua*, the Muse Calliōpē bedewed my lips with water, from the fountain of which Philetas formerly drank, i. e. inspired me with a genius for the same kind of poetry with that of Philetas, *Prop.* 3, 3, 52. *Serta Philetæ certent Romana corymbis*, let the Roman garlands contend with the wreaths of Philetas, i. e. let Propertius the Roman poet be compared with Philetas, *ib.* 4, 6, 3.

PHILIPPIDES, v. *Phidippides*, -*is*, a celebrated runner, *Nep.* 1, 4, who in twenty-three hours is said to have gone 1500 stadia, or 187½ miles, from Athens to Lacedaemon, *Solin.* c. 6. & *Suidas*.

PHILIPPUS, the son of Amyntas king of Macedonia, and father of Alexander the Great, (*G.* 469.). He used to say, that any fort or city might be

which had a gate large enough
: a loaded ass, *Cic. Att.* 1, 16.
Horace says, *Diffidit urbium*
- *Macædo*, i. e. Philippus, (cal-
to distinguish him from his son
er, who was called *PURR*, or
, *Od.* 3, 16, 16. *Terra reg-*
ippo, the country once govern-
Philip, i. e. Macedonia, *Ovid.*
15, 15.—*Nummi aurei* PHILIP-
centum, an hundred gold coins,
image of Philip impressed on
iv. 37, 59. *Conf. Plaut. Afin.*
et *Poen.* 1, 1, 38. *Philippi*
or *Philippæi* aurei, sc. nummi,
accb. 2, 2, 52. called simply
or contracted *Philippi*, (sc.
rei), *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 234. So
enaria Philippæa, sc. numismata,
ud. 5, 2, 27. *Aurum Philip-*
ilippæan gold, i. e. pure, so-
ne as that which these coins
le of, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 70. *Bacch.*
2. So *Argentum Philippicum*,
ruc. 5, 1, 60.—*PHILIPPÏ-*
um, sc. orationes, the orations
sthenes against Philip; whence
alled his orations against An-
lippica, (*Philippicæ*), *Cic. Att.*
Ridenda poemata malo, Quam
icæ divina Philippica famæ, Vol-
ima quæ proxima, O divine or
e Philippic, of illustrious repu-
which art turned over next af-
rst, i. e. the second Philippic
, *Juvenal.* 10, 125.
IPPUS, the son of Deme-
stin. 28, 3. called the son of
us, *Cic. Off.* 2, 14. i. e. the
because Antigonus Doson, who
regent during the minority of
married Philip's mother, *Justin.*
ip made a league against the
with Hannibal, *Liv.* 23, 33,
afterwards with Antiochus
Syria, *Liv.* 31, 14. But be-
uished by T. Quintus Flami-
iv. 33, 7,—10. he sued for
11, & 12. which was grant-
b. 13, & 25. on which account
ards joined the Romans against
as, *Liv.* 36, 4.

PHILIPPUS was a surname of the
MARCII at Rome.

L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS, consul with
SEX. JULIUS CAESAR, a. 663, *Cic. Rabir.*
7. *Or.* 1, 7. et 3, 1. the best orator of
his time, next to L. CRASSUS and M.
ANTONIUS, *Cic. Br.* 47. *Or.* 2, 61. *Off.*
1, 30. He used to boast that he had
obtained the highest preferments with-
out any bribe, (a thing uncommon at
that time!) *Cic. Off.* 2, 17.

L. PHILIPPUS, L. F. consul with
CN. LENTULUS MARCELLINUS, a. 698, *Cic.*
Fam. 1, 9. *Har. Resp.* 6. the stepfa-
ther of OCTAVIUS, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 10.—
Several others of this name are men-
tioned in Livy and Cicero.

PHILISTUS, a learned and accurate
historian, born at Syracuse, an imita-
tor of THUCYDIDES; a cotemporary
and intimate of Cicero, *Cic. Div.* 1,
20, & 23. *Or.* 2, 13, & 23. *Br.* 17, &
88.

PHILO, -ōnis, a distinguished aca-
demician, *Cic. Or.* 3, 28. the scholar
of CLITOMACHUS, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 6. Be-
ing obliged to fly from Athens by the
Mithridatic war, he came to Rome,
Cic. Br. 89. where he sometimes taught
philosophy, sometimes rhetoric, *Cic.*
Tusc. 2, 3. and had Cicero for his schol-
lar, *Cic. Br.* 89. who thought highly
of his merit, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 1. Philo
was the master of ANTIÖCHUS, who how-
ever wrote against him, *Cic. Acad.* 1,
4 et 4, 4.

PHILO, an architect, who built an
arsenal (*armamentarium*) for the Athe-
nians, *Cic. Or.* 1, 14.—¶ 2. A freed
man of Cælius, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 8.—
¶ 3. A freed man of Pompey, *Cic. Att.*
16, 3.

PHILOCTÈTES, vel -ta, -ae, the
son of Pæan, (*Pæanīades* vel *Pæan-*
tius. *Vid. PÆAN*), king of Melibœa
in Thessaly, (*dux Melibœus*, *Virg. Aen.*
3, 402.), the companion of Hercules,
to whom that hero, at his death, left
his arrows, which had been tinged
with the blood of the Hydra, (*Vid. G.*
402. et 452.). Philoctetes was wound-
ed in the foot by the accidental fall of

one of these arrows, or by the bite of a serpent; which wound caused incredible pain to him, *ib.* whence *Philoctetes ille clamor*, the doleful crying of Philoctetes, represented on the stage, *Cic. Tus.* 2, 23.

PHILOPÄMUS, a chief man of Lampacus, whose daughter Verres attempted to violate; and being prevented, afterwards caused the father and son to be put to death, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 25, &c.

PHILODĒMUS, an epicurean philosopher, *1. i. c. Fin.* 2, 35. supposed to be the person mentioned, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 121.

PHILOPŌRUS, a native of Tralles in Lydia, (*Trallianus*), *Cic. Flacc.* 22.

PHILOGĒNES, -is, a slave or freed man of Atticus, *Cic. Att.* 5, 13. & 6, 4.

PHILOGŌNUS, a slave of Q. Cicero's, *Cic. 2. Fr.* 1, 3.

PHILOLÄUS, a Pythagoræan philosopher, born at Croton, (*Crotoniata*), the scholar of Archytas, who first taught publicly the diurnal motion of the earth round its axis, (*G.* 14.), *Cic. Or.* 3, 34.

PHILOMĒLA, the daughter of Pandion king of Athens, and sister of Prognè, turned into a nightingale, (*G.* 419.)

PHILOMĒLUS, the name of a man, *Martial.* 4, 5.

PHILOPÄTOR, -ōris, the surname of a king of Egypt, given him by way of irony, because, having slain both father and mother, he usurped the crown, *Justin.* 29, 1. But Plutarch and Polybius say that his father died a natural death.

PHILOTĪMUS, a freed man of Cicero's, *Cic. Att.* 2, 4. et 6, 10.

PHILOTIS, -idis, a female slave, who, by an artful contrivance, is said to have gained a victory to the Romans over the Latins, soon after Camillus had expelled the Gauls from Rome; in commemoration of which an annual festival was ever afterwards kept on the 7th July (*Nonæ, Jul.*), hence called *Nonæ Capreinae*, from a wild fig-tree, (*caprificus*), whence she gave a signal to the Romans, *Plutarch. in Romulo. f. et*

in Camillo. The by Macrobius, &

PHILOXĒNUS, who was imprisoned for having censured Dionysius the tyrant, when he was read giving his opinion desired to be carried off, *Cic. Att.* 4, 14. *tut. Alex. Magni;*

PHILOPOEUS, a valiant general of the account of his fight with the Greeks, *25, &c. 39, 49,*

PHILOSTRÄTUS, the time of Severus still extant,

PHILUS, the name of a man, *Cic. Att.* 4, 16.

PHILŶRA, v. of Oceanus, and Chiron, who is called *Philyra*, *Ovid. Art. 1. heros, Id. Met. 2. sum, Philyræa te abode of Chiron 7, 352.*

PHINEUS, king of Thracia, the father of Arcadian, of Arcadian, (*Vid. G. 4* called *Aves Phineus*, *Phineus*, caused the death of Perseus, *3, 5, 41.* house of Phineus.

PHINEUS, the king of Aethiopia, married Andromeda, Cepheus, and before she was sent from which as a reward of Phineus, enraged attacked Perseus on his nuptial feast, because to repay his friends being turned into the head of the

r the planet Ve-
; *Marial.* 8, 21.

OTHINUS.

v. -es, a king of
ôdes, his father,
Phraates, for his
h all his brothers,
hirty; and when
a dissatisfaction at
also to be killed,
says that Phraates
death before his
He also slew many
At last his sub-
his cruelty, expelled
dom, and made Ti-
s king. But Phra-
Scythians, regained
upon which Tiridates
carrying with him
f Phraâtes, whom he
ustus, *Justin.* 42, 5.
this good fortune of
says beautifully, that
in opinion from the
from the number of
detestable a tyrant;
o the throne of Cy-
ia, which had formed
a empire, over which
(*Redditum Cyri folio*
s plebi, numero beatorum
Id. 2, 2, 17. Some
raates was twice ex-
kingdom, a. u. 724,
he first regained the
n influence, *Dio*, 51,
the aid of the Scythi-
. To the first resto-
supposed here to re-
be in this, Phraates
to Rome, a. u. 731,
gustus that he would
and give up Tiridates.
t give up Tiridates,
son, on condition that
restore the standards
en from the Romans,
f Crassus and of An-
33. This Phraates
id not perform, till
made an expedition
ged him to do it by

the terror of his arms, a. u. 734, *Dio*,
54, 8. This event, as being highly
honourable to Augustus, is celebrated
both by the poets and historians, *Horat.*
Od. 4, 15, 6. *Ep.* 1, 12, 27. et 18, 56;
Ovid. Tr. 2, 227.; *Strab.* 6, p. 288. et
16, p. 748.; *Suet. Aug.* 21. *Tib.* 9.;
Vell. 2, 91.; *Justin.* 42, 5.; *Liv. Epit.*
139.; *Eutrop.* 7, 5.; *Flor.* 4, 12, 83.
Strabo says that Phraates also sent to
Augustus four of his sons with two of
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star or the planet Venus, 20.; *Marial.* 8, 21.

Id. POTHINUS.

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one of these arrows, or by the bite of a serpent; which wound caused incredible pain to him, *ib.* whence *Philoctætæus ille clamor*, the doleful crying of Philoctetes, represented on the stage, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 23.*

PHILOPĀMUS, a chief man of Lampacus, whose daughter Verres attempted to violate; and being prevented, afterwards caused the father and son to be put to death, *Cic. Verr. 1, 25, &c.*

PHILODĒMUS, an epicurean philosopher, *Cic. Fin. 2, 35.* supposed to be the person mentioned, *Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 121.*

PHILOPŌRUS, a native of Tralles in Lydia, (*Trallianus*), *Cic. Flacc. 22.*

PHILOGĒNES, -is, a slave or freed man of Atticus, *Cic. Att. 5, 13. & 6, 4.*

PHILOGŌNUS, a slave of Q. Cicero's, *Cic. 2. Fr. 1, 3.*

PHILOLĀUS, a Pythagorean philosopher, born at Croton, (*Crotoniāta*), the scholar of Archytas, who first taught publicly the diurnal motion of the earth round its axis, (*G. 14.*), *Cic. Or. 3, 34.*

PHILOMĒLA, the daughter of Pandion king of Athens, and sister of Progne, turned into a nightingale, (*G. 419.*)

PHILOMĒLUS, the name of a man, *Martial. 4, 5.*

PHILOPĀTOR, -ōris, the surname of a king of Egypt, given him by way of irony, because, having slain both father and mother, he usurped the crown, *Justin. 29, 1.* But Plutarch and Polybius say that his father died a natural death.

PHILOTĪMUS, a freed man of Cicero's, *Cic. Att. 2, 4. et 6, 10.*

PHILOTIS, -idis, a female slave, who, by an artful contrivance, is said to have gained a victory to the Romans over the Latins, soon after Camillus had expelled the Gauls from Rome; in commemoration of which an annual festival was ever afterwards kept on the 7th July (*Non. Jul.*), hence called *Nonæ Caprotinæ*, from a wild fig-tree, (*caprificus*), whence she gave a signal to the Romans, *Plutarch. in Romulo, f. et*

in Camillo. The same story is related by Macrobius, *Sat. 1, 1.*

PHILOXĒNUS, a poet of Syracuse, who was imprisoned in the *Lauumias* for having censured some of the verses of Dionysius the tyrant. After being liberated, when other verses of the tyrant were read to him, instead of giving his opinion concerning them, he desired to be carried back again to prison, *Cic. Att. 4, 6.*; *Plutarch. de Virtut. Alex. Magni; Diodor.*

PHILOPOEMEN, -ēnis, an excellent general of the Achæans, called, on account of his singular virtue, the last of the Greeks, (*G. 475.*), *Liv. 35, 25, &c. 39, 49, &c.*

PHILOSTRĀTUS, a Greek author in the time of Severus, whose works are still extant,

PHILUS, the surname of L. Fulvius, *Cic. Att. 4, 16. Amic. 4, 7, & 19.*

PHILYRA, v. -æ, -es, the daughter of Oceanus, and mother of the centaur Chiron, who is hence called *Philyrides*, -æ, *Ovid. Art. Am. 1, 11.* *Philyreus heros*, *Id. Met. 2, 678.* *Pelion umbrosum*, *Philyrēia tectā*, shady Pelion, the abode of Chiron the son of Philyra, *ib. 7, 352.*

PHINEUS, (2 syll.), -ei, v. -eas, a king of Thrace, or, according to others, of Arcadia, infested by the Harpies, (*Vid. G. 441.*); which are hence called *Avæ Phinææ*, *Senec. Thyest. 154.* *Fejunia Phenei*, the hunger or famine of Pheneus, caused by the Harpies, *Propert. 3, 5, 41.* — *PHINĒIA damus*, the house of Phineus, *Virg. Aen. 3, 212.*

PHINEUS, the brother of Cepheus king of Aethiopia, who was to have married Andromeda the daughter of Cepheus, and heirs of his kingdom, before she was exposed to the sea-monster from which Perseus freed her; and as a reward obtained her in marriage. Phineus, enraged at his disappointment, attacked Perseus in the middle of the nuptial feast, *Quid. Met. 5, 8*, but had cause to repent of his rashness, all his friends being either slain by the sword or turned into stone, by being thrown the head of the Gorgon Medusa, (*Par-*

nict injusti nunc denique Phineæ belli, *ib.* 210.). Phineus himself at last was also turned into stone, *ib.* 231, &c. (*G.* 396.). He however first slew several of his opponents, (*Phinæa cecidere manu*, they fell by the hand of Phineus, *ib.* 109.)

PHINEUS, voc. *Phineu*, (2 syll.), an Athenian, remarkable for his justice, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 399.

PHINTIAS, v. PHINTHIAS, -ae, (al. Pythias), a Pythagorean, the friend of Damon, *Cic. Off.* 3, 10. *Vid.* DAMON.

PHLEGON, -ōnis, one of the horses of the sun, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 54.

PHLEGYAS, -ae, the son of Mars, and king of the Lapithæ in Thessaly. (*Vid.* *G.* 438.)

PHOCION, -ōnis, an Athenian general, illustrious for his integrity, who at an advanced age was put to death by the popular party, *Nep.* 19, 4.

PHOCUS, the son of Æacus and Psamathè, (*Æacides*, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 477, & 494.), slain by his brothers Telamon and Peleus, (*G.* 385, & 444.)

PHOEBUS, a name of Apollo, and of SOL, or the sun, (*G.* 367.); sometimes joined; as, *Phœbus Apollo*, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 251 *.

* *Chorus Phœbi*, the choir of Phœbus, *i. e.* the Muses; thus, *Uirque viro Phœbi chorus adfurrexit omnis*, and how all the Muses rose up to show respect to Gallus the poet, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 66. *Consorte Phœbi*, Diana, the sister of Apollo, *Ovid. Pont.* 3, 2, 43. *Cortina Phœbi*, the oracle of Apollo, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 347. *Fax*, *i. e.* the sun, *Cic. Div.* 1, 11. *interpreter*, *i. e.* the prophet or augur Heiænus, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 474. *Ipsæ* (*sc.* Augustus) *sedens niveo candentis limine Phœbi*, in the snow-white entrance of the shining Apollo, *i. e.* in the porch of the temple of Apollo, which he built on the Palatine mount, of Parian marble, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 720. *Repertor medicæ artis Phœbus*, *Ovid. Rem. Am.* 76. *Phœbi sacerdos*, the priestess of Phœbus, *i. e.* the Sibyl, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 319. *Soror*, *i. e.* Diana, *ib.* 1, 333. *Augur Phœbus*, the augur, or god of augury, *Hor. Carm. Sæc.* 62. *Fatidicus*, *Lucan.* 5, 70. *Rediens fugat astra*, the sun returning chafes away the stars, *Hor. Od.* 3, 21, 24. *Littora utroque jacentia Phœbo*, *sc. sub*, under both suns, the rising and setting sun, the east and west, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 328. *Phœbus*

PHOEBAS, -adis, *f.* a prophetic virgin, the priestess of Apollo at Delphi, *Lucan.* 5, 128, &c.; *Sil.* 15, 282. *Mycenæo* : *phœbas amata duci*, the prophetic Cassandra, inspired by Phœbus, beloved by Agamemnon, *Ovid. Tr.* 2, 400. *Amor.* 2, 8, 12.

PHOEBE, -es, a name of Diana or Luna, the sister of Apollo; as, *Innupta Phœbe*, the unmarried Diana, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 476. *jaculatrix*, *Id. Ep.* 20, 229. *nemoralis*, delighting in the woods, *Stat.*

domesticus, the domestic of Augustus, so called because Augustus built a temple for him on the Palatine mount, where Augustus had his house, *Ovid. Met.* 15, 865. *Phœbi porticus aurea*, the portico adjoining to the temple of Apollo built by Augustus on the Palatine hill, *Propert.* 2, 31, 1. *Ælius Phœbus*, Apollo worshipped at Actium, by whose assistance Augustus conquered Antony in a sea-fight near that place, *Id.* 4, 6, 67. Hence he is called *Navalis Phœbus*, *Id.* 4, 1, 3. *Furor Phœbi*, *sc. speciem*, I will secretly assume the appearance of, *Id.* 4, 2, 32. *Phœbi portus*, the port of Actium, *Id.* 4, 6, 15. *Phœbi custodis Ælia littora*, of Phœbus, the guardian of the Roman empire, *Id.* 2, 34, 61. *Phœbi vada*, warm waters or baths, called *Aquæ Apollinæ*, near Caere, *Marzial.* 6, 42, 7. — *Arte Phœbæa pellere morbos*, by the medical art, *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 827. *Cbelus Phœbæa*, the lyre of Apollo, *Lucan. ad Pif.* 159. *Phœbææ lampadis insular*, like the lamp of Phœbus, *i. e.* the sun, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 637. *Converti ad Phœbæus ortus*, to the rising of the sun, or the east, *Lucan.* 9, 667. *Phœbei ignis*, (al. ignes), the rays of the sun, *Ovid. Met.* 5, 389. *Phœbæa pulatio*, the temple of Apollo on the Palatine mount, *ib.* 3, 103. *Aed. Propert.* 4, 1, 15. *Phœbæus murus*, the wall of Troy, built by Apollo and Neptune, *Lucan.* 9, 965. (*G.* 372.). *Phœbæa fersa*, a garland of laurel, sacred to Apollo, *ib.* 5, 170; *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 62. *Tempora Phœbæa virgine nexa tulit*, *i. e.* had his temples bound with a crown of laurel, into which the Daphne, a virgin beloved by Apollo, was changed, *Ovid. Pont.* 2, 2, 82. *Met.* 1, 550, &c. *Phœbææ sortes*, the oracle of Apollo, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 130. — *Juvenis Phœbæus*, the Phœbean youth, *i. e.* Æsculapius, the son of Apollo, *Ovid. Met.* 15, 642. hence called PHOEBICENÆ, -ae, *m. Virg. Aen.* 7, 773. *Phœbæus anguis*, *i. e.* Æsculapius worshipped at Epidaurus in the shape of a serpent, and brought from thence to Rome, *ib.* 15, 742. *Phœbæus ales*, *i. e.* the raven, (*corvus*), sacred to Apollo, because it gave omens by its croaking, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 545.

Silo.

Silv. 1, 3, 76. *Aurea Phoebe*, Ovid. *Met.* 2, 724*.

PHOEBE, *Leucippis*, -*idis*, the daughter of Leucippus. (*Vid.* *LEUCIPPUS*.)

PHOENIX, -*icis*, the son of Agēnor, who gave name to Phoenicia, (*G.* 384.) *Apollodor.* 3, 1, 1. Hyginus says that Phoenix settled in Africa; and that from him the Carthaginians were called *POENI*, *fab.* 178.

PHOENIX, -*icis*, the son of Amyntor, (*cretus Amyntōre*), Ovid. *Met.* 8, 307. the companion and instructor of Achilles, *Cic. Or.* 3, 15, 3; *Homer. Il.* 1, 443. called *Homericus Phoenix*, *Quintil.* 2, 3, 12. greatly respected by Achilles, (*reverendus Achilli*), *Stat. Silv.* 3, 2, 96. (*G.* 446.)

PHOLŒ, -*æ*, the name of a female Cretan slave, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 285. — ¶ 2. A girl noted for her beauty in the time of Horace, *Od.* 3, 15, 7. represented as haughty, (*aspera*), *Od.* 1, 33, 6, and disdainful, (*fugax*, i. e. fugiens viros), *ib.* 2, 5, 17. So Tibullus, 1, 8, 69, & 77.

PHOLUS, a centaur, (*G.* 439.) who entertained Hercules, (*Hospes et Alcidae magni*), *Lucan* 6, 391, when he went to attack the centaurs, *Serv.* in *Virg. Aen.* 8, 294. Pholus was slain in the contest which took place between the Centaurs and Lapithæ at the marriage of Pirithōus; which is said to have been caused by Bacchus, i. e. by wine, *Virg. G.* 2, 456, 3; *Hor. Od.* 1, 18, 8. Ovid says, that Pholus was not killed, but made his escape, *Met.* 12, 306.

PHŌNŌLÉNIDES, -*æ*, the son of Phonolēnus, Ovid. *Met.* 12, 433. But this name is variously written.

* *Vento semper rubet aurea Phoebe*, the golden Phoebe, i. e. the moon always reddens with wind, i. e. appears red before wind, *Virg. G.* 1, 431. *Almaque curru Noctivago Phoebe medium pulsat Olympum*, was in the middle of her course, *Id. A.* 10, 216. *Tertia Phoebe*, the third rising of the moon, the third night, Ovid. *Fast.* 6, 235. *Senta resurgabant orientis cornua Phœbus*, the sixth horns of the rising moon were again appearing, i. e. the sixth month was begun, *Id. Met.* 8, 11. *Nec sit tibi lucida Phoebe*, let not the moon shine on thee, *Id. in Ibin*, 109.

PHORBAS, -*antis*, a Trojan; by assuming whose form, the god *Somnus* deceived Palinurus, the pilot of Aeneas, when he tumbled him into the sea, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 842. — ¶ 2. A native of Syēne, in Egypt, (*Syēnites*, -*æ*), the son of Methion; slain by Perseus, Ovid. *Met.* 5, 74, & 78. — ¶ 3. An impious Thessalian (*profanus*), who, with a band of *Phlegyas* rendered the temple of Apollo inaccessible, *ib.* 11, 414.

PHORCUS, a sea-god, the son of Neptune and the nymph Thetis, *Serv.* in *Virg. Aen.* 5, 824. *Phorci chorus*, i. e. the sea-nymphs and sea-animals, *ib.* 240. *exercitus*, *ib.* 824. — ¶ 2. An excellent sculptor and painter, *Plin.* 36, 5.

PHORCYS, -*ynis*, the father of the Gorgon Medūla; who is hence called *Phorcynis*, -*idis*, Ovid. *Met.* 5, 230. and **PHORCYS**, -*ydus*, *Propert.* 3, 22, 8. — *Geminae sorores Phorcjdes*, acc. -*ylas*, the two sisters of the Gorgon, (*Pephrēdo* and *Ervo*), who are said to have had but one eye, which they used by turns, Ovid. *Met.* 4, 773.

PHORMIO, -*ōnis*, a Peripatetic philosopher, at Ephesus; whom Hannibal, while an exile there, having one day heard deliver a lecture on the art of war and the duty of a commander, laughed at his folly, *Cic. Or.* 2, 18. Whence those were called **PHORMIONES**, who pretended to teach what they did not understand. — ¶ 2. The name of one of the plays of Terence, from a principal character in it; whence Cicero ridiculing a witness of the same surname, says of him, *Nec minus niger, nec minus confidens, quam ille Terentianus est Phormio*, *Caecin.* 10.

PHŌRŌNEUS (3 syll.) -*æ*, vel -*æos*, the son of Inachus king of Argos, (*G.* 391.) or according to others, the father of Inachus; whence Inachus is called *Phōronides*, -*æ*, the son of Phōrōneus, *Senecc. Thyest.* f. 1. and 10, the daughter of Inachus, *Phōronis*, -*idis*, Ovid. *Met.* 1, 668. — *Matres Phoronææ*, the Argive matrons, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 465. *extra*, *Id. Sil.* 3, 2, 101.

PHOSPHORUS, the same with *Lux* *sin*

fer, the morning star or the planet Venus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 20.; *Martial* 8, 21.

PHOTINUS. *Vid.* POTHINUS.

PHRAATES, -ae, v. -is, a king of Parthia, to whom Orôdes, his father, resigned the crown. Phraates, for his security, put to death all his brothers, to the number of thirty; and when Orôdes expressed his dissatisfaction at this, he ordered him also to be killed, *Dio*, 49, 23. Justin says that Phraates put his father to death before his brothers, 42, 4. He also slew many of the chief nobility. At last his subjects, provoked by his cruelty, expelled him from the kingdom, and made Tiridates or Teridates king. But Phraates, assisted by the Scythians, regained the kingdom. Upon which Tiridates fled to Augustus, carrying with him the youngest son of Phraates, whom he delivered to Augustus, *Justin* 42, 5. Notwithstanding this good fortune of Phraates, Horace says beautifully, that virtue, differing in opinion from the vulgar, excluded from the number of the happy, so detestable a tyrant; though restored to the throne of Cyrus, i. e. of Parthia, which had formed part of the Persian empire, over which Cyrus reigned, (*Redditiū Cyri folio Phraatem Diffidens plebi, numero beatorum enimit Virtus*), *Od.* 2, 2, 17. Some suppose that Phraates was twice expelled from his kingdom, a. u. 724, and a. 730; that he first regained the crown by his own influence, *Dio*, 51, 18. and next by the aid of the Scythians, *Justin* 42, 5. To the first restoration Horace is supposed here to refer. Whatever be in this, Phraates sent ambassadors to Rome, a. u. 731, to request of Augustus that he would send back his son and give up Tiridates. Augustus did not give up Tiridates, but sent back his son, on condition that Phraates should restore the standards and captives taken from the Romans, upon the defeat of Crassus and of Antony, *Dio*, 53, 33. This Phraates promised, but did not perform, till Augustus having made an expedition into the east, obliged him to do it by

the terror of his arms, a. u. 734, *Dio*, 54, 8. This event, as being highly honourable to Augustus, is celebrated both by the poets and historians, *Horat. Od.* 4, 15, 6. *Ep.* 1, 12, 27. et 18, 56.; *Ovid. Tr.* 2, 227.; *Strab.* 6, p. 288. et 16, p. 748.; *Suet. Aug.* 21. *Tib.* 9.; *Vell.* 2, 91.; *Justin.* 42, 5.; *Liv. Epit.* 139.; *Eutrop.* 7, 5.; *Flor.* 4, 12, 83. Strabo says that Phraates also sent to Augustus four of his sons with two of their wives and children, as hostages, 16, p. 748. *Add. Tac. Ann.* 2, 1.; *Suet. Aug.* 21; *Justin.* 42, 5. — PHRAATES was the name of several Parthian kings.

PHRYNE, -es, a famous courtesan at Athens, who being defended by Hyperides in a trial for her life, was acquitted chiefly by the effect which an artful display of her beauty is said to have had on the judges, *Quintil.* 2, 15, 9. Praxiteles made a statue of Phryne; in which he expressed his own passion, and the joy of his mistress on receiving her hire, *Plin.* 34, 8. *Quintil.* 2, 15, 9.; *Athenae.* lib. 14.

PHRYXUS, the son of Athamas, king of Thebes by Nephêlé; who with his sister Hellê fled from the cruelty of their step-mother Ino, on a ram with a fleece of gold, which carried them through the air. Helle becoming giddy through fear, fell into that strait, which was afterwards called from her *Helles-pontus*, the sea of Helle. Phryxus continued his course to Colchis, which was then governed by his relation Aeetes; and according to the directions which he had received from his mother Nephêlé, sacrificed the ram to Mars, and suspended his golden fleece in the temple of that god, (*G.* 440). Hence the ram is called *Aries* PHRYXÆUS, *Senec. Med.* v. 471. *Aurea Phryxæa ovis*, *Ovid. Ep.* 6, 104. and its fleece, *Phryxæa vellera*, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 7. *Mare Phryxæum*, the Hellespont, into which the sister of Phryxus fell, *Senec. Herc. Oë.* v. 776. called also *Phryxi semina*, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 409. Phryxus married Chalciope, the daughter of Aeetes, by whom he had four sons, *Apollodot.*

1, 9, 1. But Acetes, afterwards afraid lest Phryxus should seize the crown, put him to death, *Hygin.* 3, & 22.; *Val. Flacc.* 1, 43. (G. 440.)

PHYLACUS, the son of Deïon, king of Phocis, by Diomède, *Apollodor.* 1, 9, 4. who founded the city Phylacé in Thessaly, *Eustath. ad Homer. Il.* 2, 695. the father of Iphiclus, *ib.* 705.; *Apollodor.* 3, 9, 8.; *Hygin.* f. 103. and grandfather of Protefilaus, *ib.* who is hence called PHYLACIDES, -æ, *Ovid. Art. A.* 2, 356. *Amor.* 2, 6, 41.; *Phylacides heros*, *Propert.* 1, 19, 7. and his wife Laodamia, *Conjux Phylacæia*, *Ovid. Trist.* 5, 14, 39.

PHYLLIS, -idis, the daughter of Lycurgus, king of Thrace, and herself a queen of that country; who fell in love with Demophoon, the son of Theſeus, in his return from the Trojan war. Demophoon having left her with a promise to return, and failing to perform his promise, she put an end to her days, (G. 425.) Servius supposes that Virgil alludes to this story, (*Si quos aut Phyllidis ignes*, sc. babes, if you will sing the flames or loves of Phyllis), *E.* 5, 10. But others think, that Phyllis here is only a pastoral name; as, *ib.* 3, 76. et 7, 63. et 10, 41. So Ovid seems to take Phyllis for a shepherdess or a country-girl, by joining her with Amaryllis; thus, *Phyllidis hic idem tene rosque Amaryllidis ignes Bucolicis juvenis luserat ante modis*, sc. Virgilius, *Trist.* 2, 537.—¶ 2. The nurse of Domitian, who buried him after he was murdered, in a farm of her's near the city, (*in suburbano suo*), on the Latin way, *Domit.* 17.

PHYLLODŒCE, -æ, a river nymph, *Virg. G.* 4, 336.

PHYLLIUS, a Boeotian, fond of the boy Cycnus, whom he tried every method to please, but in vain. At last a refusal caused the ruin of his favourite, (*Vid. CYCNUS.*)

PICTOR, -oris, a surname given to C. FABIUS, one of the Fabian family, from his skill in painting, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 2. He painted the temple of safety, (*SALUS*), *Plin.* 35, 7. The

surname of Pictor descended to his posterity, (*Vid. FABIUS.*)

Q. Fabius PICTOR, -oris, a very ancient writer of Roman annals, *Cic. Or.* 2, 12.; *Liv.* 1, 44. 2, 40. 8, 30. 10, 37. 22, 7, &c.

PICUS, the son of Saturn, and the father of Faunus, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 48. king of the Laurentes, (*Laurentis Picci*), *ib.* 170. remarkable for his skill in augury and horsemanship. Virgil describes Picus in the garb of a Roman augur, by anticipation, with the *lituus* or augur's staff of Romulus, who was skilled in augury, girt with a small *trabea*, or short narrow tunic, carrying a round shield in his left hand, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 187. The goddess Circe having fallen in love with Picus, (*capta cupidine conjunx*, i. e. *amans*, desiring to become his wife or mistress, as, *E.* 8, 18, & 66. *fo maritus*, for *amator*, *Id. Aen.* 4, 536.) and being rejected, is said to have struck him with her wand, and to have transformed him with her drugs into a woodpecker, (*versumque venenis fecit avem*, i. e. *picum*), *Virg. Aen.* 7, 190. This transformation of Picus Ovid, in his usual manner, decorates with a number of circumstances, as also that of his companions and wife CAENENS, *Met.* 14, 320,—435. There was a magnificent palace and temple built by Picus in the citadel of Laurentum, in which the ancient kings of Latium used to be crowned, (*Hic sceptra accipere, et primos attollere fasces Regibus omen erat*), *ib.* 170. and where (*Talintus templo*, for *in hoc templo*) Latinus received the ambassadors of Aeneas, *ib.* 192. Servius and other commentators imagine, that Virgil, in describing this palace, alluded to the palace of Augustus on the Palatine Mount, *ad.* 175, &c. But it seems more proper to understand the words simply, without any such allusion.

PIÉRUS, v. -ius, the father of the Nine Muses by Antiopa; whence the Muses were called by the poets, PIÉRIDES et PIERIAE, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 21. But Ovid says, that Piérus, v. -as, a Macedonian, (*Pellacis in arvis*), was the

ter of nine girls by Evippè, a daughter of a Macedonian woman, (*Pædis*), which nine sisters had the notion to challenge the Nine Muses to a contest in music, and being defeated, were turned into magpies, (*Picæ*), *Met.* 5, 302. ad fin. But Muses are generally thought to be named *PIËRIDES*, -um, sing. voc. *Pieri*, from *PIËRUS*, a mountain in Thessaly, on the confines of Macedonia, (*Vid. G.* 323.)

PIA, the wife of Atticus, *Cic. Att.* c.

PILIUS, a connection of Atticus, *Att.* 13, 31.; *Fam.* 8, 8. So *PIUS*, *Cic. Att.* 4, 17.

PICUMNUS, one of the progenitors of the *Piceni*, sometimes called his parent, (*Gen.* 9, 3. sometimes his grandfather, (*quartus pater* vel *abavus*), *ib.* 10, 76. and great-grandfather, (*quartus pater* vel *abavus*), *ib.* 619. He seems to have been of that country, for by him is said to have derived his origin the gods, *ib.* 618. He was called *PICUMNUS*, *Serv. ad* *Gen.* 9, 4. et 10, 76.

PIËIDES, -um, the Muses, so named from Pimpla, a mountain of Thrace, (*Vid. G. INDEX.*)

PIRII, an ancient family of Latium, *Liv.* 1, 7. *Domus PINARIA*, *En.* 8, 270. *Pinarii Nattæ* nobilis, *Div.* 2, 21.

PINARIUS, a friend of Cicero's, *Att.* 12, 24. *Att.* 6, 1. et 8, 15.

PINDARUS, a Theban, an illustrious lyric poet, remarkable for the purity of his sentiments and expression (*ricorum princeps*), *Quintil.* 10. whom Horace judged to be inferior to Pindar, *ib.* et *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 1, &c. joins Pindar with the Greek poets of the first rank, Homer, Arion, and Sophocles, *Or.* 1. *Fin.*

He flourished about the time of the Persian invasion of Greece. His poems were written to celebrate the triumphs at the Olympic, Isthmian, Pythian and Nemæan games; and they are divided into four parts, *Olympia*, *Isthmia*, *Pythia*, et

Nemæa. — *PINDARICI MODI*, the strains of Pindar, *Martial.* 8, 18, 6. — *Lyræ Pindaricæ fidicen*, a lyric poet, *Ovid. Pont.* 4, 17, 40. *Pleæris Pindaricis contendere*, *Stat. Silv.* 1, 3, 101. *Pindarici fontis qui non expalluit haustus*, who did not fear to drink of the Pindaric fountain, i. e. to attempt lyric poems like those of Pindar, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 3, 10. *Qualis Pindarico spiritus ore tonat*, with the sublimity of Pindar, *Prop.* 3, 17, 40. So *Id.* 2, 1, 40. In like manner Horace, *Immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore*, Pindar flows or moves with vast sublimity and copiousness of expression, *Od.* 4, 2, 7.

T. PINNIUS, one who made Cicero his second heir, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 61.

PIRITHŌUS, the son of Ixion, king of the Lapithæ; who, having conceived a passion for Proserpine, went down to the infernal regions with his friend Theseus, in order to carry her off, (*Hic dominam Ditis* (i. e. Proserpinam) *ibalamo deducere adorti*), *Virg. Aen.* 6, 397. But being seized, they were thrown into chains by Pluto. Theseus was afterwards liberated by Hercules, but Pirithous is said to have been bound faster: hence, *Amatorem* (sc. Proserpinæ) *trecentæ Pirithoum cohibent catenæ*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 79. *Nec Lethæa valet Theseus abrumpere caro Vincula Pirithoo*, *ib.* 4, 7, 27. This fable is variously related by mythologists, (*G.* 423.); *Hygin.* 79. — At the marriage of Pirithōus with Hippodame, v. *amia*, happened the bloody conflict between the Centaurs and Lapithæ, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 210, &c. — The friendship between Theseus and Pirithōus is celebrated, and their fidelity to each other, (*Aegidae* i. e. *Thesei Pirithoque fides*), *Ovid. Pont.* 2, 6, 26. *Met.* 8, 302. *Trist.* 1, 4, 18. *Pont.* 2, 3, 43.; *Martial.* 7, 23, 4. (*Vid. G.* 423, 438, & 439.)

PISANDER, -dri, an Athenian practitioner, *Nep.* 7, 5. — ¶ 2. A general of the Lacedæmonians, *Id.* 9, 2. — ¶ 3. One of the suitors of Penelōpè, *Ovid. Ep.* 1, 91.; *Homer. Odys.* 22, 243.

PISISTRATUS, an Athenian of noble birth, of great eloquence, bravery, and address; who artfully usurped the government of his country, in spite of the opposition of his kinsman Solon, and retained it for thirty-three years, till his death, (*G. 465.*) *Jus- tin.* 2, 8.; *Cic. Sen.* 20. *Brut.* 7. — put for any usurper or tyrant; as for Caesar, *Cic. Att.* 8, 16. — Pisistratus first arranged the books of Homer, as we now have them, *Cic. Or.* 3, 33. He was contemporary with Servius Tullius, the 6th king of Rome, *Gell.* 17, 21. — **PISISTRATIDÆ**, -*arum*, the sons of Pisistratus, Hippias and Hipparchus, who succeeded him, (*G. 465.*)

PISO, a surname of the gens *Calpurnia*; said to have been derived from some one of the family who cultivated pease; or invented the pestle of a mortar, *Plin.* 18, 3.; *Lucan. ad Pis.* 15.; said to have been descended from Numa Pompilius, *Festus*.

C. Calpurnius PISO, consul with M. Glabrio, a. 686. and proconsul of Gaul, *Cic. Att.* 1, 1. when he seems to have quelled some insurrection of the Allobroges, whence Cicero humorously calls him their subduer, (*pacificator Allobrogum*), *ib.* 13. He is mentioned as a sedate or calm and copious speaker, (*statarius et sermonis plenus orator*, *Cic. Brut.* 68.)

C. PISO, a young nobleman of great abilities and worth; the son-in-law of Cicero, to whom, during his banishment, he did all the good offices in his power, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 1. *post red. in Sen.* 15. *ad Quir.* 3.; *Pis.* 1. *Brut.* 78. He died before Cicero's return, *Cic. Sext.* 31. Cicero speaks of him as one of the most virtuous and accomplished young men of that age, *Br.* 78.

L. PISO Caesonius, consul with A. Gabinius, a. 695, or 6. who concurred with Clodius in banishing Cicero, *Cic. Sext. Pis.* &c. the father-in-law of Caesar, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 4. after whose death he opposed Antony with great spirit, *Cic. Phil.* 1, 4. But being sent as one of three ambassadors to Antony while besieging Mutina, he acted dishonour-

ably, (*flagitiosè fecit*), *Cic. Phil.* 8, 9. et 10, 5. *Fam.* 12, 4.

PISONES, -*um*, two young noblemen to whom Horace addressed his Art of Poetry, *Horat. Art. P.* 6, & 235. called *Pompilius sanguis*, the offspring of Pompilius, because the *Calpurnii* were supposed to have been descended from Calpus, the son of Numa Pompilius, *ib.* 292, et *ibi Scholiast.*

Cn. PISO, made governor of Syria by Tiberius, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 43. and supposed to have been employed by him to cut off Germanicus by poison, *ib.* 6.; *Suet. Tib.* 52. Upon his return to Rome, he was accused, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 10. Perceiving the people to be greatly enraged against him, *ib.* 14. and not being supported by Tiberius, he killed himself, *ib.* 15.

Piso Frugi Licinianus, adopted by Galba as his successor to the empire, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 14, & 15. and on that account slain by the orders of Otho, *ib.* 43. in the 33d year of his age. His virtues deserved a better fate, *ib.* 48.; *Suet. Galb.* 17. — Many other considerable men of the name of PISO are mentioned in the classics.

PISTOR, -*oris*, the baker, a name given to Jupiter, for a reason mentioned, *Ovid. Fast.* 6, 350, &c.

PITARATUS, archon of Athens when Epicurus died, *Cic. Fat.* 9.

PITHODÆMUS, a noted wrestler, *Plin.* 34, 8.

PITHOLEON, -*ntis*, a poet of Rhodes, who injudiciously mixed Greek and Latin in his poems, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 19, 22.

PITTACUS of Mitylænæ, one of the seven wise men of Greece; *Hinc illi Lycurgi, hinc Pittaci, hinc Solones*; as we say, our Bacons, Miltons, Newtons, Addisons, &c. *Cic. Or.* 3, 15. *Leg.* 2, 26. (*G. 464.*)

PITTHEUS, king of Troezenæ, the grandfather of Theseus by the mother's side; who is hence called *Pittheus Aethrae filius*, the son of Aethra, the daughter of Pittheus, (nom. *Pittheis*), *Ovid. Ep.* 10, 131. — **PITHÆIA regna**, the kingdom of Pithæia.

theus, i. e. Troczënë, where Pittheus reigned, *ib.* 4, 107. (*G.* 421.)

PITUANIUS, a very learned man, intimate with Atticus, *Cic. Att.* 4, 15.

PLACIDEIANUS, a noted gladiator, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 97. (*Vid.* PACIDIANUS.)

M. PLAETORIUS, the accuser of M. Fonteius, *Cic. Font.* 5. curule aedile with C. Flaminius, *Cic. Cluent.* 45. praetor with Cicero, *ib.* 53.—*Incendio Plaetoriano Scius ambustus est*, is singed by the conflagration raised against Plaetorius, i. e. affected by his condemnation, as being involved in his guilt, *Cic. Att.* 5, 20.

PLACIOSIPPUS, a name supposed to be put for L. Philippus, the orator, *A. ad Herenn.* 4, 31.

C. Atejus PLAGULEIUS, one of the partisans of Clodius, *Cic. Att.* 10, 8, *Dom.* 33.

PLANCUS, v. PLACIUS, a surname of the *Munatii*, from one of that family having the soles of his feet uncommonly plain, (*Planci appellantur, qui supra modum pedibus plani sunt*,) *Festus*; et *Plin.* 11, 45 f. 105.

Cn. PLACIUS, of an equestrian family in the district of Atinum, quaestor in Macedonia under L. Appuleius the praetor. When Cicero was banished from Rome, Placius met him at Dyrrachium, and conveyed him privately to his head-quarters at Thessalonica, (*Thessalonicum in Quaestorium adduxit*,) *Cic. post. red. in Sen.* 14. *Planc.* 41. Placius in his tribuneship did not discover the same attachment to Cicero, *Cic. Planc.* 32. Afterwards, however, when Placius, being chosen aedile, was accused by a disappointed competitor, M. Laterensis, of bribery and corruption, Cicero undertook his defence, and procured his acquittal. In the civil war he sided with Pompey; and after the defeat of his party in the battle of Pharsalia, seems to have retired to Corcyra, where he lived in exile. Cicero gave him hopes of a return; but whether or not that event took place we are not told, *ic. Fam.* 4, 14, & 15.

L. Munatius PLANCUS, governor of Transalpine Gaul, after the death of Caesar; appointed to bear the consulship with D. Brutus, the year after Hirtius and Pania, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 15. *Fam.* 10, 1. ordered by the senate, in conjunction with Lepidus, to found the city Lyons, at the conflux of the Rhone with the Arar, *Dio*, 46, 50. After the battle of Mutina and the death of the consuls, Plancus joined himself with Lepidus and Antony; and thus contributed to the destruction of the republican party, *Dio*, 46, 53. though he had given Cicero repeated assurances of his attachment to the liberty of his country, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 4, 8, &c. He was consul with Lepidus, a. u. 712, *Dio*, 47, 16. —Plancus adhered to Antony, according to Paternulus, with great servility, till the beginning of the civil war between Antony and Augustus, when he deserted to Augustus, 2, 83. He never gained the confidence of that emperor; and therefore he is supposed to have thought of going into voluntary exile to Rhodes or Mytilene, esteemed agreeable places of abode by the Romans, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 7. et 7, 3 f. when Horace advised him to banish his anxiety, and remain in his own delightful villa near Tibur, *Od.* 1, 7. *Consule Planco*, i. e. a. u. 711 or 712; when Horace was in the heat of youth, (*calidus juvenis*,) aged 24, *ib.* 3, 14 f.

T. PLANCUS *Bursa*, the brother of the former; who burnt the senate-house after the death of Clodius, being then tribune, a. u. 701, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 11. On which account being accused by Cicero, he was banished; and therefore he was ever after very inimical to Cicero, *Cic. Phil.* 6, 4. *Fam.* 7, 2. He was restored to his country by Caesar, *ib. et Phil.* 12, 18. After the death of Caesar, he sided with Antony, *Cic. Phil.* 11, 6. He is mentioned as extremely illiterate, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 10.

M. PLANCUS *Heres*, a Roman equester, a partisan of Pompey; for whose

S f 2 pardon

pardon Cicero intreats Dolabella to intercede with Caesar, *Fam.* 9, 13.

PLATO, -ōnis, an illustrious Athenian philosopher; so named from the broadness of his shoulders; the scholar of Socrates; esteemed the most learned and eloquent of the ancient philosophers, (*Philosophorum præcipuus, sive acumine differendi, sive eloquendi facultate divinâ quadam et Homericâ*, Quintil. 10, 1, 81. *Vir unus totius Græciæ facile doctissimus*, Cic. Rabir. Post. 9. *Quasi deus quidam philosophorum*, Cic. N. D. 2, 12. *Princeps omnium longè, quicunque scripserunt, aut locuti sunt*, Cic. Or. 19. *Jovem siquidem, aiunt philosophi, si Græcè loquatur, sic loqui*, Cic. Brut. 31. *Doctus Plato*, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 3.) It is said that a cluster of bees settled on his lips when a child, *Cic. Div.* 1, 36. He travelled over Egypt and Magna Græcia in quest of knowledge, *Cic. Fin.* 5, 29. *Tusc.* 4, 19, & 25. After his return to Athens he taught in a *gymnasium* near that city, called the ACADEMIA; whence his followers were named ACADEMICI, (*G.* 294.) We have a compendium of his philosophy, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 5. He thought that the earth moved round its axis, (*nihil moveri nisi terram*;) which opinion he expressed, though somewhat obscurely, in a book called Timæus, (*terram verti circa axem*,) *ib.* 4, 39. Cicero had such a veneration for Plato, that he says he would rather err with him, than think justly with others, *Tusc.* 1, 17. *Numero Platonis obscurius*, a proverbial expression concerning any thing difficult to be understood; from Plato's adopting the numbers of Pythagoras, *Cic. Att.* 7, 13.—*Philosophi PLATONICI*, *Gell.* 15, 2. *Sublimius PLATONICA*, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 10.

PLATOR, one of the generals of Philip, king of Macedonia, *Liv.* 28, 6.—¶ 2. A native of Dyrrachium, put to death by Piso, *Cic. Pis.* 34. *Har. Resp.* 16.

A. PLAUTIUS, prætor of Bithynia and Pontus, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 29.

M. Accius PLAUTUS, a native of

Sarsina (*Sarsinas, -atis*), in Umbria, said to have been named *Plotus* or *Plautus* from his splay or broad feet, (*apud planitie*,) *Festus*. a celebrated Roman comic poet; of whose plays twenty are extant, though not all entire. He died in the consulship of P. Claudius Pulcher and L. Portius Licinius, a. u. 569 or 570, while Cato the elder was censor, *Cic. Br.* 15.—*PLAUTINUS pater in Trinummus*, the father described by Plautus in his play called *TRINUMMUS*, *Cic. ad. Brut.* 2.—*PLAUTINI numeri et sales*, the verses and wit of Plautus, *Hor. Art. P.* 270, *Add. Ep.* 2, 1, 58, & 170. praised by Cicero, *Off.* 1, 29.

PLAUTUS, one of the judges who were bribed to acquit Clodius, supposed to be a fictitious name, *Cic. Att.* 1, 16.

PLEIÄDES, -um, vel *Plēiades*, the seven stars, so called from their number (*πλειάδες, plures*;) sing. *Pleias*, v. *Pliæ*, v. *Plēias*, one of the seven stars;—supposed to have been the daughters of Atlas; hence called *Atlantides*, *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 105. and *Atlantides*, *Virg. G.* 1, 221. (*G.* 379.)—*Lucida Plēias*, the bright or beautiful Pleias, i. e. Maia, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 670. *Pliæ* for *Phædes*, *Id. Ep.* 18, 188. *Navita tum stellis numeros et nomina fecit, Plēiadas*, &c. *Virg. G.* 1, 138. *Tāygète simul os terris ostendit honestum Pliæ*, v. *Pleias*, as soon as the Pleiad Taygète has shewn her beautiful face to the earth, *ib.* 4, 232.

PLEIONE, -es, the daughter of Oceanus and wife of Atlas, (*G.* 378.)

PLEURATES, -is, a Macedonian, *Cic. Pis.* 34.

PLEURATUS, a king of the Illyrians, *Liv.* 26, 24, &c.

C. PLINIUS Secundus, born at Verona a. u. 776, *post. Chr. Nat.* 23. who perished by the first eruption of Vesuvius, in the 56th year of his age, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 16. Of his numerous writings, *ib.* 3, 5. there is only extant his *Natural History*, in thirty-seven books; a work which has always been justly held in the highest estimation, *Gell.* 3, 10.

1, & 16. *Hieronym. in Isai.*
Exechiel. 9, 28. — *Cerasa*
 a kind of cherries so cal-
 led, *Plin.* 15, 25 f. 30.

NIUS *Gacilius Secundus*, the
 of the former; called the
 'lily, and his uncle the *Elder*
 orn at Comum, *Plin. Ep.* 4,
 the lake *Larius*, which there-
 calls his own, (*suus*,) *ib.* 2, 8.

His father was called *Cae-*
ensis, and his mother *Plinia*,
 of the natural historian; who,
 t her husband, lived with her
ib. 6, 16, & 20.; by whom
 was adopted, *ib.* 5, 8. and
 assumed his name. Pliny, ha-
 lost his father, was educated
 care of his mother and uncle,
 'erginius Rufus, *ib.* 2, 1, 8.
 very studious from a boy, so
 he 14th year of his age he
 Greek tragedy, *ib.* 7, 4. He
 loquence under Quinctilian,
 9. He lived in great friend-
 Tacitus, who was a little
 Pliny, *ib.* 7, 10, & 20. *et* 9,
 was highly esteemed by the
 Trajan; and employed his in-
 h him more for the advantage
 than his own, *ib.* 10, 4, 6,
 c. The works of Pliny now
 e, his Epistles in ten books,
 negyric on Trajan.

ENES, -is, the son of Pelops,
 of Agamemnon and Mene-
 hence *Plisthenius torus*, the
 Agamemnon, *Ovid. Rem. Am.*
Id. G. 405.) — ¶ 2. A son
 les, served up to his father
 us at an entertainment, *Senec.*
 24. (*G. ibid.*)

us, the name of a Roman
 PLOTIANA *bona*, the effects
 lotius, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 8.

LOTIUS *Silvanus*, a candi-
 the aedileship with Cn. Plan-
 c. *Planc.* 7.; praetor in the
 p of Marcellus and Sulpi-
 c. *Att.* 5, 15.—supposed to
 n the same with A. Plautius,
 of Bithynia, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 29.
 OTIUS, a poet, a favourite of
 s, *Cic. Arch.* 9.

PLUTO, v. -on, -ōnis, the son of
 Saturn and Ops, the brother of Jupi-
 ter, and king of the infernal regions,
 (*G.* 388.) — *Pluton pater*, *Virg. Aen.*
 7, 327. *Domus exilis* PLUTONIA, the
 poor, empty house or abode of Pluto,
 i. e. the infernal regions, *Hor. Od.* 1,
 4, 25. So, *Perque Ditis domos vacuas*,
Virg. Aen. 6, 269. called *empty*, be-
 cause possessed by the shades, airy un-
 bodied phantoms, fluttering about un-
 der an hollow imaginary form, (*tenues*
sine corpore vitas—volitare cavā sub ima-
gine formae,) *ib.* 292. — PLUTONIA,
 -orum, certain places in Asia emitting
 a noxious vapour, *Cic. Div.* 1, 36.

PLUTUS, the god of riches, accord-
 ing to the Greeks.

PODALIRIUS, the son of Aesculapius,
 a skilful physician, *Ovid. Art.* 2, 735.
Trist. 5, 6, 11. — ¶ 2. An Italian,
 who took part with Aeneas against
 Turnus, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 304.

PODARCES, -is, the first name of
 Priam, (*G.* 400.)

POLĒMO, v. -on, -ōnis, the son of
 Philostratus, an Athenian philosopher;
 the scholar of Xenocrates, *Cic. Or.* 3,
 18. and his successor in the academy;
 who placed the chief happiness of man
 in living agreeably to nature, *Cic. Fin.*
 4, 6. *et* 5, 31. Polemo in his youth
 had been addicted to dissipation and
 pleasure. Returning one morning after
 sun-rise from a nocturnal entertainment,
 and seeing the gate of Xenocrates
 open, he went in, overpowered with
 wine, as he was, besmeared with per-
 fumes, and having his head crowned
 with a garland, the usual garb of such
 as had been feasting. He sat down with
 an air of derision, which raised the in-
 dignation of all present. But Xeno-
 crates, without being moved, dropt
 the subject he was then treating, and
 began to discourse on modesty and tem-
 perance. The attention of Polemo
 was engaged: He softly pulled the
 crown from his head; and, in short,
 from being a dissolute debauchee, be-
 came a great philosopher, *Val. Max.*
 6, 9. *ext.* 1.; *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 254.

POLITES,

POLITES, one of the sons of Priam, slain by Pyrrhus, after the taking of Troy, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 526.

G. *Asinius* POLLIO, a distinguished orator, historian, and poet; appointed by Cæsar governor of Spain, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 30. After the death of Cæsar he wrote several letters to Cicero, which are still extant, expressive of his zeal for liberty, *ib.* 31, 32, & 33. He however afterwards joined Antony, and did him important service. In the war of Perulia, he commanded seven legions, *Paterc.* 2, 76. By the mediation of Pollio and Mæcenas, a war was prevented between Augustus and Antony, and a peace concluded at Brundisium, a. u. 714, *Dio*, 47, 28.; *Appian. B. C. p.* 1126. Pollio was this year consul with Domitius Calvinus, *Dio*, 48, 15. Next year Pollio subdued the *Parthini*, a nation of Illyricum or Dalmatia, *Dio*, 48, 41 f.; *Flor.* 4, 7.; *Appian, de B. C. p.* 1135. and triumphed over them, *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 15. After this Pollio lived in repose, and devoted himself to study. Though by his union with Antony he had contributed greatly to crush the liberty of his country, yet he seems to have retained the high spirit (*ferociam*) of freedom, which he is said to have transmitted to his son, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 12. After Antony became enslaved by his passion for Cleopatra, Pollio did not concern himself in his affairs; but being requested by Augustus to accompany him to the war of Actium, he declined it, *Paterc.* 2, 86. He notwithstanding continued to enjoy the friendship of Augustus. He wrote the history of the civil wars, in seventeen books, *Suidas*, beginning from the consulship of Metellus and Afranius, a. u. 694, when the first triumvirate was formed between Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 1.; *Vell.* 2, 44.; *Flor.* 4, 2. Nothing of this work remains but a few fragments. It is quoted by ancient authors, with such expressions of approbation as must make us regret the loss of it, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 34.; *Suet. Cæf.* 30, 55, & 56.;

Val. Max. 8, 13.; *Sext.* 4.; *Seneca Suasor.* 6. While Pollio was engaged in this undertaking, Horace wrote to him the first ode of the second book, in which he describes the difficulty and merit of the work. As an orator Pollio is frequently praised by Quintilian; who, however, says that in point of elegance Pollio was so inferior to Cicero, that he might seem to have lived an age before him, 10, 1, 113. As a tragic poet Pollio is extolled by Horace: *Pollio regum Fæda* (i. e. caedes et scelera) *canit pede ter percusso*,) i. e. writes tragedies in trimeter iambic verse, consisting of six feet, *Sat.* 1, 10, 42. Hence, *Mox, ubi publicas Res ordinâris, grande munus Cecropio repetes coturno*, when you have finished your history of public affairs, i. e. of the civil wars, you will resume your grand employment of writing tragedies in an Athenian buskin, i. e. with the majesty or elevated style of Sophocles, *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 10. So, *Sola Sophocleio tua carmina digna coturno*, *Virg. E.* 8, 10. *Pollio et ipse facit nova carmina*, composes new poems, or poems of uncommon merit, *ib.* 3, 86. Virgil is said to have retained his lands by the favour of Pollio, when the territory of Mantua was divided among the veteran soldiers, *Donat. in vita Virgil.* 36. *Serv. ad Ecl.* 2, 1. But that is also ascribed to Varus, *Serv. ad Ecl.* 6, 6. et 9, 29. Whatever be in this, Pollio certainly was a great patron of Virgil. By the advice of Pollio he is said to have composed his eclogues, *Donat. in Vit.* 10. To him he inscribed his fourth eclogue. Pollio was the first who erected a public library at Rome, and the only image of a living person placed in it was that of Varro; which mark of respect, Pliny observes, as being conferred by so distinguished an orator and citizen, (*principe oratore et cive*,) was no less honourable than the naval crown, which he received from Pompey the Great, for his valour in the war against the pirates, 7, 30. *Add. Id.* 35, 2.—Pollio is always ranked among the most illustrious men of his

Vell. 2, 36.; *Plin. Ep.* 5, 3, *de Orat.* 17, 21, & 25. He have lived to a great age, *Id.* 8, 13. *ext.* 4.

JX, -*ūcis*, the son of Jupiter, the brother of Castor, supposed to have been changed into a constellation called GEMINI, the constellation by mariners, (*G.*

POLLUX, a Greek grammarian wrote a dictionary called *Onomasticon*, still extant.

PÆNUS, a great geometer contemporary with Epicurus, *Cic. Fin.*

whom he agreed in thinking the whole of geometry was not founded in demonstration, *Id.* 4, 33.—¶ 2. A native of Sicily, who wrote a book in Greek called *Stratagems*, which he dedicated to the emperors Antoninus and Marcus, his work is still extant.

POLYBIUS, an illustrious historian, and warrior, the son of Lycortas, general of the Achæan army at Megalopolis, a city of Arcadia about 200 years before Christ, of Philopoemen, under whom he learned the art of war. Polybius was loved by his country in several negotiations. After the reduction of Macedonia by Paulus Æmilius, the Roman commissioners in order to prevent the Achæans from being favoured by Perseus, caused above 100 of the most considerable citizens to be seized and conveyed to Rome among these was Polybius. The Achæans arrived at Rome, but without hearing their cause, were sent to different towns in Italy where they were kept in prison. Polybius was released by the favour of Q. Fabius Pictor Africanus the younger, brother of Paulus Æmilius, whose friendship he had gained by his merit, and was restored to his country. He died in the greatest intimacy with Scipio till the death of that great man, who was with him both at the siege of Carthage and Numantia; and he is said to have succeeded in every

thing in which he followed the advice of Polybius, and to have failed when he neglected it, *Pausan.* 8, 30. The Achæans, after many fruitless applications to the senate, at last, at the end of seventeen years, obtained the return of their exiles, when their number was reduced to 300. Polybius, who, by his influence with Cato the Censor, contributed greatly to the release of his countrymen, seems not to have used this permission of revisiting his native city; or if he did, his stay must have been short; for he was with Scipio three years after at the siege of Carthage, (*G.* 679.). After the death of Scipio, Polybius returned to Megalopolis, where he lived for six years, and died at the age of eighty-two of a wound he received by a fall from his horse. His countrymen erected statues in different places to his memory, which were standing in the time of Pausanias, *Id.* 8, 9, 44, & 48. On one of these was an inscription, intimating, "That Greece would not have gone wrong from the beginning if it had followed the advice of Polybius, and that he alone had brought her relief in distress," *Id.* 8, 37.—Polybius wrote several books; the *Life of Philopoemen*, an *Account of the Numantine war*, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. and his *Universal History*, containing an account of the transactions of all the nations then known for fifty-three years; that is, from the beginning of the second Punic war to the reduction of Macedonia into a Roman province. It consisted of forty books, of which the five first only remain entire. There are however large fragments of the other books.—Polybius has always been held in the highest estimation as an historian. Livy, who frequently quotes and copies from Polybius, perhaps from jealousy, bestows on him only the negative praise of being no despicable author, (*haudquaquam spernendus auctor*), 30, 45. Cicero speaks of him in higher terms, (*bonus auctor imprimis*), *Cic. Off.* 3, 32. *Add. Id. Att.* 13, 30.

POLYBUS, γ. -*ius*, a king of Corinth, who

who is said to have brought up Oedipus as his own son, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 64.; *Senec. Oedip.* v. 12. (*Vid. G.* 429.) — ¶ 2. One of the suitors of Penelopè, *Ovid. Ep.* 1, 91.

POLYCHARMUS, a praetor of the Athenians, *Cic. Att.* 5, 11.

POLYCLĒTUS, an excellent statuary, *Cic. Or.* 2, 16 f. *Brut.* 86. *Verr.* 4, 3. *Tusc.* 1, 2. Hence—*Quod ab arte Myronis, Aut Polyclētō iussū est quod vivere caelo*, by the graving instrument of Polycleus, *Stat. Silv.* 2, 2, 67. So *Quod Polycleūtis visum est spirare caninis*, *ib.* 4, 6, 78.

POLYCRATES, -is, a tyrant of Samos, uncommonly fortunate in life; so that he is said never to have met with any cross accident. To occasion to himself some vexation, he threw a ring of great value into the sea, but he soon after found it in the entrails of a fish which was sent him. This supposed happy man at last met with a miserable exit, being decoyed to visit Orontes, the Persian governor of Magnesia on the Maeander, who put him to death, *Herodot.* 3, 39, &c.; *Cic. Fin.* 5, 30.

POLYDĀMAS, -antis, a Thracian athlete of extraordinary strength, of which several wonderful instances are recorded, *Pausan.* 6, 5.—¶ 2. The son of Panthōus, (*Panthōides*), the companion of Hector, *Homer. Il.* 18, 249.; *Ovid. Met.* 12, 547. put for any nobleman, *Perf.* 1, 4.—POLYDAMANTĒA arma, the arms of Polydamas, *Sil.* 12, 212.

POLYDECTES, v. -as, -ae, king of Seriphus, at whose court Perseus was educated, (*G.* 395.), *Ovid. Met.* 5, 242.

POLYDORUS, the youngest son of Priam and Hecuba, *Cic. Or.* 3, 58. whom his father, at the beginning of the war, sent to Polymnestor king of Thrace with a large sum of gold to be educated there till the fate of Troy should be determined. Polymnestor having heard of the death of Priam, seized on the money, and assassinated Polydorus. According to Ovid, the dead body of Polydorus was thrown into the sea, and was found by Hecuba on the shore, *Met.* 13, 536. According to Virgil, he was buried, and

a grove of myrtles grew on his tomb, from one of which, while Aeneas attempted to pull it, drops of blood are said to have distilled, *Aen.* 3, 27, &c.—POLYDORĒUS sanguis, the blood of Polydorus, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 629.—Several others of this name are mentioned in the classics.

POLYGNŌTUS, an ancient painter at Athens, born in the island Thasus, (*Thasius*), *Cic. Br.* 18.; *Plin.* 7, 56. 35, 6 f. 25. et 9 f. 35.; *Quintil.* 12, 10, 3, & 10.

POLYHISTOR, -ōris, a name given to Corn. Alexander, a grammarian, on account of his great knowledge in antiquity, *Suet. de Ill. Gramm.* 20.

POLYHYMNIA, vel Polymnia, one of the Muses, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 33.; *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 9, & 53.

POLYIDUS, a Corinthian augur, *Cic. Div.* 1, 40.—¶ 2. An excellent engineer, *Vitruv. praef.* 7.

POLYMNESTOR, -ōris, a king of Thrace, whose eyes Hecuba tore out with her nails, in revenge for the death of her son Polydorus, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 561, &c.

POLYNĪCES, -is, the son of Oedipus king of Thebes, who having agreed with his brother Eteocles to reign one year each alternately, and being excluded by his brother from that right, fled to Adrastus, king of Argos, and married his daughter Argia. By the assistance of Adrastus he attempted to recover his right by force, which gave occasion to the Theban war, (*G.* 430.)

POLYHĒMUS, the son of Neptune, a Sicilian Cyclops of monstrous size, who fed on human flesh, (*G.* 454.), *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 39.; *Virg. Aen.* 3, 618, &c. He took delight in feeding his sheep; hence called *pastor Polyphemus*, *ib.* 657.—¶ 2. One of the Lapithae, *Homer. Il.* 1, 264.

POLYXĒNA, one of the daughters of king Priam, sacrificed by Pyrrhus on the tomb of Achilles, (*G.* 448.); hence *Caedes POLYXENIA*, the blood of Polyxena, *Catull.* 63,—368.

POLYXO, -ūs, an Amazon, who prompted the women of Lemnos to

his husbands, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 90. regarded as a prophetic beloved by *Val. Flacc.* 2, 316.

PEIA gens, a plebeian clan at the head of which Velleius Paterculus says there were two or three branches, (see *ibid.*), but does not inform us what they were, 2, 21.

POMPEIUS, (surnamed **STRABO** from his squint eyes, and his resemblance to his cook, who was called **STRABO**, *Plin.* 7, 12.; *Val.* 14, 2.), consul with L. Porcius Cato, a. u. 664, L. 5. one of the great generals in the Social war, *Cic. Balb.* 22. who gained a triumph over the people of Asculum in 657, (*Asculani Picentes*), *Ascon. Pis.* 24. in which triumph Pompeius, who afterwards triumphed over the Parthians, being then a boy, was among the captives, *Plin.* 7, 12.; *Vell.* 2, 65.; *Gell.* 2, 4. In the army of Pompey Cicero served as tribune, (*trib. fuit*), *Cic. Phil.* 12, 11. though possessed of great military talents, was hated on account of his haughtiness. After his death, which was occasioned by a thunderbolt, the Romans treated his corpse with great contempt, *Plutarch. in Pomp. princ.* 21.

POMPEIUS Magnus, the son of Pompeius Strabo, born a. u. 647. when he was a very young man, and in the camp of his father, who appointed him general against Cinna, with great address and fortitude saved his father's life, when once he was rent in twain by the tent-companion of Pompey, being bribed by Cinna, conspired with some others to assassinate him. Upon Sylla's return from the Mithridatic war, Pompey, when only about twenty-three years old, joined him with three legions, he had raised by his own private exertions among his father's veterans and others. Pompey, by his successful operations, contributed greatly to the restoration of the patrician or aristocratic

Sylla having reduced all Italy to his dominion, sent Pompey with

an army into Sicily against Perperna and Carbo the consul. Pompey forced Perperna to fly from the island; and having taken Carbo prisoner, put him to death, and sent his head to Sylla, though he had formerly owed him obligations, *Val. Max.* 5, 3.; *Cic. Fam.* 9, 21. From thence Pompey was sent against Domitius, the commander of the Marian or popular party in Africa, who in the first engagement was defeated and slain. Pompey so much extended the limits of the Roman empire in Africa, that upon his return to Rome Sulla went out to meet him at the head of the nobility, and saluted him by the title of **POMPEIUS MAGNUS**, or *Pompey the Great*, by which name he has since been distinguished. Lucan usually calls him by the simple name of **MAGNUS**. Sulla, with some reluctance, permitted Pompey, though only an *eques*, and not yet a senator, to enter the city in triumph; an honour which had never before been granted to any but to consuls or praetors, *Cic. Manil.* 21.; *Plin.* 7, 26. After the death of Sulla, Pompey joined Catulus the consul in crushing Lepidus the colleague of Catulus, though formerly the friend of Pompey, and promoted to the consulate by his interest, because Lepidus wished to reverse the acts of Sulla, and recall the exiled Marians. Brutus, the lieutenant of Lepidus, having voluntarily surrendered to Pompey at Mutina, on condition of having his life spared, was, notwithstanding, by the orders of Pompey, put to death. After this Pompey was sent into Spain against Sertorius, which war he finished with his usual success. Sertorius being basely murdered by Perperna at a feast, most of the Spaniards submitted to Pompey. Soon after Perperna being taken, in order to save his life, produced a number of letters, several of which, he said, were from the greatest men in Rome, inviting Sertorius into Italy. These Pompey, with great prudence and magnanimity, publicly burnt, without reading one of them; and ordered Perperna to be put to death, lest he should

discover the names of those by whom the letters were written, *Plutarch*.

Pompey, in his return to Italy with his victorious army, fell in with a body of those fugitive slaves, who, after the destruction of Spartacus, had escaped from Crassus, and entirely cut them off, *Plutarch. in vit. Pomp. ; Cic. Manil. 11. Sext. 31.* For his victory in Spain Pompey obtained a second triumph, while he was still only a private citizen, and of the equestrian rank; but the next day he entered on the consulship, to which he had been elected in his absence, though not yet full thirty-six years old. But the senate, by a decree, dispensed both with his age and absence, *Cic. Manil. 21. (Vid. A. 117.)*. His colleague was M. Crassus, a. u. 684. Pompey, while consul, restored the power of the tribunes, which Sulla had abridged. In return for this favour, Gabinius, one of the tribunes, got a law passed, investing Pompey with extraordinary powers to carry on war against the pirates, who then infested the Mediterranean sea, and even insulted the ports of Italy. This war Pompey finished with wonderful dispatch, *Cic. Manil. 12.* While Pompey was extinguishing the remains of the piratic war in Cilicia, he was appointed, by a law proposed by Manilius a tribune, with still more ample powers to carry on the war against Mithridates, *Vell. 2, 33.* Pompey finished this war with great glory, having added to the empire three powerful kingdoms, Pontus, Syria, Bithynia, leaving all the other kings and nations of the east tributary to the republic, as far as the Tigris, *Plutarch. ; et Cic. Prov. Consf. 12.* He returned to Italy a. u. 692. Apprehensions were entertained at Rome that he would lead his victorious army to the city, and seize the government, which it was thought he might have done. But he disbanded his troops at Brundisium, and with a private retinue pursued his journey to Rome, where he was received with the greatest joy. His triumph lasted for two days, and was the most splen-

did that had ever been seen in Rome, *Vell. 2, 40. ; Plin. 7, 26.* Plutarch observes, that it would have been happy for Pompey to have died at this time, in the height of his fame and fortunes, and might have added, for his country too. Next year the senate having refused to ratify the acts of Pompey in Asia, many of which had been very absolute, he formed a combination with Caesar and Crassus, to permit nothing of importance to be done in the state without their approbation, which is commonly called the *First Triumvirate*, and in the end proved fatal to the republic, and to Pompey himself, as also to his two associates, (*Tu causa malorum Fabia tribus dominis communis Roma*, Lucan. 1, 84. *Nulla fides regni sociis, omnisque potestas Impatiens consortis erit*, ib. 93.) (*Vid. G. 241.*). To confirm this alliance, Pompey married Julia the daughter of Caesar, who, from her amiable qualities, acquired great influence over her husband. Cicero and others strongly dissuaded Pompey from this connection, but their remonstrances were disregarded. Pompey henceforth promoted the ambitious views of Caesar, in violation of all law and justice. He and Crassus however were not inattentive to their own interest. A. U. 698, they seized on the consulship, though they had not declared themselves candidates within the legal time. They caused a law to be passed by Trebonius, one of the tribunes, granting to Pompey as a province Spain and part of Africa, for the space of five years; to Crassus, Syria; and to Caesar, the continuation of his command in Gaul for five years more, *Plutarch.* Pompey managed his province by his lieutenants, remaining himself at Rome; which was also contrary to law. Besides, he enjoyed an extensive commission, which had been conferred on him, a. u. 696, by a decree of the senate, at the motion of Cicero, after his return from exile, *Cic. Dom. 4, 5, 7, &c.* and confirmed by a law, whereby the whole administration of the corn and provisions of the republic was granted to Pompey for five years, with

with a power of choosing fifteen lieutenants to assist him, *Cic. Att.* 4, 1.; *Dio*, 39, 9.; *Liv. Epit.* 104.; *Plutarch. Pomp.* 645. This law was made on account of disturbances in the city occasioned by a famine, *Dio, ibid.* and it was alleged by Pompey's enemies that the famine had been artificially created for the sake of getting the law passed, *Lucan.* 1, 318.

Pompey, in his second consulate, dedicated a splendid temple to *Venus Victrix* or the *Conqueress*, and adjoining to it a theatre, both which he had built at his private expence. On this occasion he exhibited the most magnificent shows that had ever been seen in Rome, *Cic. Off.* 2, 16. *Fam.* 7, 1.; *Plin.* 8, 7.; *Dio*, 39. p. 107.

Next year Julia, the great bond of union between Caesar and Pompey, died in childbed, and her infant son soon after her, to the great grief of her father and husband, and also of the whole Roman people, *Paterc.* 2, 47. (*Julia—tu sola furentem Inde virum poteris, atque hinc retinere parentem*, *Lucan.* 1, 115. *Morte tua discussa fides, bellumque movere permiffum est ducibus*, *ib.* 119.)*.

A. U. 700, accounts were received at Rome of the death of Crassus and his son Publius, with the total defeat of his army by the Parthians. By this event the only curb left to the power of Pompey, and the ambition of Caesar was removed; (*Crassus erat belli metus mora*, *Lucan.* 1, 100. *saeva arma Lucum dirimens*, 104.)

Violent tumults having arisen in the city on account of the murder of Clodius by Milo, Pompey was elected

* Val. Maximus says that Julia's death was occasioned by a fright, upon seeing her husband's robe brought home all bloody from the Campus Martius, 4, 6, 4. where a tumult had happened, in which some were killed so near Pompey that he was covered with blood, and forced to change his clothes. But according to Plutarch, this fright only caused a miscarriage. Julia afterwards became pregnant, brought forth a daughter, and unfortunately died after her delivery; nor did the child long survive her, in *Pomp.* p. 647. *Patriculus* says it was a son, *ib.* But *Dio* agrees with Plutarch, 39, 64. So *Seneca, ad Helv.* 34. and *Suetonius, Caes.* 26.; *Lucan.* 5, 474.

sole consul to quell them. He had expected to be created dictator, and thus to be spontaneously invested with the chief power of the state; but the expedient of making him sole consul was preferred, *Cic. Att.* 4, 15. 2, *Fr.* 3, 8, & 9. Milo was banished. Pompey assumed Scipio as his colleague in the consulate for the last five months, and married his daughter Cornelia, who had formerly been the wife of young Crassus. After the death of Crassus and Julia the jealousies between Pompey and Caesar came to an open rupture, which terminated in a civil war. Various causes were assigned for this war; but the chief reason was, that Pompey could not bear an equal, nor Caesar a superior, (*Nec quenquam jam ferre potest, Caesarque priorem, Pompeiusve parem*, *Lucan.* 1, 125.) Pompey trusted to the fame of his former exploits, (*priori credere fortunae*, *ib.* 135,) and therefore was remiss in making preparations. Being seized with a dangerous illness, all the towns of Italy offered public prayers for his safety, an honour which had never before been paid to any one, *Vell.* 2, 48.; *Juvenal.* 10, 283.; *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 35. These proofs of popularity, joined to other circumstances, served to lull Pompey into security. Cicero and his most prudent friends advised him to peace, but he would listen to no accommodation; while Caesar, who proposed terms, only meant to impose on his adversaries; and the Roman people, by tamely submitting to the usurped authority and violent acts of the Triumvirate, had lost the power of asserting their liberty, and of reducing, as they ought, both Pompey and Caesar to a private station. All that was left to them, as Cicero often observes, was to submit to the conqueror. As Pompey was negligent in making preparations for war, so in conducting it he did nothing worthy of his former reputation. Pompey declared, "That he would consider all as enemies who did not join him;" but Caesar, "that he should reckon all those as his friends who re-

mained neuter," *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 33.; *Cic. Att.* 11, 6. Pompey's confidence in his superior resources proved his ruin. His former prudence, as well as his good fortune, seemed to have forsaken him. When the friends of Pompey reminded him of the power of Cæsar, and that if he should think of leading his army against the city, there was not a sufficient force to oppose him, Pompey smiled, and with great indifference bade them not be concerned about that, "For, said he, if I stamp on the ground in any part of Italy, there will rise up forces enough in an instant, both horse and foot." *Plutarch.* Upon hearing, however, that Cæsar had passed the Rubicon, Pompey fled from Rome, the consuls, the inferior magistrates, and most of the senate following him. Cicero and those who were truly attached to the ancient constitution of their country, though they saw the danger of the contest, and that which soever side got the better, the war must end in tyranny, (*Pace opus est, ex victoria cum multa mala, tum certe tyrannus exisset.* *Cic. Att.* 7, 5. *Dominatio ab utroque, i. e. Pompeio et Cæsare, quaesita est; non id actum, beata et honesta civitas ut esset; uterque regnare vult.* *Ib.* 8, 11.) ; yet they thought it safer to join Pompey than Cæsar, *Cic. Att.* 7, 7, 8, &c. Thus Cato, *Publica signa, ducemque Pompeium sequimur; ideo me milite vincat, Ne sibi se vicisse putet.* *Lucan.* 2, 319, &c. *Add.* *Id.* 9, 19, &c.

Pompey, unable to make head against Cæsar in Italy, retired to Brundisium, where, being besieged by Cæsar, he escaped from thence to Greece, (*G.* 164.) If Pompey had sailed to Spain, his own province, he would have acted more wisely. But he left it to be defended by his lieutenants Afranius and Petreius, whom Cæsar next year conquered, and added their provinces to his own. Pompey in the same time had collected a great army from the east, (*adversus instructus Eöu,* furnished with eastern forces to oppose Cæsar, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 832.) and fixed his head-quarters at Dyrrachium, (*G.*

330.) Here Cæsar, unable to bring Pompey to an engagement, attempted, though with a smaller number of men, to block him up, by raising works of immense extent, but was prevented with great loss. If Pompey on this occasion had improved his advantage, he might have totally defeated Cæsar, as Cæsar himself declared; (*Adum de nobis fuerat, si hostis scivisset victoriâ mi,* *Plutarch.* *Non instante Pompeio, negavit, sc. Cæsar, eum vincere scire.* *Suet. Cæs.* 36.) or if he had continued to act on the defensive, and kept near his fleet, he must have finally proved victorious. But being prevailed on by the importunity of his officers, contrary to his own opinion, to risk a general engagement, he was completely defeated by Cæsar on the plains of Pharsalia, and his camp taken. Pompey, by a strange fatality, had made no provision for this disaster. He might still have retrieved his affairs, by collecting the remains of his forces, and transferring the war to Italy or some other place, which he might have easily done, being master at sea. But he was struck with such consternation, as disabled him to concert proper measures for extricating himself from his difficulties. He first sailed to Lesbos, to take in his wife Cornelia, whom he had left at Mytilænæ with his son Sextus. From thence he directed his course to Egypt, to solicit the assistance of Ptolemy, whose father Aulêtes, Pompey, by means of Gabinius, had restored to his throne, (*depulso sceptrâ parenti Reddiderat,* *Lucan.* 9, 1028.) Ptolemy was a minor, (*pupillus,* *Senec. ep.* 4. *puer.* *Lucan.* 6, 448.) and happened then to be engaged in war with his sister Cleopatra, having his army encamped on mount Casius near Pelusium, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 103.; *Lucan.* 8, 464. about the autumnal equinox, *ib.* 467. The chief ministers of Ptolemy were Photinus, (al. Pothinus) an eunuch; Theodotus of Chios, his praeceptor; and Achillas, an Egyptain, commander of the troops. They having called a council of the chief men about court, by the

advice of Theodōtus, *Plutarch*, or of Photinus, *Lucan*. 8, 483,—536. determined to invite Pompey on shore and put him to death. The execution of this plan was committed to Achilles. He taking along with him Septimius, a Roman, who had formerly been a centurion in the army of Pompey, *Caes. ib.* 104. with some other officers, went out in a small boat to the galley of Pompey, and requested that he would trust himself with them, because the shallow water would not permit his own ship to come nearer to the land. Pompey went into the boat with two centurions and his freed man Philip, contrary to the advice of several of his friends. When they drew near to the shore, while Pompey was taking Philip by the hand in order to raise himself with more ease, Septimius came behind him, and run him through with his sword. Upon which Achilles and the rest also drew their swords. Pompey perceiving his death inevitable, covered his face with his robe, (*ut vidit comminus enses, involvit vultus*, *Lucan*. 8, 613.) and without uttering a word submitted to his fate, in the 59th year of his age, the day after his birth-day, *Plutarch*.; on the day on which he had triumphed over Mithridates and the pirates, *Dio*, 42, 5. Cornelia with her company in the galley, seeing what passed, shrieked aloud. The mariners quickly weighing anchor, set sail, and the wind favouring them, escaped the pursuit of the Egyptian galleys, *ibid*.

In the mean time the murderers of Pompey having cut off his head, embalmed it, the better to preserve its features, designing it for a present to Caesar *.

* Septimius is said to have cut off the head, *Lucan*. 8, 668: hence *Pellarsusque puer gladio tibi colla ruidit, Magnus, tuo*, Ptolemy cut off thy head, O Pompey, by thy own sword, i. e. by the sword of Septimius, who had been thy centurion, *ib.* 607. On this account he is called the client of Pompey; thus, *Pompeius et Ciceronis clientibus suis praebere servitium*, sc. cognatur, Pompeius Septimio, qui olim ordines sub eo duxerat; Cicero Popilio, quem defenderat, *Senec. de Tranq. animi*, c. 15.

The body of Pompey was thrown over board, and left naked on the shore, exposed to the view of all who desired to see it. His freed man Philip, however, still kept near it, and when the crowd was dispersed, bathed it in the sea, and, having nothing else, wrapt it up in one of his own garments. Looking round for materials to burn it, he at last found the wrecks of a fishing-boat, of which he composed a pile. In this he was assisted by an old Roman soldier who had served under Pompey in his youth. The body being consumed they gathered the remains and buried them under a small pile of earth, which they scraped together with their hands, over which some person wrote this inscription, HE WHO MERITED A TEMPLE, CAN SCARCELY FIND A GRAVE, *Appian. B. C.* 2, 281. The ashes of Pompey were afterwards conveyed to Rome and deposited by Cornelia, in a vault of his Alban villa, *Plutarch. in Pomp. fin.* *Lucan* says, that the funeral rites of Pompey were performed by one Cordus, formerly quaestor to Pompey, 8, 715. who placed a stone over the tomb, with this inscription, HIC SITUS EST MAGNUS, *ib.* 793. Be this as it may, the Egyptians raised a monument to him on the place, and adorned it with figures of brass; which being defaced by time, and almost buried in sand and rubbish, was restored by the emperor Hadrian, *Appian. B. Civ.* 2, 481 f.; *Spartian. in Hadrian.* c. 14.

The principal authors of the death of Pompey soon after met with the just punishment of their perfidious cruelty. Achilles and Photinus were put to death by Caesar. Ptolemy, being overthrown in battle on the banks of the Nile, disappeared, and was never afterwards heard of. Theodōtus, having escaped from Egypt, lived a vagabond in poverty and contempt, till Brutus finding him in his province of Asia, put him to death with exquisite torture, *Plutarch. in Pomp. f.* *Appian* says, that Theodōtus was crucified by Callius, *B. Civ.* 2. p. 284.

Pompey

Pompey in his youth was remarkable for his engaging appearance. There was a dignity in his aspect mingled with gentleness, which commanded respect, *Plutarch. in vit. P. pr.*; *Vell. 2, 29*; *Plin. 7, 12*; *Cic. Brut. 68*. This gracefulness his countenance is said to have retained after death, (*Permansisse decus sacrae venerabile formae*.) *Lucan. 8, 664*.

The death of Pompey is often mentioned by ancient authors, as a striking instance of the instability of human greatness, *Juvenal. 10, 283*; *Cic. Tusc. 1, 35. Fam. 6, 15. Div. 2, 9*; *Flor. 4, 2, 52*; *Val. Max. 5, 1, 10*; *Patere. 2, 54*; *Dio, 42, 5*; *Appian. B. C. 2, 281. Tres ubi* (sc. in Aegypto.) *Pompeio detraxit arena triumphos*, Pompey being slain, and his headless body left naked on the shore of Egypt, tarnished the glory of his three triumphs; which the sand or shore itself is poetically said to have taken from him, *Propert. 3, 11, 35*.

There is reason to believe that if Pompey had gained the victory, he and his partisans would have exercised it with more cruelty than Caesar did. We learn this from several passages of Cicero, who says that Pompey openly declared his intention of imitating Sulla, (*Syllani regni similitudinem concupivit*, *Cic. Att. 9, 7. Quam crebro illud, "Sulla potuit, ego non potero?"* *ib. 10*.) *Cic. Marcell. 6*. and even denounced a proscription, (*Luceriae multis sermonibus denuntiata est*, *Cic. Att. 8, 11. Nescio quas ejus Luceriae i. e. proscriptiones Luceriae denuntiatae horrent*, *ib. 16*.) *Marcell. 6*; whence Cicero frames new words to express this desire, (*Sulaturare et proscripserunt animum Pompeii*, *Cic. Att. 9, 12. et 10, 5*.) But Pompey never attempted to make himself master of his country, as Caesar did; when perhaps he might have done it. He always returned contented after his victories to a private rank, (*semper ab armis Civilem repetisse togam*.) *Lucan. 8, 813*. Tacitus however observes, that Pompey was not better than Ma-

rius and Sulla, but only more artful^d in disguising his lust of power, (*occultior non melior*), *Hist. 2, 38*.

Pompey is called by Cicero in his letters to Atticus by various names; *EPICRATES*, from his domineering spirit, *2, 3. Megabocchus*, from his conquests in Africa, *ib. 7. Hierosolymarius*, from his having taken Jerusalem, *ib. 9. Samphiceramus*, from his having conquered a petty prince in Syria of that name, *ib. 14, 16, &c.*—*Domus POMPEIA*, the house of Pompey, *Ovid. Pont. 4, 5, 11. POMPEIA PORTICUS*, the portico of Pompey, built near his theatre, supported on an hundred pillars; hence called *Hecatonstylos*; surrounded with a double row of plane trees, &c. *Propert. 2, 32, 11. called Umbra POMPEIA, Id. 4, 9, 49*; *Ovid. Art. 1, 67. et 3, 387. Pompeii dona*, *Martial. 2, 14, 10*; and simply *Pompeius*, *Id. 11, 1, 11*; *Add. Vitruv. 5, 9*; *Plin. 35, 9, 10, & 11*.—*POMPEIANI triumphi*, the triumphs of Pompey, *Lucan. 3, 166. signa, Id. 1, 323*.—*POMPEIANAE partes*, the party of Pompey, *Hirt. B. Hisp. 35, & 37*.—*POMPEIANI, orum*, the favourers of Pompey, those of his party, *Vell. 2, 15*.—*POMPEIOPOLIS, i. e. Soli v. Soloe*, a city of Cilicia, given by Pompey to the pirates to dwell in, *Mel. 1, 13*.

Cn. POMPEIUS, the eldest son of Pompey the Great, called simply *Magnus*, *Lucan. 9, 121, & 145*. who after the defeat of Scipio in Africa, renewed the war in Spain. He was slain in his flight from the battle of Munda, *Hirt. B. Hisp. 39*; *Patere. 2, 55*.

Sext. POMPEIUS, the younger son of Pompey the Great; who after the defeat and death of his brother at the battle of Munda, supported himself for some time in Spain, by wandering about with a few robbers, *Appian. 4, p. 637*. Being joined by a number of associates, he had collected a considerable force even in the lifetime of Caesar, *Flor. 4, 8*. After the death of Caesar, Sextus was recalled by the senate, and invested with the same

re authority by sea, which his father possessed. Being ranked by the *novi viri*, Antony, Lepidus, and Augustus, among the assassins of Cæsar, he seized on Sicily; whither a great number of those who had been prohibited and of others flocked to him. In short, he became so powerful as to be able to wage war with Augustus and Antony so successfully, that they were obliged to conclude a peace on terms very advantageous to Sextus. One of the articles, leave of return to Rome was granted to all the proscribed and to others who from different causes had fled to Pompey. On this occasion Augustus and Antony sailed with Sextus on board his ship. During the entertainment, Mena or Menodorus, one of his captains, proposed to Sextus, that he should cut cable and make himself master of the Roman empire, by dispatching his fleet. Pompey spurned at the thoughts of such perfidy; but hinted, that he should not have been much offended if Mena had done the deed without his knowledge, *Plutarch. in Anton.* Sextus had it in his power at several times to have vanquished his adversaries, but neglected his opportunities. He was so elated with his successes, and so confident of his naval strength, that he called himself the son of Neptune, *Appian. 5, p. 729. ; Plin. 16. ; Dio, 48, 19, & 31.* NEPTUNUS DUX, *Hor. Epod. 9, 7.* Horace so calls him *Servus amicus perfidis*, because many of his adherents were fugitive slaves, *ib. 10.* And Lucan says, that he was unworthy of being descended from Pompey the Great, because having exercised piracy in the Sicilian seas, he had tarnished the glory of his father's triumph over the pirates, 6, 20. At last Sextus being entirely defeated by Augustus in a sea-fight near Sicily, chiefly by the abilities of Marcus Agrippa, fled to Antony; and attempting to raise disturbances, was slain by Titius, one of Antony's generals, (who had formerly deserted from Pompey to Antony,) at Milætus

in Caria, *Vell. 2, 79. ; Strab. 3, p. 141. ; Flor. 4, 8.* (Dio says at Medaion in Phrygia, by mistake, as it is supposed, 49, 18.) in the 40th year of his age, *Appian. 5, p. 753.*

Thus Pompey and his two sons had their graves in the three different divisions of the globe, over which the father had triumphed; (*Pompeios juvenes Asia, atque Europa, sed ipsum Terra tegit Libyes, si tamen ulla tegit. Quid mirum tota si spargitur orbe? jacere Uno non poterat tanta ruina loco*; What wonder is there, if the ruin of this family is dispersed over the whole world? i. e. through the three parts of the then known world; it was so great that it could not be confined to one part, *Martial. 5, 75. Europam miseri, Libyamque, Asiamque time: Distribuit tumulos vestris fortuna triumphis. O miserranda domus, toto nihil orbe videbis Tutius Enatiâ*, i. e. than Theſſaly, where the battle of Pharsalia was fought. Pompey and his two sons escaped from thence, to perish in the three different parts of the earth, *Lucan. 6, 817. Et quasi non posset tot tellus ferre sepulchra, Divisâ cineres*, *Petron. Sat. c. 120.*)

POMPILIUS, the name of a Patrician gens at Rome, originally descended from the Sabines, whence was Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome, (*G. 195.*)—*Quietum regnum Pompili* for *Pompilii*, *Hor. Od. 1, 12, 34.*

POMPILIUS sanguis, i. e. the Pisos sprung from Numa, *Hor. Art. p. 292.*

POMPILII, -orum, friends of Catiline, *Cic. Pet. Conf. 3.*

POMPONIUS, the name of an ancient Roman gens, of which there were several branches (*familiae.*)

M. POMPONIUS, a tribune, who having summoned L. Manlius to his trial before the people, *Liv. 7, 4* was obliged by the son of Manlius to swear that he would drop his accusation, *ib. 5.*

T. POMPONIUS Atticus, the friend of Cicero; adopted by the testament of his uncle on the mother's side Q. Cæcilius; and on that account called

called *Q. Cæcilius, Q. F.* (i. e. *Quinti Filii*) *Pomponianus Atticus*, *Cic. Att.* 3, 20. *Nep. in vita Attici*, c. 5. Cicero in writing to Atticus, immediately after the death of his uncle, addresses him by this name; and joins the beginning of his letter with the inscription, *Quod quidem ita esse, &c.* i. e. that you have been adopted by your uncle, and have changed your name, &c. *ib.*

POMFONIA, the sister of Atticus, married to *Q. Cicero*, the orator's brother, *Cic. Att.* 1, 5. — ¶ 2. The mother of *Scipio Africanus*, as was supposed, by Jupiter transformed into a snake, *Sil.* 13, 615.

POMPONIUS *Secundus*, a tragic poet, of consular rank; the friend of the elder Pliny, whose life he wrote, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 5; *Quintil.* 10, 1, 98. — POMPONIANA *pira*, pears so called, because probably first engrafted by one Pomponius, *Plin.* 15, 15.

C. POMTINUS, (*Pontinus*, v. *-ius*), praetor when Cicero was consul, *Cic. Cat.* 3, 2; *Flacc.* 40. After his praetorship he obtained the province of Cisalpine Gaul, in which he conquered the *Allobroges*, and triumphed over them, *Cic. Prov. Conf.* 13. *Att.* 4, 16; *Q. Fr.* 3, 4; *Dio*, 37, p. 50, 51. et 49, p. 120. He was the lieutenant of Cicero in Cilicia, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 15, 3, 3. et 15, 4. *Att.* 6, 3.

PONTIDIUS, a native of Arpinum, an orator, *Cic. Or.* 2, 67; *Br.* 70.

C. PONTIUS, general of the Samnites, who made the Romans pass under the yoke at the *Furcae Caudinae* in Samnium, *Cic. Off.* 2, 21. (*G.* 227.) But being afterwards conquered, he was led in triumph by *Q. Fabius Maximus Gurgus*, and put to death, *Vid. FABIVS.*

L. PONTIUS *Aquila*, the lieutenant of Brutus, slain at Mutina, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 33.

T. PONTIUS, a centurion of uncommon strength, *Cic. Sen.* 10. *Fin.* 1, 3.

PONTIUS *Pilatus*, governor of Judaea, in the time of Tiberius, by whose orders our Saviour was crucified, (*sup-*

plicio affectus erat, as Tacitus expresses it, *Ann.* 15, 44.)

POPILIA *gens*, a plebeian family at Rome, *Cic. Leg.* 2, 22.

POPILIA, the mother of *Q. Catulus*, the first woman at whose funeral a public oration was delivered in her praise by her son, *Cic. Or.* 2, 2.

M. POPILIUS, consul a. 394, priest of Carmenta, (*Flamen Carmentalis*), who being informed, while sacrificing to that goddess, that a sedition of the people had taken place, went out into the assembly, clothed with his sacerdotal robe, (*laena*), as he was, and by a speech calmed the commotion; whence he was called LAENAS, *-itis*, which name he transmitted to his posterity, *Cic. Br.* 14; *Liv.* 7, 12.

C. POPILIUS *Laenas*, twice consul a. 583, 595. — Being sent as an ambassador to Antiochus king of Syria, to desire in the name of the senate, that he would desist from hostilities against Ptolemy, king of Egypt; when Antiochus hesitated about what answer he should return, Popilius drew a circle with his rod round him, and demanded that he would return a decided answer before he left that circle; whereupon the king said, that he would do what the senate required, *Cic. Phil.* 8, 8; *Liv.* 45, 12; *Val. Max.* 6, 4, 3.

C. POPILIUS *Laenas*, a military tribune, who slew Cicero, though he had formerly been defended and preserved by Cicero, when accused of a capital crime, *Val. Max.* 5, 3, 4. Plutarch calls him HERENNIVS.

POPPLICOLA, v. *Publicola*, m. a name given to M. Valerius, who assisted Brutus in expelling the kings, on account of the popular laws which he proposed, (*a populum colendo*), *Liv.* 2, 8.

POPPAEA, the second wife of Nero, *Suet. Ner.* 35. — POPPAEANA, *lc. unguenta*, Poppæan ointments, composed of ass-milk, invented by Poppæa, to improve her beauty, *Juvenal.* 6, 461. She is said to have carried along with her, wherever she went, 500 she-asses to yield milk for making a bath for her to bathe in, *Plin.* 11, 41.

PORCI

PORCIA gens, a plebeian gens at Rome, originally from Tufcrulum, *Plutarch. in Caton. Censor. pr.*; *Tac. Ann.* 11, 24.; *Vid. CATO.*

PORCIA, the sister of M. Cato *Uticensis*, the wife of Domitius Ahenobarbus, *Cic. Att.* 15, 11.; in praise of whom Cicero composed a funeral oration, (*laudatio*), *Cic. Att.* 13, 37, & 48.

PORCIA, the daughter of Cato, and wife of Bibulus; whom, after the death of Bibulus, Brutus married, having, for that purpose, divorced his former wife Claudia, though of an untainted character: on which account he was much blamed, *Cic. Att.* 13, 9, & 10. Porcia having heard of the death of Brutus, determined not to survive him; and being refused the use of a sword, or any other weapon, is said to have suffocated herself by swallowing burning coals, *Val. Max.* 4, 6, 5.; *Dio*, 47, 46.; *Appian. B. C.* 4, p. 669. or hot embers, (*Ardentes avido bibit ore favillas*), *Martial.* 1, 43, 5. Plutarch mentions this fact, but seems not to believe the truth of it, *in vita Bruti*, f. It is thought that Porcia died before the battle of Philippi of a lingering illness, *Cic. ad Brut.* 9, & 17.; *Plutarch. ibid.*

PORCIA basilica, a court for the administration of justice, built by Cato when censor, *Liv.* 39, 44.

M. PORCIUS Laeca, a tribune, a. 556, *Liv.* 32, 7.—¶ 2. An accomplice in Catiline's conspiracy, *Sallust. Cat.* 27. called M. Laeca by Cicero, *Cat.* 1, 4.

L. PORCIUS Licinus, v. *-ius*, consul with P. Claudius, *Liv.* 39, 32.; *Cic. Br.* 15.

L. PORCIUS Nasica, an orator, *Cic. Or.* 2, 64.

PORPHYRION, *-ōnis*, a giant of a tremendous size, or menacing stature, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 54.—¶ 2. A charioteer of the *Faëlio Prasina*, or Green faction, i. e. who wore green livery, *Martial.* 13, 78.—¶ 3. The name of a little bird, *ib.* & *Plin.* 10, 46 f. 63.

PORRIMA, a sister or companion of

Carmenta, the mother of Evander, *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 633.; *Gell.* 16, 16.

PORSENA, v. *Porfenna*, the king of Clusium in Tuscany, who received the Tarquins when expelled from Rome, and led an army against Rome in order to restore them, (*G.* 208.) *Martial.* 1, 22, 6. et 14, 98.; *Virg. Aen.* 8, 646.; *Hor. Epod.* 16, 4.; *Cic. Sext.* 21.; *Liv.* 2, 9.

PORTUMNUS, v. *Portanus*, a sea-god, who presided over harbours, (*portubus praeest*), *Virg. Aen.* 5, 241.; et ibi *Serv.*; *Cic. N. D.* 2, 26.—**PORTUMNALIA**, *-ium*, v. *-iorum*, a festival in honour of Portumnus, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3.

PORUS, an Indian king, conquered by Alexander, *Curt.* 8 f. (*G.* 634.)

POSIDONIUS, a Stoic philosopher, a native of Apamæa, (*Apamēnus*), who lived at Rhodes, *Cic. Att.* 2, 1. the scholar of Panaetius, *Cic. Off.* 3, 2. the instructor and friend of Cicero, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 3. *Att.* 2, 1. visited by Pompey in his return from Syria, and though very ill of the gout, yet entertained that general with a lecture on philosophy, (*Cic. Tusc.* 2, 25.

POSTHUMIUS, the name of a Roman gens.

A. POSTHUMIUS, dictator against the Latins, *Liv.* 2, 19, & 20.

A. POSTHUMIUS Tubertus, a dictator, who conquered the *Aequi* and *Volsci* in a great battle, *Liv.* 4, 26,—29. said by some to have put to death his own son, for fighting contrary to orders; but falsely in the opinion of Livy; because if that had been true, we should use *imperia Posthumiana* proverbially, rather than *Manliana imperia*, for cruel commands, *ib.* 29.

M. POSTHUMIUS Regillensis, a military tribune with consular authority, a. u. 341. the general of the Romans against the *Aequi*, who, by unjust severity, provoked his soldiers to such a degree, that they stoned him to death, *Liv.* 4, 49, & 50.—*Quaestio Posthumianae caedis*, an enquiry concerning the murder of Posthumus, *ib.* 51.

Spur. POSTHUMIUS Albinus, consul a. u. 644, sent against Jugurtha, *Salust.*

left. Jug. 36. with very bad success, *ib.* — Many others of the name of Posthumus are mentioned by Cicero and Livy.

POSTHŪMUS v. *Postumus*, an opulent, superstitious, and parsimonious friend of Horace, *Hor. Od.* 2, 14.

Rabirius POSTHUMUS, a Roman *eques*, concerned with Gabinius in restoring Ptolemy king of Egypt; in defence of whom, Cicero delivered an oration, which is still extant.

POSTVERTA, a sister or companion of Carmenta, *Ovid. F.* 1, 633. said to be one of the names of Carmenta v. -tis, thought to have power over pregnant women, *Gell.* 16, 16.

POTHĪNUS, an Egyptian eunuch, minister to Ptolemy, king of Egypt, one of the chief authors of the death of Pompey, *Vid. POMPEIUS*.

POTITII, v. *-icii, -orum*, an ancient family of Latium, to whom Hercules entrusted the charge of his sacred rites, *Liv.* 1, 7. The *Potitii* having entrusted the management of that charge to public slaves, became extinct in the course of a year, though they consisted of 12 *familiae*, *Liv.* 9, 29. sing. *Potitius*, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 269.; *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 2, 15.

P. POTITIUS, a senator, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 51.

PRAXITĒLES, -is, a famous sculptor and statuary, *Plin.* 7, 38. 34, 8. et 36, 5. — PRAXITELIA *capita*, heads finely expressed, as those of Praxiteles, *Cic. Div.* 2, 21.

PRECIĀNUS, a lawyer, a favourite of Caesar, and a friend of Cicero, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 8.

L. PRETIUS, a Roman *eques*, who traded at Panormus, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 62.

PRĪĀMUS, the son of Laomēdon, (*Laomedontides*, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 158.) king of Troy, (*G.* 400.) said to have had 50 sons, 17 of whom were born of his lawful wife, (*ex justa uxore nati*.) After the destruction of Troy, and the loss of his children, Priam was slain by Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, before the altar of Jupiter, or of his *Penates*,

Cic. Tusc. 1, 35.; *Virg. Aen.* 2, 534, &c. *Juvenal.* 10, 268.; (*G.* 187.) — *Conjux* PRĪĀMĒIA, the wife of Priam, i. e. Hecūba, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 404. — *Sceptra Priamēia*, the sceptre of Priam, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 252. — PRĪĀMĪDES, -ae, *Deiphobus*, the son of Priam, *ib.* 6, 494. — PRĪĀMĒIS, -idis, the daughter of Priam, i. e. Cassandra, *Ovid. Amor.* 1, 9, 37.

PRĪĀPUS, the god of gardens, (*Ovid. Fast.* 1, 415.; (*G.* 363.)

PROCA, f. -ae, a king of Alba, the father of Amulius and Numitor, the grandfather of Romulus and Remus, *Liv.* 1, 3.; *Virg. Aen.* 6, 767.; *Ovid. Met.* 14, 622. *Fast.* 4, 52. et 6, 143.

PROCILIUS, an historian, esteemed by Atticus, *Cic. Att.* 2, 2.; *Plin.* 8, 2.

PROCLIS, -is, the twin-brother of Eurythēnes, king of Lacedaemon, *Cic. Div.* 2, 43.

PROCNE, v. -GNE, -es, the daughter of Pandion king of Athens, married to Tereus king of Thrace, and by him the mother of Itys, (*Vid. ITYS*; et *G.* 418.) whom she killed and served up to his father, on account of the injury done by him to her sister Philomēla:—converted into a swallow, (*Altera sc. Procne testis subit*, &c.) *Ovid. Met.* 6, 669. Hence Procne is put for a swallow, *Virg. G.* 4, 15. called also *Pandionis ales*, *Lucan. ad Pison.* 255. and *Cecropiae domus Aeternum opprobrium*, *Horat. Od.* 4, 12, 6.

PROCOPIUS, a Greek historian, born at Caesarēa in Palestine, secretary to Justinian; who wrote an account of Belisarius, &c. His work is still extant.

PROCRIS, -is, v. -idis, acc. *Procrin*, v. -in, the daughter of Iphis, or of Erechtheus, king of Athens, (*Erechthis, -idis*), and wife of Cephalus, (*G.* 420.) *Virg. Aen.* 6, 445.; et *ibi Seros*; *Ovid. Met.* 7, 694.

PROCRUSTES, -ae, a noted robber of Attica, who used to adjust the bodies of travellers to an iron bed, in which he placed them; cutting off part of the members of those who were longer, and distending those who were shorter.

shorter;—slain by Theseus, *Plutarch. in Thesea*; *Diodor.* 4, 5.; *Ovid. Met.* 7, 438. *Ep.* 2, 69.

PROCULA, an immodest woman; used as a common name, *Juvenal* 2, 68.—¶ 2. The wife of Codrus, of small stature, thus, *Leſus erat Codro Procūla minor*, shorter than his short-legged wife Procūla, *Id.* 3, 203.

PROCLĒIUS, a Roman *equus* in great favour with Augustus, *Juvenal.* 7, 94; *Plin.* 7, 45; *Dio*, 51, 11, brother to Terentia, the wife of Maccenas; remarkable for his affection to his two brothers Scipio or Caepio and Muraena, with whom he divided his patrimony; and afterwards, when they were deprived of their effects in the civil war, he again shared his fortune with them, *Hor. Od.* 2, 2, 5; *et ibi Scholiast.* — The son of Procleius seems to have failed in filial affection to his father, *Quintilian.* 9, 3, 68.

PROCLUS, anciently used as a *praenomen*, Liv. 1, 16. 2, 41. et 4, 12. in after times as a *cognomen*, Tacit. Hist. 1, 24, & 25. Ann. 3, 18. 11, 35. 15, 50. & 51, 13, 30.

PROCLUS *Julius*, a patrician, descended from Ascanius or Iulus, *Dionys.* 2, p. 93. *et Plutarch. in Romulo*; who, when Romulus had disappeared, and was supposed to have been torn in pieces by the senators, allayed the commotion of the people, by declaring, that Romulus having come down from heaven, had appeared to him; and having charged him to tell the Romans to cultivate the art of war, and to worship him under the name of Quirinus, had again ascended into heaven, *ibid. et Liv.* 1, 16.; *Cic. Leg.* 1, 1.

PROÇYON, -ōnis, the lesser dog-star, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 18. which rises before *Sirius*, the dog-star, *Columell.* 11, 12. hence called by the Latins ANTECĀNIS, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 44.

PRODICUS, a philosopher, born in the island Cea, (*Ceus*, al. *Cous*, i. e. in Cos; al. *Chius*, i. e. in Chios,) *Cic. N. D.* 1, 42.; *Laert.* 9, 50. who wrote concerning the nature of things, *Cic.*

Or. 3, 32. and is said to have been the author of the fable of Hercules being accosted in a solitary place by Virtue and Pleasure, and giving the preference to Virtue, (*G.* 308.) whence Cicero calls this fable *Hercules Prodicus*, the Hercules of Prodicus, *Off.* 1, 32.

PROETUS, a king of Argos, whose daughters (*Proetides*) having presumed to prefer themselves to Juno in point of beauty, were by her infected with such insanity, that they imagined themselves to be cows, (*G.* 303.)

PROMETHEUS, (3 syll.) *-ei*,
Virg. E. 6, 42. vel *-eos*, Stat. *Theb.*
11, 468. the son of Japētus and Cly-
mēnē, who is said to have made a man
of clay, and to have animated him with
fire which he stole from the chariot of
the sun, by applying to it the end
of a rod, (*ferula*), hence called *callidus*,
Hor. Od. 2, 18, 35, and humorously
put for a skilful potter, *Juvenal.* 4,
133. On account of his impiety he
was chained by Mercury to a rock
on the top of mount Caucāsus, where an
eagle or vulture continually preyed on
his liver, (*G.* 435.) *Martial. Spect.* 7, 1.
Virg. E. 6, 42. *et ibi Serv.*—Hence
PROMETHĒA, *jug.* the ridges of Cau-
casus, to which Prometheus was fixed,
Propert. 1, 12, 10. So *Promethææ*
rupes, *Martial.* 9, 46, 3. *Promethēi*
scopuli, *Senec. Herc. fur.* 13. *e.* 1267.
Fidā *Promethēo diceris esse luto*, *i. e.*
you are so old and ugly, *Id.* 10, 39, 4.
Speaking of the *ferula*, *Martial* says,
Clara Promethēo munere ligna fumus, 14,
80.—PROMETHĪDES, *-ae*, the son of
Prometheus, *i. e.* Deucalion, *Ovid. Met.*
1, 390.

PROPAETIDES, -um, women of Amātus in Cyprus, who having dared to deny the divinity of Venus, were by her turned into stones, *Ovid. Met.* 10. 221, & 242.

Sex. Aurelius PROPERTIUS, a celebrated elegiac poet of the Augustan age, whose works are still extant in four books.

PROSERPINA, the daughter of Ceres by Jupiter, and wife of Pluto, (G. 360, & 388.)—*Regna Proserpinae*,

the infernal regions, *Hor. Od.* 2, 13, 20. *Ep.* 17, 2. *Nullum Sæva caput Proserpina fugit*, i. e. spares no one, *Hor. Od.* 1, 28, 20.—Proserpina, in order to free the soul from the body, was supposed to cut a hair from the head of every person about to die, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 694.; *Stat. Silv.* 2, 1, 147.; *Tibull.* 3, 5, 5. This notion was probably derived from an ancient custom of cutting some hairs from the heads of dying persons, and consecrating them to Proserpine and the infernal gods; as hairs used to be pulled from between the horns of a victim about to be sacrificed, (*Vid. A.* 323.)

PROTĀGŌRAS, -ae, a philosopher, born at Abdera, banished from Athens, and his books publicly burnt, because he had, in the beginning of a book, expressed a doubt concerning the existence of the gods, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 1, & 23. He also wrote books on other subjects, *Cic. Or.* 3, 32. *Brut.* 12.

PROTESILĀUS, the son of Iphiclus, from Phylææ, a city of Thessaly, the first of the Greeks that landed on the coast of Troy;—slain by Hector, (*G.* 459.)

PROTEUS, (2. syll.) -ei, v. -eos, acc. -ea, the son of Oceanus and Tethys, a sea-god, who could change himself into any shape, (*G.* 386.) to which Horace alludes, *Sat.* 2, 3, 71. *Ep.* 1, 1, 90.

PROTOGĒNES, -i, a painter, a native of Caunus, *Cic. Br.* 18. *Att.* 2, 21.; *Plin.* 35. 10.—put for any learned, ingenious, or artful Greek, *Juvenal.* 3, 120.—¶ 2. A reader to M. Marius, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 1.

PRUSIAS, -ae, king of Bithynia, to whom Annibal fled, after the defeat of Antiochus, and by whom he was betrayed to the Romans, *Liv.* 39, 46, & 51.; *Nep.* 23, 12. Prusias after the defeat of Perseus, whose sister he had married, came to Rome with his son Nicomedes; and to recommend himself to the favour of the senate and people, behaved with the meanest servility, *Liv.* 45, 44. Afterwards, having attempted to take away the life

of Nicomēdes, that he might to provide for his younger child the stepmother of Nicomēdes, first dethroned by his son, a put to death, *Liv. Epit.* 50.; *J.* 4.

PSAMMITĪCHUS, a king of (*G.* 665.)

PSEUDO, a name given to one who pretends to be what he is not (*ψευδα, fallo* :) thus, — PSEU LIPPUS, i. e. Andriscus, a persequer rank, who assumed the name of Perseus, and pretending to be the son of Perseus, had the influence to excite in Macedonia, which he supported by considerable ability, till he was over-qualified by Metellus, hence called CEDONICUS, *Liv. Epit.* 48, 49. *Flor.* 2, 14.; *Cic. Rull.* 2, 3. *Max.* 7, 5, 4.; *Tac. Ann.* 12,

PSEUDO-PERSEUS, (called Pseudo-Philippus, *Liv. Epit.* 5) another pretender to the kingdom of Macedonia, who was cut off by Lucilius, *Eutrop.* 4, 15.

PSEUDO-MARIUS, i. e. the Marius, one C. Amatius, a plebeian of low extraction, who pretended to be the son of C. Marius, and gave out that he wished to revenge the death of Cæsar his kinsman, raised disturbances at the funeral of Cæsar, and after it; till Antony ordered him to be seized and strangled, his body to be dragged through the streets, *Cic. Phil.* 1, 2.; *Liv. Epit.* 11. *Max.* 9, 15, 2.; *Appian. B.* 6. 527, 529, 549. (*Vid. ANTON*) —So in later times, PSEUDOPAPA, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 39.; PSEUDOSUS, *ib.* 5, 10.; PSEUDO-NIHIL, *Hist.* 2, 8.—Thus Cicero called C. Cæcilius, PSEUDO-CATO, i. e. an imitator of Cato, *Cic. Att.* 1, 14. *Aliquod DAMASIPPUM reperimus, so fond of buying statues like Demetrius, Cic. Fam.* 7, 23, 15. *Vi* *Sat.* 2, 3, 64.

PTOLEMAEUS I. the First, Ptolemy Lagus, a Macedonian of mean rank, according to some writers, the son of Philip, *Pausan.* 1, 6. one of

erals of Alexander. After that conqueror, he obtained government of Egypt and adjoining countries; which, by his he made a great kingdom, nitted it to his descendants, inued to enjoy it for many is, till it was reduced into a rovince by Augustus. His were all called from him by of PTOLEMY, and were di- d by different epithets. He is distinguished by the name of SOTER, i. e. *Servātor*, the in appellation given him by ians for the assistance which ed them against Demetrius. the eighty-fourth year of his thirty-ninth of his reign, com- m the death of Alexander, B. eaving to his son Ptolemy us, whom for two years be- eath he had associated with the government, besides E- oenicia, Coelestria, part of ibya, Aethiopia, the island of Pamphylia, Cilicia, Lycia, d the isles called the Cyclā- nce Tacitus thus justly de- n: PTOLEMAEUS, *qui Macedo- s Aegypti opes firmavit*, Hist. : adds an account of a strange f his superstition, *ibid*.
 TOLEMAEUS PHI- LPHUS, so named by the lled *Antiphrāsus*, because he o of his brothers to be put upon a charge of their having signs against his life, *Pausan*. He finished the plans of im- t which his father had be- e founding of the celebrated Alexandria, and the building ous watch-tower in the isle s, whence it is called *Ptolemae-*; Propert. 2, 1, 30. In order a communication with the of the east, he built on the first *Berenice* and then *Myo-* whither the commodities of were conveyed in ships, and ed from thence on camels to on the Nile, (*Vid. G. 665*.)

The excellent regulations of the two first Ptolemies rendered Alexandria the chief commercial city in the world, which it continued to be till it was taken by the Saracens, a. 642. (*Vid. G. 23, 127, & 627*.)—Ptolemy Philadelphus was a great favourer of learning and learned men. Among those who shared of his bounty, the most distinguished were *Euclid*, *Theocritus*, *Callimachus*, and *Lycophron*. Ptolemy was the most opulent prince of his time. He is said to have made an alliance with the Romans, *Liv. Epit. 14*. He died in the sixty-third year of his age, and thirty-eighth of his reign, B. C. 247, and was succeeded by his son,

III. PTOLEMAEUS EVERGĒTES, so called on account of his beneficence; who to revenge the injurious treatment and murder of his sister *Berenice*, queen of Syria, led an army into that country, and extended his conquests to the Tigris. Being suddenly recalled to quell a sedition at home, he brought back with him immense spoils, *Justin. 27, 1*. On occasion of his absence, his Queen *Berenice* had vowed to consecrate her hair if he returned in safety, which she performed. *Vid. BERENICE*—Ptolemy Evergētes interested himself in the affairs of Greece. He assisted Arātus in establishing the Achaean league. But when Arātus, from a jealousy of Cleomēnes king of Sparta, called in the Macedonians to his assistance, Ptolemy aided Cleomēnes. But not having afforded him sufficient support, Cleomēnes was defeated and fled into Egypt. Ptolemy died in the twenty-fifth year of his reign. He was the last of that race who was distinguished for his virtues. Almost all his successors were infamous for their profligacy and crimes. Tacitus, instead of distinguishing him by his usual surname, calls him, *Ptolemaeus, quem tertia aetas tulit*, Hist. 4, 84. *qui ex Macedonibus tertius regnavit*, Ann. 6, 28. Evergētes was succeeded by his son,

IV. PTOLEMAEUS PHILOPĀTOR, so called by an antiphrasis, according

cording to Justin, 29, 1. because he murdered his father and mother; but Polybius and Plutarch say that his father died a natural death.—Ptolemy Philopator, having engaged in war with Antiochus king of Syria, defeated him in a great battle at Raphia, not far from Gaza, by the conduct of Nicolaus, an Aetolian, much about the same time that Hannibal defeated the Romans at the Thrasymene lake, *Polyb.* 5, 82. After this success Ptolemy gave himself up to debauchery; and having murdered his queen Arsinoë, called Eurydice by Justin, 30, 1. and Cleopatra by Livy, 27, 4. he was entirely governed by a courtesan called Agathoclea and her brother Agathocles, *Justin.* 30, 2. He died worn out with intemperance in the thirty-seventh year of his age, and seventeenth of his reign, and was succeeded by his son, then five years old,

V. PTOLEMAEUS EPIPHANES.

—Antiochus, king of Syria, and Philip of Macedon combined to deprive this prince of his dominions, but were prevented by the Romans, who, at the request of the Egyptians, undertook the guardianship of the young king, and for that purpose sent M. Lepidus into Egypt, (*qui tutorio nomine regnum pupilli administraret*, Justin. 30, 3. *ad pueri tutelam gerendam*, Val. Max. 6, 6, 1. *Marcum Lepidum Ptolemæi liberis tutorem in Aegyptum miserunt*), Tac. Ann. 2, 67. Ptolemy at first governed well, being directed by the wise counsels of Aristomènes, an Acarnanian, whom Lepidus had appointed his guardian; but afterwards seduced by flatterers, he put Aristomènes to death, gave himself up to the indulgence of criminal pleasure, and by his cruelty excited his subjects to rebel. They were crushed by the abilities of Polycrates. At last Ptolemy was poisoned by his courtiers after having reigned twenty-four years.

VI. PTOLEMAEUS PHILOMÉTOR, his son, who was but six years of age, succeeded, and Cleopatra his mother was declared regent. After her death he engaged in war with Antio-

chus Epiphānes, king of Syria, his mother's brother, in order to recover Palestine and Coele Syria, but was defeated and taken prisoner; upon which the Alexandrians made his brother Ptolemy Physcon king. Antiochus led an army into Egypt, under the pretence of restoring Philométor to the throne, but in reality to make himself master of the country. The two brothers upon this united together, and agreed to reign jointly; which forced Antiochus to discover his real intentions. He had over-run most of Egypt, and was just about to besiege Alexandria, when an embassy from Rome (*Vid. Popilius*) prevented it, *Justin.* 34, 2, & 3; *Liv.* 44, 19. et 45, 11, & 12.—Some years after, a difference having arisen between the two brothers, Physcon expelled his brother, who went to Rome to implore the protection of the senate. Two ambassadors were sent to restore him. They divided the Egyptian dominions between the two brothers, *Liv. Epit.* 46.; *Val. Max.* 5, 1, 1.; *Polyb. Legat.* 113. But they did not live in concord. At last the death of Philométor left Physcon in possession of the whole, *Justin.* 38, 8.

VII. PTOLEMAEUS PHYSCON, (i. e. tun-bellied,) so called from the prominence of his belly, assumed to himself the name of EVERGÈTES II. i. e. *Benefactor*, which the Alexandrians changed into that of CACOERGÈTES, i. e. *one who delights in doing evil*; a surname which he justly deserved by his intemperance, perfidy, and horrid cruelty. He died universally detested, *C.* 117.

VIII. PTOLEMAEUS, his son succeeded, called LATHYRUS from the mark of a kind of pea on his nose or face. He being expelled by his mother Cleopatra, retired to Cyprus. Cleopatra associated with herself in the government her younger son Ptolemy Alexander; whom, when she attempted some time after to cut off by snare, she was prevented by him and put to death. On account of this parricide Alexander was expelled and Lathyrus restored.

. Alexander, endeavouring to get the crown, perished in the attempt. *Justin.* 39, 4. A rebellion was raised against Lathyrus in Upper Egypt.

The rebels being defeated, hid themselves up in Thebes, where they sustained a siege for three years. The city, when taken, was treated with great rigour, that from being one of the richest in Egypt, it was reduced to nothing. *Pausan.* Lathyrus died after, *B. C.* 81. His daughter Cleopatra, and only legitimate child, was married, called also Cleopatra, which was the common name of the daughters of the house, as Ptolemy was of the house of But Sulla, at that time dictator. He sent Alexander, the son of Cleopatra, who murdered his mother, to take possession of the kingdom, and to give the nearest heir-male, *Appian.* *p.* 414. To accommodate the king, he married Cleopatra; but six years after the marriage, caused her to die out to death.

PTOLEMAEUS ALEXANDER was born fifteen years. At last the Romans, dissatisfied with his government, expelled him, and appointed Ptolemaeus Aulètes, the bastard son of Lathyrus, to succeed. Alexander fled to Tyre, where some time afterwards, having instituted, as was said, a man people his heir, *Cic. Rull.* 1.

Caesar, when aedile, wished to be pointed by the people of Rome for Ptolemaeus Alexander, but was prevented by the faction of the nobility, *Suet.*

11. The Romans did not allow their right to the dominions of Egypt under in consequence of this treaty, though they sent ambassadors to Tyre, who carried off the money which the king had deposited there, *Rull.* 2, 16. But Clodius afterwards made use of that pretext to go on the island Cyprus, though for a private cause, *Plutarch in Cat.*; *Cic.* 7.; *Sext.* 25. (*Vid. CLODIUS.*)

PTOLEMAEUS assumed to himself the name of **DIONYSUS**, (i. e. *the Liber*); but he is commonly called **AULÈTES**, i. e. *the player on*

the flute, from his fondness for that kind of music. *Strabo.* 17, *p.* 796. Strabo calls him the last of the Ptolemies; of whom he observes, that the three first were the best, and that all the rest were corrupted by luxury; but that the fourth, the seventh, and the last were the worst, *ibid.* Cicero says that *Aulètes* had neither the birth nor spirit of a king, (*neque genere neque animo regio esse*), *Rull.* 2, 16. Aulètes, that he might establish his right to the crown, which was reckoned doubtful, wished to procure from the Roman senate the title of Friend and Ally, which he obtained through the interest of Pompey and Caesar, whose friendship he purchased in the consulship of Caesar, by a bribe of 6000 talents, *Suet. Caes.* 54.; *Dio.* 39, 12. Unable to raise this sum without violent exactions, and having by his improper conduct in other respects raised public discontent, which he could not allay, he secretly left his kingdom and repaired to Rome, where he gave out that he had been expelled by his subjects, and requested to be restored by force, *Dio.* *ib.* In his way to Rome he met with M. Cato at Rhodes, who advised him to return and be reconciled to his subjects; telling him how difficult it would be for him to gain the leading men at Rome, whose avarice Egypt turned into silver could scarcely satisfy, *Plutarch in Cat.* Ptolemy, however, by the interest of Pompey, obtained a decree of the senate, that he should be restored by Lentulus Spinther, the consul, to whom the province of Cilicia was assigned, *Dio.* *ib.*; *et Cic. Fam.* 1, 7.

In the mean time, the people of Alexandria, not knowing that their king had gone to Italy, or supposing that he was dead, had made his eldest daughter **BERENICE** queen. She married Seleucus, descended from the kings of Syria; but becoming dissatisfied with him, she put him to death, and married Archelaus, *Dio.* 39, 59. The Alexandrians being informed how the matter stood, sent an hundred ambassadors,

ambassadors to Rome, (Strabo says, more than an hundred, 17, p. 796.) to justify their conduct. But Ptolemy having hired assassins, caused most of the ambassadors to be dispatched on their journey; others he killed in the city by the sword or by poison; and the rest he prevailed on, either by terror or bribery, not to bring the subject of their mission before the magistrates, nor to make any mention of their companions who had been murdered. The affair, however, being much talked of in the city, the senate, upon the motion of Favonius, ordered Dio or *Dion*, an Academician philosopher, the chief of the embassy, who had hitherto escaped, to be brought before them, that they might learn from him a true state of the matter. But such was the influence of the king's money, which he borrowed from all hands, that neither did Dio come into the senate, nor was any mention made of the murder of the ambassadors while Ptolemy remained in the city. Nay, though he also caused Dio to be poisoned, yet no cognisance was taken of it. Pompey still continued to entertain the king at his house, and supported him with all his power. Soon after the king left Rome and went to Ephesus, and there remained in the temple of Diana, till he should hear the issue of his affairs at Rome. In the beginning of next year, A. U. 697, in the consulship of Cn. Lentulus Marcellinus and Marcus Philippus, the statue of Jupiter on the Alban mountain having been struck with lightning, the Sybilline books were, according to custom, ordered by the senate to be inspected. On which occasion certain verses were found, or said to have been found, forewarning the Roman people not to restore an exiled king of Egypt with an army, *Dio*, 39, 15.; *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7.; *Lucan.* 8, 824. This oracle was supposed to have been fabricated by the enemies of Lentulus and Pompey, and is therefore called by Cicero, *calumnia religionis*, *Fam.* 1, 1. and *falsa religio*, *ib.* 4. It had, however, such influence on

the superstitious multitude, that the people, by the advice of C. Cato, tribune, repealed all that had been enacted concerning this business, *Dio*, 39, 15. The matter being debated in the senate, it was resolved, "That it seemed dangerous to the republic, that the king should be restored by a multitude," *Cic. 2. Fr.* 2, 2. After this various opinions were delivered; some proposed that the king should be restored by Lentulus without an army; others moved that that charge should be granted to Pompey, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 1. who, though he openly favoured Lentulus, yet was suspected of desiring the commission to himself, *Cic. 2. Fr.* 2, 2. *Fam.* 1, 2. The king himself by letters, and his creditors, were very earnest that Pompey should be appointed, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 1, & 6. But the chief men in the senate, fearing to encrease the overgrown power of Pompey, prevented it, *Dio*, 39, 16. At last more interesting matters having occurred, the senate dropt the subject of Egypt altogether, and the king was left to shift for himself. Cicero hinted to Lentulus, that if he had sufficient force to restore Ptolemy, the oracle might be evaded, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. But Lentulus, frightened by the difficulty of the attempt, laid aside all thoughts of it. Whereupon Ptolemy, by the advice of Pompey then consul for the second time, applied to Gabinius, the governor of Syria; who, being influenced by the letter of his patron Pompey, and tempted by the greatness of the sum which the king promised him, no less than ten thousand talents, in contempt of the oracle, and in violation of the laws of his country, *Cic. Pis.* 21. undertook the business; and by the assistance of M. Antonius, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 19. afterwards *triumvir*, then commander of a body of horse, successfully effected it, *Plutarch in Anton.* Gabinius having made himself master of all Egypt, delivered it to Ptolemy, and left with him a considerable number of Roman troops, both horse and foot, for the guard of his person, who, in a few

years contracted the manners and customs of the country, *Cæf. B. C. 3, & 110.* Among these was Septimius, who afterwards murdered Pompey, *Dio, 42, 3, & 38.* Ptolemy put to death his daughter Berenice, and all the richest men who had opposed him; by the confiscation of their effects might make up the sum which he was engaged to pay Gabinius and his brother Archelaus, the husband of Berenice, fell in battle, *Liv. Ep. 105. ; 39, 55, &c.* Ptolemy Aulètes died about four years after his re-establishment, B. C. 51. leaving two sons and two daughters. He appointed by his will that his eldest son PTOLEMY and his eldest daughter CLEOPATRA should reign jointly, according to the custom of that country, and reign jointly. Thus Cleopatra says to Cæsar, *Qui (sc. pater) mihi communia, Et thalami cum fratre dedit,* Lucan. 10, 93. As they were both very young, Cleopatra, who was the oldest, being only seventeen years of age, they were placed under the tuition of the Roman people, *Cæf. B. C. 3, 108.* and Pompey is said to have been appointed by the senate to be the young king's guardian, *Eutrop. 21.* — PTOLEMÆIS, *-idis*, the daughter of Ptolemy Aulètes, *i. e.* Cleopatra, *Lucan. 10, 69.*

II. PTOLEMAEUS, the son of Aulètes, called *Novus Dionysus*, during his minority, was under the direction of Pothinus an eunuch, and Achillas commander of his forces, who, notwithstanding to engross the whole power to themselves, deprived Cleopatra, in the king's name, of her share in the sovereignty. She having raised troops in Syria and Palæstine, came to assert her rights; and Ptolemy was encamped with his army between mount Calvus and Pelusium, not far from the camp of Cleopatra, when Pompey, after his defeat at Pharfalia, approached the coast of Egypt, *Cæf. B. C. 3, 103. ; 42, 3. (Vid. POMPEIUS).* Ptolemy being defeated by Cæsar, was driven in crossing the Nile, *Dio, 42,* Cæsar gave the kingdom to Cleo-

patra, and ordered her to marry her younger brother, then only eleven years of age, (according to a custom observed not only by the Ptolemies, but also by other royal families, *liberis sociatis in matrimonium regnumque*, Tac. Ann. 2, 3.), and that they should enjoy the sovereignty in common, *Dio, 42, 44. ; Hirt. Bell. Alex. 33.* But when he grew up she cut him off by poison, and thus remained sole queen of Egypt, *Joseph. Ant. 15, 4.* After the death of Cleopatra Egypt was reduced into a Roman province. (*Vid. OCTAVIUS.*)

PTOLEMAEUS APION, the natural son of Ptolemy Physcon, who was made king of Cyrenæica by his father, and at his death left the Roman people his heir, *Justin. 39, 5.* The Romans granted liberty to the different states of that country, *ib. ;* but on account of the convulsions raised by the leading men contending for power, they afterwards reduced it into the form of a province, *ib. ; Liv. Epit. 70. ; Plutarch. in Lucull. p. 492. ; Eutrop. 6, 11.*

PTOLEMAEUS CERANUS, (*i. e.* thunder), the son of Ptolemy Soter, who obtained possession of the kingdom of Macedonia; and, to enlarge his dominions, slew, by the most shocking perfidy and cruelty, in the bosom of their mother, the sons of his sister Arsinoë, by Lysimachus king of Thrace, *Justin. 24, 1, 2, & 3.* But his crimes did not long remain unpunished; for the Gauls having defeated him in battle, and taken him prisoner, cut off his head, and fixed it on a lance, *ib. 5. (G. 473.)*

PTOLEMAEUS ALEXANDER, the younger son of Ptolemy Lathyrus, and brother of Auletes king of Cyprus, was deprived of his kingdom most unjustly by the Romans, *Cic. Dom. 8, & 20. Sext. 26, &c.* according to a law passed by P. Clodius the tribune, which Cicero calls *Rogatio Cypria scelestissima*, Sext. 28. The cause of this law is said to have been, that when Clodius happened once to be taken by the pirates, and applied to Ptolemy for money to pay his ransom, Ptolemy, who was a

great miser, sent him only two talents, *Plutarch. in Cat. Min.; Strab. 4. p. 684.* Cato *Uicensis* was appointed to put this law in execution, which removed him out of the way, and so prevented him from opposing the destructive measures of Clodius and Caesar, *Cic. Dom. 25.; Plutarch. in Caes. p. 718.; Paterc. 2, 45.* Ptolemy poisoned himself before the arrival of Cato, and thus left his immense wealth to be carried away to Rome, *Plutarch. in Catone; Lucan. 3, 164.* Some say that Ptolemy intended to have put all his money on board a ship with holes, and when he got out to sea to sink himself with it; but that he had not courage to execute this purpose, *Val. Max. 9, 4. ext. 1.; Appian. Civ. B. 2. p. 441.*

PTOLEMAEUS, a celebrated astronomer and geographer, who flourished at Alexandria under Adrian and the Antonines, (*G. 22.*). His works are still extant.

PUBLICIUS, the name of a Roman gens, several of which are mentioned by Cicero, *Div. 1, 50. Cat. 2, 2. Or. 2, 67. Balb. 11. Quint. 6. Cluent. 15.*

PUBLILIA, the wife of Cicero, after he divorced Terentia, *Cic. Att. 12, 32.* —PUBLILIUS, the father or brother of Publilia, *ib. 7.*

PUBLILIA, the name of a tribe, *Liv. 7, 15.*

Q. PUBLILIUS Philo, consul a. u. 416. who conquered the Latins, *Liv. 8, 12.*

PUBLIUS, a frequent praenomen among the Romans: thus, *Quintili, aut Publi, (gaudent praenomine molles auriculae), &c. Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 32.* used by way of familiarity or blandishment for the whole name *.

* So, *Quoniam illi haberent suum Publium,* (sc. Clodium, cum quo in gratiam odio Caesaris redierant, quod Cicero nem pungebat), *darent mihi ipsum Publium,* (sc. Vatinius, ipse exosum, cum quo ego in gratiam redierem), &c. *Cic. Fam. 1, 9. n. 53.* So *Subcon- tumeliosè tractatur noster PUBLIUS, i. e. Clodius, Cic. Att. 2. 7.* TERTIA aderit, modo ne PUBLIUS rogatus sit, Tertia will be our guest, provided Publius be not invited, (who this Publius is we know not), *Cic. Fam. 16, 22.*

PUBLIUS *mimorum poeta*, sc. Syrus, Publius Syrus, a native of Syria, a mimic poet, highly esteemed in the time of Julius Caesar and Augustus, *Plin. 8, 51 f. 77.* He was contemporary with Laberius, both of whom adorned their compositions at the games exhibited by Caesar on occasion of his triumph. Cicero says that he heard them both with great indifference, *Cic. Fam. 12, 18.* —*Ex priore* (sc. epistola) *theatrum Publumque cognovi*, I learned what applause Dolabella received when he entered the theatre, and the apt words spoken *extempore* by Publius Syrus, or introduced into the part he was then acting, suitably to the occasion, *Cic. Att. 14, 2. Add. Macrob. 2, 7; Gell. 17, 14.* There are some fragments of the compositions of PUBLIUS SYRUS still extant.

PULCHELLUS, a name given to Clodius, *Cic. Att. 2, 1.*

PULCHER, a surname of C. Appian, *Liv. 33, 44, &c.*

P. PUPPIUS, one of the first plebeian quaestors, *Liv. 4, 54.*

L. PUPPIUS, an aedile, *Liv. 39, 39* and praetor, *ib. 45.*

PUPPIUS, v. *Pupius*, a tragic poet, whose plays are said to have been so pathetic as to draw tears from the audience; hence *lacrimosa poemata Puppii* for *Puppii*, *Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 66. et ib. Scholiast.*

PYGMALION, *-ōnis*, the son of Belus and king of Tyre, the brother of Dido, whose husband Sichaeus he slew in order to seize his riches. But Dido, having secretly fled from Tyre with a great sum of money, disappointed him, *Virg. Aen. 1, 343, &c.* —¶ 2. A native of Cyprus, who made a beautiful ivory image of a woman, which being animated by the power of Venus, became his wife, and bore to him a son called PAPHOS, who gave name to one of the chief cities of the island, *Ovid. Met. 10. 243,—298.*

PYLADES, *-is*, the son of Strophion by Astyochea the sister of Agamemnon, the faithful friend of Orestes, (*G. 407.*). Hence PYLADĒA *amicitia*, for true

ae friendship, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 26. Add. *vid. Pont.* 2, 6, 25. et 3, 2.; *Martial.* 11.; *Stat. Silv.* 2, 6, 54.; *Juvenal.* 5, 26.

PYRACMON, *-ōnis*, one of the Cyclops or workmen of Vulcan, *Virg. Aen.* 424.

PYRĀMUS, a young man of Babylon, whose passionate love for Thibbē, and her affection for him, proved fatal both, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 55, &c.

PYRĒNE, *-es*, the daughter of Bezyx, or of the king of the *Bebrycēs*, *ig. Bebryx*, who dwelt among the mountains which separate France from Spain; whence she is called BEBRICIA ERGO, *Sil.* 3, 420. Being violated by Hercules, she fled from her father's house, and was torn to pieces by the wild beasts in those mountains, which from her were afterwards called MONTES PYRENAEI, *ib.* 441.

PYRGO, *-ūs*, the nurse of Priam's children, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 645.

PYRGOTĒLES, *-is*, an excellent grafter of precious stones in the time of Alexander the Great, *Plin.* 37, 1.

PYRŌIS, *-entis*, m. one of the horses of Phœbus, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 153.—¶ 2. The planet Mars, *Col.* 10, 290.

PYRRHA, the wife of Deucalion, *G.* 435.; *Ovid. Ep.* 15, 167, &c.

PYRRHO, *-ōnis*, a philosopher, who doubted concerning every thing, whose followers were called PYRRHONET, sceptics, *Cic. Or.* 3, 17. He maintained, that virtue is the only thing to be desired, *Cic. Fin.* 4, 16.

PYRRHUS, the son of Achilles, (*Achilles*); called also Neoptolēmus, (*G.* 46.).—¶ 2. A king of Epire, who carried on war with the Romans, (*G.* 30. &c.)

PYTHAGORAS, *-ae*, an illustrious ancient philosopher, (*Vid. G.* 12, &c.)—*Renati Pythagorae arcana*, born again, or animating a new body, *Hor. Pod.* 15, 21. because he taught, that the souls of men, after death, passed into other bodies; and said that his own soul animated the body of Euphorbus the son of Panthōus, (*Panthōides*, q. v.), at the time of the Trojan war, *Hor. Od.*

1, 28, 10. *Faba Pythagorae cognata*, the bean related to Pythagoras, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 63. because he forbade the eating of beans, *Scholias. ib.*; *Cic. Div.* 1, 30.—*Somnia Pythagoræa*, the dreams of Pythagoras, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 52. *Pythagorica philosophia*, *Plin.* 13, 13.—PYTHAGORĒI, *-orum*, the followers of Pythagoras, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 16. et 4, 2. et 5, 39. *V. D.* 1, 5. *Sen.* 11. So PYTHAGORĒICI, *Cic. Div.* 1, 30.

PYTHIAS, *-ae*, the friend of Damon, *Cic. Off.* 3, 10.; *Val. Max.* 4, 7, 1. *Vid. DAMON.*—¶ 2. A famous ancient navigator, (*G.* 17.)

PYTHIS, *-is*, an excellent sculptor and painter, *Plin.* 35, 9. et 36, 5.

PYTHIUS, a name of Apollo, (*G.* 366.), whence PYTHIA, *-ae*, the priestess of the temple of Apollo at Delphi, (*G.* 306. & 367.), *Cic. Div.* 19, 36.—PYTHIA, *-orum*, games in honour of Apollo, (*G.* 309. & 367.)

PYTHON, *-ōnis*, the name of a serpent slain by Apollo, (*G.* 366.), *Ovid. Met.* 1, 438.; *Lucan.* 5, 134.

PYTHODŌRUS, a native of Tralles, (*Tralliānus*), *Cic. Flacc.* 22.—¶ 2. An excellent carver, *Plin.* 36, 5.

Q.

T. Umidius QUADRĀTUS, a governor of Syria, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 45, & 54.

M. Fabius QUINCTILIĀNUS, an excellent teacher of rhetoric and pleader of causes at Rome in the time of Vespasian and his sons; supposed to have been born at Calagurris in Spain, and brought to Rome when very young, where he certainly was educated, as we learn from himself, 6, 3, 57. et 10, 1, 24, & 102. et 12, 11, 3. et 5, 7, 7.; *Plin. Ep.* 2, 14, 10. When advanced in life, he was appointed praeceptor to the grandsons of the sister of Domitian, *Quintil.* 4. *prooem.* 7. He wrote twelve books concerning the institution of an orator, dedicated to Marcellus Victorius, *ib.* 1. *pr.* et 4. *pr.* Among the scholars of Quinctilian was Pliny the Younger, *Ep.* 2, 14, 10. et 6, 6, 3.

Quinctilian is extolled by Martial as a teacher and advocate, 2, 90, 1. and by Juvenal, 7, 186, &c.

Sex. QUINCTILIUS, a consul a. u. who died of the plague, *Liv.* 3, 32.

Cn. QUINCTILIUS, created dictator a. 423, to drive a nail in the temple of Jupiter, *Liv.* 8, 18.

P. QUINCTILIUS *Varus*, a praetor in the second Punic war, *Liv.* 29, 38. who defeated Mago in the country of the Insübres, *Liv.* 30, 18.

L. QUINCTIUS, a turbulent tribune, who endeavoured to get the acts of Sulla reversed, *Cic. Cluent.* 29; *Plutarch.* in *Lucullo*.

QUINTIUS, vel *Quintilius*, the name of a Roman clan, (*Quintia gens*), *Liv.* 3, 12. The *Quintii* were originally from Alba, *Liv.* 1, 30.

L. QUINTIUS *Cincinnatus*, called to be dictator from the plough, *Liv.* 3, 26. (*G.* 214.); *Cic. Sen.* 16.—*QUINTIA prata*, the Quintian meadows, a name given to the four acres of land on which Cincinnatus lived when he was called to be dictator, *Liv.* 3, 26.

Caeso QUINTIUS, the son of Cincinnatus, banished for resisting the tribunes, *Liv.* 3, 11, 12, & 13. He was the first who was obliged to give sureties to the public for his appearance on the day of trial. As he did not appear, the money was exacted from his father with such rigour, that he was obliged to sell his effects, and live retired in the country, *ib.* 13.

T. QUINTIUS *Barbatus Capitolinus*, six times consul, *Liv.* 2, 56.—4, 13.

P. QUINTIUS, a plebeian, defended by Cicero in an action of bankruptcy. The oration for Quintius is the first of Cicero's orations extant.

T. QUINTIUS *Flaminius*, made consul after being quaestor without going through the intermediate offices, *Liv.* 32, 7. He overcame Philip king of Macedonia at Cyncephalae, *Liv.* 33, 7. &c. He proclaimed liberty to the states of Greece at the Isthmian games, *ib.* 32,—34. His triumph lasted for three days, *Id.* 34, 52. Many noble captives and hostages, among the

rest Demetrius the son of king Philip, and Armènes the son of Nabis, were led before his chariot, *ib.* The embassy of Flaminius to Prusias proved fatal to Hannibal, 39, 51.

QUIRINUS, a name of Romulus, *Liv.* 1, 20. et 5, 52. et 8, 9. et 28, 11.; *Cic. Off.* 3, 10.; *Virg. Aen.* 1, 296. et *ibi Serv.*; *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 475. *Victoris arma Quirini*, the arms of the victorious Romulus, put for Augustus, i. e. Augustus in arms, or armed, *Virg. G.* 3, 27. *Tertiaque arma patri suspendet arma Quirino*, and shall hang up or dedicate the third *spolia opima* to father Romulus, *Id. Aen.* 6, 860. et *ibi Serv.*—

QUIRINI *aedes*, the temple of Romulus, *Liv.* 4, 21. et 10, 46. et 28, 11. *QUIRINALIS flamen*, the priest of Romulus, instituted by Numa, *Liv.* 1, 20. *Collis Quirini*, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 375. otherwise called *Collis Quirinæ*, the Quirinal hill, one of the seven hills of Rome, *Liv.* 1, 44. *Fugum Quirinale*, *Ovid. Fast.* 6, 218.—*Lituus Quirinæ*, the augur's staff of Romulus, or like to that which Romulus used, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 187. So *Trabea Quirinæ*, *ib.* 10, 612.—QUIRINALIA, -ium, festivals in honour of Romulus, *Cic. 2. Fr.* 2, 3, & 13.; *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 513.—The Romans are said to have been called QUIRITES from Quirinus, or from *Cures*, a city of the Sabines, *Serv. ad Virg.* 7, 710.; *Liv.* 1, 13.

R

RABIRIUS, a Roman who wrote concerning philosophy, but inaccurately, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 1.—¶ 2. A poet; *Magnique Rabirius oris*, i. e. *magniloquus*, sublime, *Ovid. Pont.* 4, 10, 5. *Add. Senec. Benef.* 6, 3.; *Quintil.* 10, 1, 90.

C. RABIRIUS, an old senator, accused of treason by T. Labienus, a tribune, at the instigation of Julius Caesar, for having killed L. Saturninus, a tribune, about thirty years before, *Dio.* 37, 26. Cicero says, forty years, in *Pis.* 2. by mistake, as Asconius on this passage observes. *Suetonius* says

years before, (*aliquot ante annos*.)

11. Rabirius was defended by C. Rabirius and Cicero, then consul, and his oration is still extant, but imperfect.

The affair had first been brought before the praetor, who appointed two judges (*duumviri*), to judge in the cause, C. Rabirius and J. Caesar. By them C. Rabirius was condemned to death; but he was appealed from their sentence to the people in the *omnium Centuriata*. There he was condemned also, along with Metellus, the augur and praetor the year, dissolved the assembly by pulling down the banner (*vexillum*), and when an assembly of the Roman people by centuries met, was also displayed from the Janiculum, Cic. *Verr.* 1, 37, 27, & 18. Suetonius observes, nothing so much contributed to the ruin of the republic as the cruelty of Caesar's policy, *Suet. Caes.* 12. In this cause he saved the life of Rabirius, but he lost the power of the senate, was attacked, Cic. *Rabir.* 2.; *Dio*, 37, 26.

RABIRIUS POSTHUMUS, a Roman knight, the son of C. Curius, the chief of the equestrian order, one of the principal farmers of the public revenue (*publicanus*), Cic. *Rabir.* 2. called Rabirius Posthumus, from adoption. *ib.* 17. He had lent great sums of money to Ptolemy Aulètes, while that king was at Rome; to recover which, after the restoration of Ptolemy, he went to Egypt, and became the receiver of the king's taxes, (*diocetes regius*), *ib.* 8, 20. But differing with the king, he was ill treated by him, imprisoned, and threatened with death; so that he was glad at last to make his escape with the loss of all, *ib.* et 14; and it was only owing to the generosity of Caesar, that he was enabled to maintain his equestrian rank, *ib.* 15. After the condemnation of Gabinius, however, for extortion, (*de repetundis*), his estate was not sufficient to make up the damages in which he was concerned, (*quantum summa litium fuisset*), Cic. *ib.* 3.), Rabirius, who was charged with having received part of the money

given by Ptolemy to Gabinius, was prosecuted to make up the deficiency, (*accusatus de residuis sc. pecuniis*), *ib.* 4. So that this cause was an appendicle to that of Gabinius, *ib.* Rabirius was defended by Cicero, and acquitted.

L. RABIRIUS, a partisan of Marius, who fled to Mithridates; and being sent by him with L. Magius to Sertorius, betrayed Mithridates and returned to the Romans, Cic. *Verr.* 1, 34, et *ibi* *Afcon*.

RABOCENTUS, a chief of the *Bestiarii*, beheaded by Piso, Cic. *Pis.* 34.

L. RABONIUS, one who undertook to keep the temple of Castor at Rome in proper reparation. Cic. *Verr.* 1, 50, &c.

L. RACILIUS, a tribune (*de tribunis*) in the consulship of Marcellinus and Philippus, Cic. *Q. Fr.* 2, 1. (*ex magistratibus*), Cic. *Fam.* 1, 7, 4. the same probably who is mentioned, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 12.

RARIUS s. RARIUS, some contemptible person, a freed man or slave of Brutus, Cic. *Att.* 12, 21.

T. ANINIUS REBILUS, a lieutenant of Caesar's in Gaul, Cic. *Att.* 12, 37. made consul at the seventh hour of the last day of the year before Caesar's death; so that he continued in office only for part of a day, *Vid.* Cic. *Fam.* 7, 30.

REGILLUS, (a surname of the *Aemilii*;) the son of Lepidus, consul with Q. Catulus, a. 675, Cic. *Att.* 12, 24.

REGINUS, a Roman, entrusted with the command of the Tuscan sea (*mare inferum*) by Pompey, by whose assistance Cicero thought he could escape from Italy; but was prevented by the vigilance of Antony, Cic. *Att.* 10, 12.

M. ATILIUS REGULUS, a celebrated Roman general in the first Punic war; who having gained great advantages over the Carthaginians in Africa, was at last defeated and taken prisoner by Xanthippus, a Lacedaemonian, who commanded the Carthaginian army. Regulus, being sent to Rome

Rome to propose an exchange of prisoners, spoke against it in the senate; and having returned to Carthage, according to his promise, was put to death with the greatest tortures, (G. 237.) *Liv. Epit.* 18.; *ic. Off.* 1, 13. et 3, 26. *Fin.* 2, 20.; *Pis.* 19.; *Phil.* 11, 4.; *Horat. Od.* 3, 5, 41.; *Sil.* 6, 539.; *Gell.* 6, 4.; *Val. Max.* 1, 1, 14. This great man possessed no more than seven acres of ground, *ib.* 4, 4, 6.

L. Livineius Regulus, an intimate friend of Cicero's, *Ci. Fam.* 13, 60.

Remulus, a Tiburtian, or native of Tibur, (*Tiburis*), *Virg. Aen.* 9, 360, & 633. — ¶ 2. One of the kings of Alba, the son of Tiberinus; killed by a thunderbolt for his impiety, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 616, &c. said to be the grandson of Tiberinus, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 49.

Remus, the son of Ilia and Mars, slain by his brother Romulus, *Liv.* 1, 6, or by one Celer, who had the charge of building the walls, *Dionys.* 1, 87. *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 837. et 5, 469. (G. 192.) The brothers are said to have had a dispute whether they should call the city which they had founded *ROMA*, from Romulus; or *REMORA*, from Remus, *Cic. Div. ex Ennio*, 1, 48. — The anniversary of the murder of Remus was kept as a holiday, called *REMURIA*, *-orum*; and in process of time the first letter being softened, (*Asspera mutata est in lenem tempore longo Litæra*), *LEMURIA*; when solemn rites were performed to the shades of their ancestors, [*qua* (sc. luce v. die,) *positis* (i. e. sepultis) *justa feruntur avis*,] *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 479, &c. — *REMURINUS ager*, a field possessed by Remus, *Festus in voce*.

REX, *Regis*, a surname of the Marci, *Suet. Cæs.* 6. *Vid. MARCIUS*.

Rhadamanthus, the son of Jupiter and Europa, king of Lycia; on account of his justice supposed to have been made after death one of the judges of the infernal regions, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 566. et *ibi Serv.* (G. 384.) *Conf. Ovid. Met.* 9, 436. said to have been the first lawgiver, *Plin.* 7, 56.

RHAMNES, *-ætis*, an Italian prince and augur, a friend of Turnus, slain by Nisus, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 325, &c.

RHAMNES, v. *RAMNES*, et *RAMNENSES*, *-ium*, a name given to the first century of *Equites* from Romulus, *Liv.* 1, 13.; *Varr. L. L.* 4, 9. *Celsi Rhamnes*, the exalted, haughty or fastidious knights, *Hor. Art. p.* 342. *Ramnes viri*, *Propert.* 4, 1, 31.

RHEA, the daughter of Caelus and Terra, the wife of Saturn, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 201. called also *Ops* and *Cybele*, (G. 355.)

RHEA Silvia, called also *ILIA*, the mother of Romulus and Remus, (G. 192.) *Flor.* 1, 1.

RHĒA, a priestess, the mother of Aventinus, by Hercules, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 659.

RHĒSUS, a king of Thrace, who having come to the assistance of Troy, when the gates were shut in the evening, encamped on the shore; and being betrayed by Dolon, a Trojan spy, was slain by Ulysses and Diomēdes, and his horses carried off, on which depended the fate of Troy, (G. 452.) *Sithonii tentoria Rhefi*, *Ovid. Art. A.* 2, 137. *Rhefi niveae citaeque bigae*, *Catull.* 56, 26.

RHETĒOR, *-ōris*, one of the companions of Diomēdes, changed into a bird by Venus, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 504.

RHINTON, *-enis*, a comic poet of Tarentum, *Cic. Att.* 1, 20.; *Var. R. R.* 3, 3, 9.

RHODO, *-ōnis*, a friend of Q. Thermus, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 18.

RHODŌPIS, *-idis*, vel *Rhodōpe*, *-æ*, a Thracian courtesan, of uncommon beauty; originally the fellow-slave of Aesop; with whom Choraxes, vel *-us*, the brother of the poetess Sappho, fell desperately in love, and wasted on her all his substance; which forced him to turn pirate in order to repair his fortune, *Ovid. Ep.* 15, 63. Being carried to Egypt, she is said to have made so great a fortune, that she built with it the last and most beautiful of the pyramids, *Plin.* 36, 12 f. 17 f. But Herodotus, who relates several particu-

ulars concerning Rhodōpis, denies the truth of this story, 2, 134, & 135. Rhodōpis is said to have become queen of Egypt in a very surprising manner, *Strab.* 17, p. 808. *Adrian. Var. Hist.* 13, 33.; *Add. Plutarch. de Pythia, et Athenae.* 13, 7. To reconcile these different accounts, two women of the same name are supposed to have existed. *Vid. Perizon. ad Adrian.*

RHOEBUS, the name of the horse of Mezentius, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 861.

RHOECUS, f. RHOETUS, the name of a giant, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 55. et 2, 19, 23. — ¶ 2. A native of Samos, said to have been the inventor of the plastic art, *Plin.* 35, 12 f. 43.

RHOETUS, king of the Marrubians in Italy, and father of Anchemölus, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 389.

RHOETUS, v. KHOECUS, a centaur, *Virg. G.* 2, 456.; *Lucan.* 6, 390.

RHORUS, one of the architects of the labyrinth of Lemnos, *Plin.* 36, 13 f. 19.

RHIPHEUS, f. RHIPHEUS, -i, v. -ēs, a Trojan remarkable for justice, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 416. — ¶ 2. A centaur, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 352.

ROBIGUS, v. RUEIGUS, a god worshipped to keep blasting and mildew from corn, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3.

ROMULUS, the first king of Rome, (*G.* 192.) — *Ense ROMULEO cadit Amulius*, by the sword of Romulus, *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 67. *Urbs Romulea*, i. e. Rome, *Id. Met.* 15, 625. *Muri Romulei*, the walls of Rome, *Sil.* 7, 485. So, *Colles Romulei*, the hills of Rome, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 845. *Romuleoque recens horrebat regia culmo*, the palace or cottage in which Romulus had lived was rough, being newly covered with Roman straw; (it used to be repaired from time to time,) *Virg. Aen.* 8, 654. — *Gens ROMULA* for *Romulea*, the Roman nation, *Hor. Carm. Saec.* 60. *Romula tellus*, the land of Romulus, the country round Rome, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 876. — ROMULIDAE, -arum, the Romans, *Perf.* 1, 31.; *Lucr.* 4, 687.

ROSCIUS, the name of a Roman gens.

L. ROSCIUS, an ambassador of the

Romans, slain by Lar Tolumnius at Fidēnae, *Cic. Phil.* 9, 2.

Q. ROSCIUS, a celebrated Roman comedian, so remarkable for his skill in acting, that whoever excelled in any art, was called a Roscius in his way, *Cic. Or.* 1, 28. He was no less respected for his worth as a man, than admired for his singular merit as an actor; so that Cicero says of him, that he was such an artist, as to seem the only one fit to come upon the stage; yet such a man as to seem the only one unfit to come upon it at all, *Cic. Quint.* 25. that for his virtue he deserved a place in the senate, *Cic. Q. Rosc.* 6. His daily pay for acting is said to have been 1000 denarii, i. e. L. 32 : 5 : 10 of our money, *Macrobi. Sat.* 2, 10. Some make his yearly income much greater. Pliny computes it at *H. S. D.* (L. 40,362 : 1 : 8,) 7, 39.; and Cicero, at *H. S. sesagies*, (L. 48,434, 10 s.) *Q. Rosc.* 8. After Roscius had made an ample fortune, he gave his services to the public for many years without any pay, *Cic. ib.* Hence we need not wonder that he was so much beloved, and his death so much regretted, *Cic. Arch.* 8. Cicero always speaks of him with the greatest affection, *Div.* 1, 36. When he was a child in his cradle, his nurse, having awaked in the night-time, is said to have found him sleeping, and a serpent folded round him, which the soothsayers declared was an omen of his future renown, *ib. et* 2, 31. He had naturally a great squint, (*perverissimis oculis fuit*;) which however in him was reckoned no deformity, but the contrary, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 28. — He had a law-suit with one Fannius about a slave, in which Roscius was defended by Cicero. The oration is still extant, and entitled, *Pro Q. Roscio Comodo*. He is called *doctus Roscius*, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 88. — ROSCIANA *imitatio senis*, *Cic. Or.* 2, 59.

SEX. ROSCIUS, a native of Ameria, (*Amerinus*,) whose father, Sext. Roscius, having been murdered, as was supposed, by his private enemy T. Roscius,

Roscus, and his estate, worth about L. 60,000, having been sold to Chrysogonus, the freed man and favourite of Sulla, for a trifling sum; he, to secure his possession of it, employed one C. Erucius to accuse young Roscius of the murder of his father. Roscius was defended by Cicero, then only twenty-seven years of age, and acquitted. The old advocates had refused to defend him, fearing the power of the prosecutor, and the resentment of Sulla, *Cic. Rosc. Am.* 6, 10, 11, &c. *Brut.* 90 f. *Off.* 2, 14.

Tit. Roscii, -orum, two citizens of Ameria, (*municipes Amerini*), surnamed *Capito* and *Magnus*, by whose means the father, S. Roscius, was killed and the son accused, *Cic. Rosc. A.* 6.

L. Roscius Otho, a tribune. a. 686, in the consulship of C. Calpurnius Piso and Manius Acilius Glabrio; who got a law passed, appointing that fourteen rows (*gradus*) next to the orchestra in the theatre, where the senators sat, should be set apart for the *Equites*, *Hor. Epod.* 4, 15. *Ep.* 1, 1, 62.; *Juvenal.* 3, 159, and that no one should sit in any of these rows who was not an *eques*, and who had not the fortune of an *eques*, (*nisi qui eques et equestri censu esset*.) *Cic. Phil.* 2, 18. This law was called *Lex Roscia theatralis*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 62.; and is said to have restored dignity to the equestrian order, *Cic. Mur.* 19. *Vell.* 2, 32. So that some similar regulation seems to have been made formerly, which had fallen into disuse. *Vid. ΟΤΗΟ.*

ROXANA, v. *-e, -es*, the daughter of Oxyartes, v. *Oxartes*, satrap or king of Bactriana, with whom Alexander the Great fell in love at a feast, and married her, *Arrian.* 4, p. 284. et 7, 447.; *Diodor.* 18, 3.; *Strab.* 11, p. 356.; *Curt.* 8, 4, 23, &c. 10, 3, 11. After the death of Alexander, she bore a son, who was acknowledged as king, in conjunction with Aridaeus, the brother of Alexander, *Justin.* 13, 4.; *Curt.* 10, 6, & 7. But Roxane and her son were afterwards put to death by Cassander, *Justin.* 15, 2.

RUBRĒNUS Lappa, a tragic poet in the time of Juvenal, who, had he not been depressed by poverty, would not have been inferior to the ancient tragedians, (*non minor antiquo cothurno, i. e. antiquis tragicis poetis, Aeschÿlo, Sophocle, &c.*) but while employed in writing the tragedy of Atreus, he was obliged to pawn his platters and cloak, i. e. his furniture and cloaths, for food; (*Cujus et alveolos et laenam pignorat Atreus.*) Some suppose Atreus to be the name of an usurer, who took the furniture and cloaths of Rubrenus as a pledge for the money lent him, *Juvenal.* 7, 73.

RUBRIUS, a wicked agent employed by Verres, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 25, & 26.

RUFUS, a Roman surname, sometimes turned into *RUFIO, -onis*, *Cic. Att.* 5, 2.

RUFFINUS, a consul in the war against Pyrrhus; one of the progenitors of Sulla, (*G.* 235.)

P. Servilius RULLUS, a tribune in the consulate of Cicero, who proposed an agrarian law, offering many advantages to the people; which Cicero by his eloquence prevented from being passed. Cicero's three orations on this subject are still extant, but the first and last imperfect.

P. RUPILIUS, the colleague of P. Poppilius Laenas in the consulate, a. 621; who exercised a severe inquisition against the partizans of the Gracchi, *Patere.* 2, 17.; *Cic. Verr.* 4, 50. *Amic.* 11. He put an end to the first Servile war in Sicily, *Flor.* 3, 19.; *Liv. Epit.* 59.; *Oros.* 5, 9. and by the advice of ten ambassadors established a number of regulations for the government of the island, called *LEX RUPILIA* or *LEGES RUPILIAE*, *Cic. Cael.* 5. et *ibi Ascon. Verr.* 2, 13, & 50. et 3, 40.

M. Pinarius RUSCA, a tribune, a. 622; who proposed a law to regulate the age of suing for offices, (*lex annalis*.) *Cic. Or.* 2, 65.

P. RUTILIUS RUFUS, consul a. 649. He was hated by the *equester*, because when quaestor in Asia, a. 652, with Mucius Scaevola, the *augur*, who

men governed that province as *Afcon. in. Cic. Cæcil. 17.* and *rds, a. u. 654,* when lieutenant *fucius Scaevola, (called by way iction Pontifex, Cic. Amic. 1.)*

successfully checked the in-
exercised by the farmers of the
s on the inhabitants of the pro-
Liv. Epit.; Cic. Balb. 13. On
ount, after his return he was
to a trial, and most unjustly
ned, *Cic. Font. 13. Or. 1, 53.*
9.; *Paterc. 2, 13,* the *judices* at
ie being chosen from the equef-
der, *Appian. B. G. 1, p. 372.*
rwards lived in exile at Mity-
Lesbos, where he avoided the
of Mithridates to the Romans,
as,) by changing his dress, *Cic.*
Post. 10. Rutilius is highly
by Cicero for his virtue, *ib. et*
et alibi passim. He was a learn-
for the time in which he lived.
studied under Panaetius, and
the principles of the Stoics,
ut. 30. Off. 3, 2. He acquired
wledge of civil law from Scae-
Off. 2, 13. He is called by
ignanimus, Pont. 1, 3, 63.—
others of the name of Rutilius
tioned by Cicero and Livy.

S.

ZIUS, a name given to Jupi-
Max. 1, 3, 2. and to Bac-
ic. Leg. 2, 15.—SABAZIA,
acred rites in honour of Bac-
ic. N. D. 3, 23.

LIUS, a consul, *Cic. Brut. 34.*
IUS, the name of a Roman
Nic. petit. Consul 2.; Martial. 1,
17.

IA Poppæa. Vid. POPPOEA.
IUS, a native of Reate, an
Clodius, *Cic. Sext. 37.*

US Flavius, the brother of Vef-
raefect of the city under Nero
o, *Tac. Hist. 1, 46.* also under
ib. 2, 63. slain in the struggle
the parties of Vitellius and
1, ib. 3, 74.

us Poppæus, governor of Moc-

sia, *Tac. Ann. 1, 80.* where he obtain-
ed triumphal ornaments, (*triumphi in-*
signia), *ib. 4, 46.* He afterwards com-
manded in Macedonia and Achaia, *ib.*
5, 10. where died, *ib. 6, 39.*

Julius SABINUS, a chief of the *Lin-*
gones in Gaul, who pretended to be the
grandson of Julius Caesar, *Tac. Hist.*
4, 55. Attempting to free his country-
men from the dominion of the Romans,
he was defeated in battle. After which
he concealed himself in a cave for up-
wards of nine years, by the assistance
of his wife Epponina, *ib. 67.* (Plutarch
calls her Empōna), and two freed men.
At last being discovered, he was put
to death, together with his wife, by the
orders of Vespasian. Nothing more
cruel than this execution, as Plutarch
observes, happened under that Empe-
ror; and as a punishment from Hea-
ven, his whole family was soon after
extinguished. *Plutarch. in Erotico seu A-*
matorio fin.

G. Licinius SACERDOS, praetor of
Sicily before Verres, *Cic. Verr. 1, 10.*
and lieutenant of Q. Metellus in Crete,
Cic. Planc. 11.

SADALA, a king of Thrace, *Cic.*
Verr. 1, 24.

SAFINIUS, a native of Atella, *Cic.*
Cluent. 25.

SALĀCIA, a name of Amphitrîtè,
the wife of Neptune, *Cic. de Univerf.*
35.; Gell. 13, 22.; Festus.

SALĀCO, v. -on, -ōnis, a name given
to any arrogant or proud person, tho'
poor; hence *Istius Salaconis iniquitas,*
the injustice or unreasonableness of that
arrogant sonfister, sc. Tigellius, *Cic.*
Fam. 7, 24.

Q. SALASSUS, the brother of P.
Curtius, *Cic. Fam. 6, 18.*

SALEIUS Bassus, a poet of great ge-
nius and worth in the time of Vesp-
asian, *Quintil. 10, 1, 10.; Dial. de Or. 1.*
5, & 10. but in poor circumstances,
Juvenal. 7, 80.

SALII, -orum, the priests of Mars,
(*a saltu nomina ducunt*, Ovid. Fast. 3,
387. Vid. A. 311.) Hence SALIARE
Numae carmen, a poem composed by
Numa, for the use of the Salii, *Tac.*

Ann. 2, 83.; *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 86.; *et Fest. Cursus Saliaris*, the motion of the *Salii*, in their solemn procession through the city, *Senec. Ep.* 15. So *Neu morem in Saliūm* (for *Saliūrum*), *fit requies pedum*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 36, 12. *Salii. res coenae, dapes vel epulae*, sumptuous, *Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 2. *Epulari Saliarem in modum*, to feast sumptuously, *Cic. Art.* 5, 9.

SALINATOR, *-ōris*, (i. e. a dealer in salt), a name given to M. Livius, because, when censor, he imposed a tax on salt, *Liv.* 29, 37.; *Cic. Sen.* 3, & 4. *Or.* 2, 67. *Br.* 18.

SALONIUS, a client of Cato the censor, whose daughter Cato married, and had a son by her, when above 80, *Plin.* 7, 14. *Vid. CATO*, p. 85.

C. SALLUSTIUS Crispus, the Roman historian, born at Amiternum, a town of the Sabines, a. u. 668, called by Tacitus, *Rerum Romanarum florentissimus auctor*, *Ann.* 3, 30. Of his works there only remains entire the history of the Jugurthine war, and of the conspiracy of Catiline, (*de bello Jugurthino et Catilinario*, *Quintil.* 3, 8, 9.) It appears, however, that he wrote a complete history of Rome, which was generally preferred by the ancients to that of Livy, (*Hic, sc. Sallustius, historiae major est auctor*, sc. quam Livius, *Id.* 2, 5, 19.) whence Martial says, that Sallust, in the opinion of the learned of his time, was esteemed the first or most excellent Roman historian, (*Primus Romanā Crispus in historia*), 14, 191. Livy, however, in the judgment of Quintilian, has equalled the incomparable brevity of Sallust by other good qualities, (*immortalem illam Sallustii velocitatem diversis virtutibus consecutus est*, *Id.* 10, 1, 102.) So that their merit, though of a different kind, was equal, (*Nam mihi egregie dixisse videtur Servilius Tullianus, pares eos magis, quam similes, ib.*) Quintilian contrasts Sallust with Thucydides, and Livy with Herodotus, (*Nec opponere Thucydidē Sallustium verear; nec indignetur sibi Herodotus aequari T. Livium*), *ib.* 101. The same author thinks Livy more ea-

sy to be understood by boys than Sallust, (*ad quem intelligendum jam opus sit*), 2, 5, 19. Sallust have revised with care what he wrote with facility; and indeed the he bestowed is manifest from his *Id.* 10, 3, 8. Quintilian mentions the oration of Sallust's against Cicero, 1, 68. *et* 9, 3, 89. But the censure or invective of Sallust against Cicero, which is commonly subject to the fragments of Sallust's works, Cicero's answer, are thought to have been composed by some rhetorician of later times.—No author ever has been more admirably the beauty and the turpitude of vice than Sallust. It is, however, to be noted, that he did not act as he wrote. He was expelled from the senate by the censor Appius, *Dio*, 40, 63. and for having been engaged in an intrigue with Fulvia, the daughter of the consul and wife of Milo, (*a quo deperdit virginitas caesus est*), *Gell.* 17, 18. in *Virg. Aen.* 6, 612.; *Acron Sat.* 1, 2, 41.; *Pseud. Cic.* in 5, & 6. He was afterwards made censor by Caesar, a. u. 707, that he might recover his senatorian dignity, *Id.* 52. and in that capacity was killed being slain in a mutiny of Caesar's Italian soldiers, before he went to the *ib. et Appian. B. Civ.* 2, p. 48. this expedition Sallust had an important command, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 8. he executed with fidelity and *ib.* 34. Caesar, after having vanquished Scipio and Juba, gave the government of Africa to Sallust, (*ibi Sallustio proconsule cum imperio*, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 97.) who, by governing the province, accumulated an immense fortune, *Dio*, 43, 9. which he bequeathed to his grand-nephew by his sister, he adopted as his son, *Tac. Ann.*

C. SALLUSTIUS Crispus, grand-nephew of the historian, he sided with Maecenas in the favour of Augustus; and after the death of Maecenas he strove to imitate, the confidence of Augustus and Tiberius *Tac. Ann.* 3, 30.; *Add. ib.* 1, 6

him Horace inscribed the 2d & 2d book, in which the poet him as an enemy to the hoard-money, and valuing it only self, (*Nullus argento color est, a-lito terris inimice laminae*, (for *Crispe Sallustii, nisi temperato* *su*, Silver has no colour, *i. e.* or value, when it is conceal-covetous earth, *i. e.* while it l up by misers; O Crispus an enemy to plates of silver *e.* who despised mere money, shine by moderate use, *i. e.* acquire value from being used, — *SALLUSTIANI horti*, the f Sallust, which afterwards e property of the Emperors, 13, 47; *Hist.* 3, 82. — *SAL-UM metallum*, a copper mine named, as Pliny says, from e friend of Augustus, (pro- use it belonged to him), 34,

LUSTIUS, a friend of Cice-
Fam. 14, 4, & 11. *Att.* 11,
Div. 1, 28.; *Add. Att.* 1,

LUSTIUS, the brother or re-
Cn. Sallustius, *Cic.* *Att.* 11,

CIS, -idis, a nymph, who fell
with Hermaphroditus, (*G.*

JEUS, (3 syll.) -ei, v. -eos, the
lus, a king of Elis, who u-
ate the thunder of Jupiter
n a chariot over a brazen-
d darting torches or fire-
ng the people like lightning,
— *SALMŌNIS*, -idis, the
f Salmoneus, *Val. Flacc.* 5,
d. Amor. 3, 6, 43.

LTIVS, a duumvir, or one
chief magistrates of Capua,
1, 34.

s, a freedman of Atticus,
9, 7, & 11. — Also of Hor-
e orator's son, *ib.* 10, 18.

-ūtis, Safety, a goddess,
ple was near the house of
the Quirinal hill, *Cic. Att.*
n. 35, 4.

SEMIARIUS, an exile, who killed C.
Trebonius by the command of Dolo-
bella, *Cic. Phil.* 11, 2.

SAMSIKERAMUS, a name given to
Pompey, *Cic. Att.* 2, 4, 16, 17, & 23.
— Properly the chief of the Emesēn,
Strab. 16, p. 1092.

SANCUS, a god worshipped by the
Sabines, as the author of their race,
Sil. 8, 421.; *Dionys.* 2, p. 113. called
also Fidius and Semo, *Ovid. Fast.* 6,
213.

SANDO, -ōnis, the father of Athe-
nodorus, the Stoic, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 7.

SANDROCOTTUS, an Indian, who,
after the death of Alexander, freed his
country from the dominion of Macedo-
nia, and made himself king, *Justin.* 15,
4.

Q. Fabius SANGA, a senator, *Cic.*
Pis. 31. the patrōn of the *Allobroges*,
who discovered to him the conspir-
acy of Catiline, *Sallust. Cat.* 41.

SANNIO, -ōnis, the name of a pro-
curer, *Ter. Adel.* 2, 2, 13, &c. —
¶ 2. A slave, *A. ad Herenn.* 4, 50.

SAPALA, a herald, the friend of Ca-
tiline, *Cic. petit. Conf.* 3.

SAPPHO, -ūs, a famous poetess,
born in the island Lesbos, (*G.* 343.)
hence called *Lesbia Sappho*, *Ovid. Trist.*
2, 365. — *SAPPHICÀ puella Mūsā doc-
tior*, more learned than the Sapphic
Muse, *i. e.* than Sappho, who, on ac-
count of the beauty of her verses, was
called 'the tenth Muse,' *Catul.* 35,
16.

SARDANAPĀLUS, the last king of the
Assyrians, infamous for his effeminacy
and luxury, *Justin.* 1, 3. (*G.* 598.);
Cic. Fin. 2, 34. *Tusc.* 5, 35.; *Juvu-
nal.* 10, 362. — *Sardanapalicum in mo-
rem*, Sidon. *Epist.* 2, 13.

SARMENTUS, a noted buffoon at the
court of Augustus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 52,
&c. who tamely bore the scotus that
were thrown out against him, *Juvenal.*
5, 3.; *et ibi Scholiast.* Plutarch says,
that he was of servile condition, and
a great favourite with Augustus, *in
Antonio*, p. 945. Horace gives an hu-
morous account of a dispute between
him and one Messius Cicerrus, *ib.*

SARPĒDON, -ōnis, the son of Jupiter, *Cic. Div.* 2, 10.; *Virg. Aen.* 10, 471. by Eurōpa, *Hygin.* 178. according to Homer, by Laodamia, the daughter of Bellerōphon, king of Lycia, *Homer. Il.* 2, 876.; *Ovid. Met.* 13, 256. slain by Patroclus, (*G.* 385.) *Homer. Il.* 16, 482.

SASERNA, a friend of Antony's, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 13. *Att.* 15, 7.—**SĀSERNAE**, *pater et filius*, two writers on husbandry, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2, 22.; *Columel.* 1, 1, 4.; *Plin.* 17, 23.

SASIA, the mother of Cluentius, *Cic. Cluent.* 5.

SATRIUS, the lieutenant of Trebonius, *Cic. ad Brut.* 6.

M. SATRIUS, the sister's son and heir of M. Minucius Basilus, *Cic. Off.* 3, 18.

L. Apulius SATURNINUS, a tribune, who proposed several popular laws, which raised great tumults in the city. At last he was slain by order of Marius, then consul for the sixth time, by whom he had at first been encouraged and assisted, *Plutarch. in Mario.*; *Cic. Cat.* 1, 2.; *Rabir. Perd.* 3, 6, &c.; *Phil.* 8, 5.; *Brut.* 62.; *Appian. B. Civ.* 1, p. 367, &c.

Cn. SATURNINUS, contemporary with Cicero, whose father was the first native of Atinum that obtained a curule office at Rome, *Cic. Planc.* 8. highly praised by Cicero, *ib.* 12. accused by Cn. Domitius, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 14. the heir of Q. Furius, *ib.* 12, 6.

SATURNUS, the most ancient king of Crete; whence he was expelled by his son Jupiter; and having wandered over many countries, came at last into Italy, where he was kindly received by Janus, then king of the country, who gave him a share of his kingdom. Saturn civilised the rude inhabitants, by teaching them agriculture, and prescribing to them laws. The happiness produced by these improvements made the time of his reign be called the golden age, (*G.* 357.) whence he is called *Aureus Saturnus*, *Virg. G.* 2, 538. Saturn was worshipped as the god of time, *Cic. N. D.* 2,

24. and painted with a scythe hanging-hook in his hand, *Virg.* 179. whence he is called *F. Deus*, the scythe-bearing god *Faust.* 1, 234. *Dens curvus Sat* scythe of Saturn, *Virg. G.* 2, 4. *Stella Saturni*, the planet Saturn. *N. D.* 2, 20, & 46. *Stella quam nominant*, *Id. Somn. sc.* 4. be cold, (*frigida*, *Virg. G.* *Saturni sidus gelidae ac rigentitursae*, *Plin.* 2, 8 l. 6.) because of distance from the sun:—called cruel, noxious, *Hor. Od.* 2, *gravis*, dangerous, baleful; it was thought unlucky to be born on that planet was in a particular part of the heavens, *Perf.* 5, 50. *tamen ignorat, quid sidus triste Saturni*, he is ignorant of astrology, does not know what the banner of Saturn threatens, *J.* 571. *Et grave Saturni sidus imput*, *Propert.* 4, 1, 84. The conjunction of Mars and Saturn were then equally unfavourable, (*fera, quam placidum spondentia, Mar ferique senis*, i. e. Saturni), *Ibin.* 2, 217.—*Saturni dies*, of Saturn, i. e. Saturday, *Tull.* 17. or the Sabbath of the Jews, *Art. Am.* 1, 416. for the ancients did not divide their time by weeks, (*A.* 331.)—From Saturn was called SATURNIA, the land of Saturn, and the part in which he settled, *Id.* 140, & 357.—*Saturnia*, the lands of Saturn, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 569. *tellus*, *Id. Eccl.* 4, 6.—*Saturnia*, i. e. Ops or Rhea, *Id.* 338. *Juno Saturnia*, the daughter of Saturn, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 380. or SATURNIA, *ib.* 1, 23.—*Saturnus pater*, Jupiter the son of Saturn, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 372.—*SATURNI arx*, was anciently the name of the Capitoline hill of Rome, *Virg.* 8, 358.—**VERSUS SATURNI**, a particular kind of verse, *Faust.* SATURNALIA, -ium, et -ium, the festival of Saturn, first for one day, afterwards for three days. *Ti.*

ay was on the 17th of December, *Vid. A. 337.*). *Ipsis Saturnalibus*, on the very feasts of Saturn, *Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 5. Saturnalibus mane*, *Cic. Att. 5, 10. Caedem Saturnalibus fieri placuit*, *Cic. Cat. 3, 4. Secundis Saturnalibus*, on the second day of the Saturnalia, *Cic. Att. 13, 52. Tertiis Saturnalibus*, on the third day, *ib.*—*Nuces SATURNALITIAE*, v. *-iciae*, nuts which used to be sent as a present during the festival days of Saturn, *Martial. 70, 90, 2.* and for which they used, during that festival, to play at dice, *Id. 31, 5, 8. Saturnalitium tributum*, i. e. an epigram which Martial used to send every year at the Saturnalia to his friend Macer, *Id. 10, 17, 1. Versus Saturnalicii*, i. e. licentious, *ib. 11, 16, 11. Saturnalicium utum*, the clay of which the small images were made, which used to be sent as presents on the Saturnalia, *ib. 14, 182.*

SATURIUS, the advocate of Chaerea, in his action against Roscius, *Cic. Q. Rosc. 1.*

SATYRI, *-orum*, Satyrs, a kind of rural demigods, having the horns, ears, and feet of goats, the rest human, remarkable for their nimbleness, cunning, loquacity, and amorous dispositions, (*G. 380.*), *Cic. N. D. 3, 17.; Plin. 7, 2. et 8, 54. Capripēdes Satyri*, *Hor. Od. 2, 19, 3. Agrestes*, *Id. Art. P. 221. leves*, *Ovid. Art. Am. 1, 542. salantes*, *Virg. Ecl. 5, 73. ditaces*, *Ovid. Fast. 1, 225. Lascivus Satyrus*, *Sil. 3, 103. Protervi Satyri*, *Hor. Art. P. 233.—Satyrus, qui apud Tarentinos in aede Vestaē est*, the image of a Satyr, *Cic. Verr. 1, 60.*

SATYRISCUS, a young or little satyr, *Cic. Div. 1, 20.*—**SATYRICA ōBŭla**, a play in which Satyrs were introduced as actors, *Scholiast. in Hor. Art. P. 220.* hence *Satyrice scena*, a satyric scene, different from the tragic and comic, adorned with trees, caves, mountains, &c. *Vitruv. 5, 8. Scenarum frontes tragico more aut comico, seu satyrico designare*, *Id. 7, 5. Satyrice figura*, (al. Saturnia), statues or images of satyrs, or of Priapus, to prevent fasci-

nation, *Plin. 19, 4. 19. the same with what Virgil calls oscilla*, *G. 2, 389. Add. Martial. 3, 68, 9.*—**SATYRIDES**, *-um*, certain islands said to have been inhabited by satyrs or wild men with tails little less than those of horses, *Pausan. 1, 23.*—**SATYRION**, *-i*, n. an herb, which was supposed to stimulate to venery, *Plin. 26, 10.; Petron. c. 8, & 20, & 21.*—**SATYRIASIS**, *-is*, f. et **SATYRIASMUS**, *-i*, a vehement desire for venery, *Caes. Aurel. 3, 18. Add. Theod. Priscian. 2, 11.*

SATYRUS, a noted architect, *Plin. 36, 9.*—¶ 2. A slave of Atticus, *Cic. Att. 12, 22.*

C. SAUPEIUS, a partisan of Saturninus, *Cic. Rabir. Perd. 7.*

L. SAUPEIUS, a friend of Atticus, an Epicurean, *Cic. Att. 1, 3. et 4, 6.* a laborious student, *ib. 2, 8. Add. Id. 14, 18. et 15, 4. et 16, 3. Nep. 25, 12.*

SAURUS, a statuary, *Plin. 36, 5.*

SAXA, a native of Celtiberia, made a citizen, and even a tribune of the people by Caesar, *Cic. Phil. 11, 5.* a partisan of Antony's, *ib. 10, 10. 8, 3. 13, 12. &c.*

SCAEVA, a centurion in the army of Caesar, who behaved with surprising courage in defending a fort at *Dyracchium*, *Caes. B. C. 3, 53.; Flor. 4, 2, 40.* which Lucan amplifies beyond belief, *6, 146,—263.* He is called *Cassius Scaeva* by Suetonius, *Caes. 68. M. Cassius Scaeva* by Val. Maximus, *3, 2, 23.* Appian mentions Scaeva, but ascribes the chief merit to Minutius, *B. C. 2, 465.*—¶ 2. A slave of Q. Croto, who killed Saturninus, and on that account obtained his freedom, *C. Rabir. Perd. 11.*

SCAEVOLA, a surname of the *Mucii*. *Vid. MUCIUS.*

SCAMANDER, v. *-drus, -dri*, the son of Hector and Andromachē, *Homer. Il. 21, 223.*—¶ 2. A freed man, *Cic. Cluent. 16.*

P. SCANDILIUS, a Roman eques at Syracuse, *Cic. Verr. 3, 58.*

SCANTIA, (al. *aliter*), a woman mentioned, *Cic. Mil. 27.*

SCANTIUS, a person fond of gardening;

ing; whence *Scantiana poma*, a species of apples named from him, *Plin.* 15, 14; *Cato*, 7, 2.

SCAPTIVS, a trader and agent in negotiating money-matters, (*negotiator*), who had a dispute with the people of Salamis in Cyprus concerning a sum of money lent to them by Brutus at an extravagant interest, which gave Cicero, when governor of Cilicia, a great deal of trouble to settle it, *Cic. Att.* 5. ult. 6, 1, 2, &c. Appius, the predecessor of Cicero in the government of that province, who was the father-in-law of Brutus, had made Scaptius a praefect, and had given him some troops of horse, with which he miserably harassed the Salaminians, and at one time, in order to extort payment, shut up their whole senate in the council room, till five of them were starved to death. Cicero corrected these abuses, but, to gratify Brutus, did all he could to procure payment, *ib.*

M. SCAPTIVS, the brother of the former, whom Cicero made a praefect, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1.

P. SCAPTIVS, a plebeian, who, by his testimony, prevailed on the Romans to adjudge to themselves a field, to determine the property of which they had been chosen as arbiters by the people of Ardea and Aricia, *Liv.* 3, 71, & 72.

P. SCAPŪLA, a surname of the Quintii, *Plin.* 7, 53. — ¶ 2. An usurer, *Cic. Quint.* 4. — ¶ 3. The author of the war which Labienus and the sons of Pompey carried on against Caesar in Spain, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 13; *Hirt. B. Hiss.* 33; *Dio*, 43, p. 228.

SCATINIUS, i. *Scatinus*, the name of a Roman *gens*, originally from the town Aricia, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 6. By a tribune of this name was passed the *Scatinian* law against illicit amours, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 13; *Juvenal.* 2, 44; *Val. Max.* 6, 1, 7; *Suet. Dom.* 8.

SCAURUS a surname of the *Aemilii* and *Aurelii*, said to have been derived from some one of them who did not stand rightly on his ancles, (*pravis sul-*

tus malè talis), *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 48. et *ibi* *Acron.*; *Plin.* 11, 45 f. 105.

M. *Aemilius* SCAURUS, a nobleman of great abilities, who, by his splendid talents, restored the glory of his family, almost extinct, *Cic. Mur.* 7 f. *Or.* 2, 64. He was made consul a. u. 638, and in the same year chosen Prince of the Senate, by the censors L. Metellus and Cn. Domitius. The specious virtues of Scaurus, however, were tarnished by base avarice and other vices. When Jugurtha, in order to make himself sole master of Numidia, had murdered Hiempsal and expelled Adherbal, Scaurus strongly urged the senate to avenge that crime, *Sallust. Jug.* 15. But the money and interest of Jugurtha prevailed, *ib.* 16. Adherbal being again defeated by Jugurtha, and besieged in Cirta, Scaurus was sent on an embassy to cause Jugurtha to raise the siege; but in vain, *ib.* 25. Adherbal was soon after forced to surrender, on condition that his life should be spared; but notwithstanding Jugurtha cruelly put him to death, *ib.* 26. On this account the Romans declared war against Jugurtha, and sent an army into Numidia under the command of Calpurnius Bestia the consul, who appointed Scaurus one of his lieutenants, 28. Scaurus, who had hitherto rejected the offers of Jugurtha when most of his faction were corrupted, was now, together with the consul, gained by the greatness of the bribe; in consequence of which a shameful agreement was made with Jugurtha, *ib.* 29. But such was the influence of Scaurus, that when three commissioners were appointed to enquire into that matter, he procured himself to be created one of the number, *ib.* 40. and condemned among the rest even his associate Bestia, *Cic. Br.* 34. Scaurus was some years after made censor, and also obtained a second consulship, in his application for which he was opposed by P. Rutilius, when they both accused each other of bribery, *Cic. Br.* 29, & 30. *Or.* 2, 69. — Cicero, in different places, highly

ols the virtues of Scaurus; *uem hominem vidimus, eequem morare possumus parem consilio, constantia, ceteris virtutibus, homini, rerum gestarum ornamen-tilio Scauro fuisse? cujus nutu-rium orbis regebatur*, Font. 7.

1, 22, & 30. He praises ularly for the firmness with supported the cause of the aint all the seditious or po-gistrates, from Gracchus to , *Cic. Sext. 47.*—Scaurus ed by Varius of having been tal in raising the Italic war, Maximus says improperly of en bribed by Mithridates to e state, 3, 7, 8.); but he si-charge with great presence *Quintil. 5, 12, 10. et 5, 13,* urus wrote three books con-is own life, which Cicero r their usefulness, and com-Xenophon's life of Cyrus, *Add. Plin. 33, 1.; Tac. Vit. Val. Max. 4, 4, 11.*—Scau-the *Via Aemilia* to Pisa, and igable canal from Parma to (G. 184.)

nilius SCAURUS, the son of r, the stepson of the dictator in. 36, 15. who married Me-widow of Scaurus, *Plutarch.* Pliny calls her *Proscripticium* cause she enriched herself by g the effects of the proscribed, us was one of the lieutenants y in the Mithridatic war, and l to command in Judaea by when he went to Rome, *Jo-* 1, 7. Pompey having di-is wife Mucia, Scaurus mar-*Ascon. in Cic. pro Scaur.* Be-aedile, 2. 694, he lavished an sum of money in exhibiting the people, *Cic. Off. 2, 16,* ; *Plin. 36, 14, 15, &c. 34, 7.* so that notwithstanding the fortune he received from his d mother, he plunged himself *Plin. 36, 15.* He afterwards obtained the praetorship, and fice presided at the trial of P.

Sextius, *Cic. Sext. 47, & 54.* After the expiration of his office he got the province of Sardinia, upon his return from which he was accused of extortion; and though his unjust exactions had been notorious, he was defended by Cicero, and acquitted, *Cic. Att. 4, 16. 2, Fr. 3, 1.; Ascon. in Scaur.; Val. Max. 7, 1.* Only a few fragments of Cicero's oration in defence of Scaurus remain. Scaurus was rejected in his suit for the consulship, and condemned for bribery, *Cic. Off. 1, 39.* When the common people interceded importunately to preserve Scaurus, Pompey, then sole consul, quelled their noise, by sending in his soldiers among the crowd, who slew several of the most tumultuous. Scaurus was banished by the unanimous sentence of his judges, *Appian. B. C. 2. p. 442.*

The SCAURI, both father and son, are celebrated among the most illustrious Romans by Horace, who joins them with men of a very different character, *Regulum et Scauros, &c. Od. 1, 12, 37. Nonne igitur jure, ac merito, vitia ultima fidos Contemnunt Scauros, et castigata remordent?* Do not therefore the meanest vices, *i. e.* the most vitious, justly despise the hypocritical *Scauri*, and, when censured, recriminate? *Juvenal. 2, 35.* alluding to that trait in the character of the elder Scaurus in Sallust, *Vitia sua callide occultans*, *Jug. 16.*—*Juvenal* uses *Scauri* for noblemen of the highest rank, 6, 603. and for rigid censors, 11, 91.

M. Aurelius SCAURUS. Vid. AURELIUS.

SCHOENEUS, (2 syll.), a king of Arcadia, the father of Atalanta, who is hence called *SCHOENÆIS, -idis*, *Ovid. Am. 1, 7, 13. Ep. 16, 263. Virgo SCHOENÆIA, Id. Trist. 2, 399.; Met. 10, 611, & 660.*

SCINIS, *Vid. SINIS.*

SCIPIO, *-onis*, a surname of the *gens CORNELIA*, said to have been derived from one Cornelius, who conducted his father when blind, and served him in place of a staff, (*scipio*), *Macrob. Sat. 2, 6.*

P. Cornelius SCIPIO, made master of horse (*magister equitum*) by the dictator Camillus, *Liv.* 5, 19. military tribune with consular power, *ib.* 24. and *interrex*, *ib.* 32. *interrex* a second time, *Id.* 6, 1.—¶ 2. A dictator, *Liv.* 9, 44.

P. Cornelius SCIPIO, consul when Annibal came into Italy, a. 535, *Liv.* 21, 6, &c. defeated by Annibal at the river Ticinus, *ib.* 46. afterwards cut off by the Carthaginians in Spain, *Liv.* 25, 34; *Cic. Off.* 1, 18. *Planc.* 25. *Balb.* 15. with his brother, —

Cn. Cornelius SCIPIO *Calvus*, who had been consul with Marcellus, a. 532. He was sent with a fleet and army into Spain against Asdrubal, *Liv.* 21, 32. where at first he was very successful, *ib.* 60, & 61. *et* 22, 19, & 21. till the seventh year, when he was cut off by the enemy twenty-eight days after his brother, *Liv.* 25, 37. to the great grief of his countrymen, *ib.*

P. Cornelius SCIPIO *Africanus* *Major*, the son of P. Scipio who was killed in Spain. — Scipio, when very young, saved his father's life in the battle at the river Ticinus, *Liv.* 21, 46. He served as a military tribune in the battle of Cannae, *Liv.* 22, 53. Being sent with proconsular authority into Spain, when only twenty-four years of age, *Liv.* 26, 18. he drove the Carthaginians from that country, *Liv.* 28, 16. In the fourteenth year of the Punic war, he was made consul, a. u. 549, and the province of Africa decreed to him, *ib.* 38. He put an end to the war by the defeat of Annibal in the battle of Zama, a. u. 552, *Liv.* 30, 32,—35. He was the first that obtained a surname (*AFRICANUS*) from the country which he conquered; and afterwards, from his example, many who did not so well deserve it received the same honour, *Liv.* 30. *f.*; *Martial.* 2, 2. In the war against Antiochus he went as lieutenant to his brother Lucius, *Liv.* 37, 1.; *Cic. Phil.* 11, 7. After his return from thence, being accused by two tribunes called PETILII, of having taken money from Antio-

chus, he disdained to answer their charge, and retired to Liternum, where he died and was buried, having ordered that his body should not be carried back to his ungrateful country, *Liv.* 38, 53.—Scipio was created censor, *Liv.* 32, 7. made consul a second time, 34, 42. and thrice chosen chief of the senate, *Liv. ib.* 44. *et* 38, 28. He thought it below the dignity of the Roman people to prosecute Hannibal with unrelenting hatred, *Liv.* 33, 47. Being sent on an embassy into Asia, he is said to have had an interview with Annibal, 35, 14.

L. SCIPIO, the brother of Africanus, who triumphed over Antiochus, *Liv.* 37, 59. and hence was called *ASIATICUS*, *ib.* 58.; *Cic. Muren.* 14. He was afterwards found guilty of having embezzled the public money, (*peculatus*), and ordered to be led to prison, *Liv.* 38, 55, & 58. but was liberated by Tiberius Gracchus, then a tribune, *ib.* 60.; *Cic. Prov. Conf.* 8.; *Plin.* 33, 11. In the censorship of Cato and Flaccus, Scipio, being of the equestrian order, was deprived of his horse, *Liv.* 39, 44.

P. Cornelius SCIPIO *Naïca*, the son of Cneius who was killed in Spain. When a very young man, and before he had been quaestor, he was judged by the senate to be the most virtuous man in Rome, and therefore appointed to receive the image of Cybèle, the mother of the gods, which was brought to Rome from Pessinus, a town in Phrygia, *Cic. Har. Resp.* 13.; *Liv.* 29, 14. *et* 35, 10. He obtained the consulship, a. 562, *Liv.* 35, 24. Scipio was an eminent lawyer, and gave his counsel freely to all that asked it, *Cic. Or.* 3, 33.; *Plin.* 7, 34. He conquered the Lusitani, *Liv.* 35, 1. and Boii, *Liv.* 36, 38,—40.

P. Cornelius SCIPIO *Naïca*, the son of the former, called *CORCULUM*, on account of his wisdom, twice consul, a. 591, with C. Figulus, and a. 594, with C. Marcellus, and censor a. 594, *Cic. Brut.* 20, & 58. He was obliged to resign his first consulship by a decree

the senate, together with his colleagues, on account of a certain information in their election, *Cic. N. D.* 2, iv. 2, 35. He differed with Cato in opinion concerning the destruction of Carthage, and strongly urged in the senate the injustice and imprudence of the measure, (*G.* 678.), *Plutarch. in Maj.* The event shewed that Scipio was the wiser man.

Cornelius SCIPIO *Nasica*, the father of the former, consul with D. Brutus, *Cic. Br.* 22. was put in prison by the tribune Curiatius by an extraordinary stretch of power, for having opposed the decree of the tribune, *Cic. Leg.* 3, 9. On this occasion the surname of SERAPION was given him by Curiatius in derision, from the resemblance to a dealer in swine of the name, *Liv. Epit.* 55. (*propter similitudinem suarii negotiatoris*, *Plin.* 21, 3 f. to his slave, *suarii negotiatoris vile nomen*, *Plin.* 7, 12. or to the slave priest that slew the victims, *Val.*

9, 14, 3.; *Quintilian.* 6, 3, 57.), he continued ever after to be distinguished by it, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. He afterwards made *Pontifex Maximus*; though in a private station, *i. e.* invested with any magistracy, slew Tiberius Gracchus, *Cic. Cat.* 1, 1. His action was approved of by the senate, on the motion of the consul Cato, who himself had refused having done so, and in it, *Cic. Dom.* 34. *Planc.* 36. Scipio was highly extolled by Cicero, *Cic.* *2*, 22. but was justly blamed by the friends of Gracchus, *Cic. Amic.* 12. *Quintilian.* 5, 13, 25. Scipio perceiving that on account of his conduct he was the object of public odium, left Italy, and went into Asia, with the design of what was called *Liberation*, where he died at Pergamus, *Cic.* *3*, 31.; *Val. Max.* 5, 3.

Cornelius SCIPIO, the son of Scipio Nasica, was of a very weakly constitution, but his mind was highly cultivated by learning, *Cic. Sen.* 9, & 11. The only public office we read of his having obtained was that of augur, *40*, 42. He adopted the son of

Paulus Aemilius, the conqueror of Perseus, who was therefore called,

P. Cornelius SCIPIO *Aemilianus*. He added the praise of eloquence to military glory, *Cic. Off.* 1, 32. *Brut.* 21. He was so fond of Xenophon's *Cyropaedia*, that he always carried it about with him, *Cic. 2. Fr.* 1, 1, 8. He destroyed Carthage, whence he got the surname of AFRICANUS MINOR, (*G.* 679.) and Numantia, *Cic. Manil.* 20. whence *Everfor Carthaginis et Numantiae*, by an antonomasia, used to be put for his name, *Quintilian.* 8, 6, 30, & 43. After his return from the Numantine war, being asked by Carbo, a tribune, in an assembly of the people, what was his opinion concerning the slaughter of Tiberius Gracchus, he answered, that he thought that Gracchus had been slain justly, if he had intended to make himself master of the republic, (*jure caesum videri, si occupandae reipublicae animum habuisset*;) by which answer he incurred the hatred of the plebeians, who signified their disapprobation by a violent outcry, *Patere.* 2, 4.; *Plutarch. in Graccho*; *Cic. Mil.* 3. *Or.* 2, 25.; *Val. Max.* 5, 2, 3. About two years after he keenly opposed the execution of the agrarian law passed by C. Gracchus. Having one day spoken warmly against it in the senate, he was conducted home by the senators, and a crowd of the Italian allies, *Cic. Amic.* 3. Next morning he was found dead in his bed, *Cic. Mil.* 7. in the 56th year of his age, *a. u.* 624; as some say, with marks of violence, *Patere.* 2, 4. according to others, with none, *Appian. B. C.* 1. p. 361. It is uncertain who was the author of his death. Various persons were suspected, and among the rest his wife Sempronius, the sister of the Gracchi, *ib. et Cic. Or.* 2, 40. *2. Fr.* 2, 3. *Fam.* 9, 21.; *Val. Max.* 4, 1. No enquiry was made concerning it, *ib.* A little before mention had been made of creating him dictator; but this was prevented by certain prodigies and the appointment of holy days for their expiation, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 5. *2. Fr.* 3, 5.; *Scmn. Scip.* 2. The death of

Scipio was lamented by the nobility as the greatest misfortune; and even the plebeians, whom his opposition to the popular laws of Gracchus had displeased, celebrated his funeral with the strongest marks of affection, *ib.*—There was the most intimate friendship between Scipio and Laelius, *Cic. Amic.* 1, &c. as there had been betwixt the first Scipio Africanus and the father of Laelius, *Liv.* 26, 42. *et* 27, 7, &c.; *Paterc.* 2, 127. The younger Scipio and Laelius, when they retired from public business, used to amuse themselves by joining even in puerile diversions, *Cic. Or.* 2, 6. in company with the poet Lucilius, who was a favourite with them, *Hor.* *sat.* 2, 65, &c. as Ennius had been of the great Scipio Africanus, *Cic. Arch.* 9.; *Hor. Od.* 4, 8, 20. Thus Horace, who calls Africanus *Scipiades*, -ae; *Quin ubi se a vulgo et scenâ in secreta remorant Virtus Scipiadae et mitis sapientia Laeli; Nugari cum illo et discendi ludere, donec Decoqueretur olus. soliti*, *Sat.* 2, 1, 71. Scipio and Laelius were esteemed as perfect models of an elegant simplicity of expression (*velut Attici Romanorum*), *Quintil.* 12, 10, 39. Hence the writings of Terence were ascribed to Africanus, *Id.* 10, 1, 99.

P. SCIPIO *Africa*, the great-grandson of Scipio Serapiou, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. one of the advocates of Verres, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 36. Being adopted by Q. Metellus Pius, he was called Q. *Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio*; *Dio*, 40, 51. *Cic. Fam.* 8, 8, 12. or shortly, Q. Metellus Scipio, one of the *Pontifices*, *Cic. Har. Resp.* 6. He was competitor for the consulship with Milo, *Acon. in Cic. Mil. Argument.* and being accused of bribery, was saved by the intercession of Pompey, who had a little before married his daughter Cornelia; and soon after caused him to be declared his colleague in the consulship for the last five months of the year, a. u. 700, *Dio*, 40, 51; & 53. *Appian. B. C.* 2, p. 442. It was, according to the opinion of Scipio, that the decree of

the senate was made, "That Caesar should dismiss his army by a certain day, or be declared an enemy;" against which the tribunes M. Antony and Q. Cassius having, without effect, interposed their negative, fled with Curio to Caesar, and gave him a pretext for turning his arms against his country, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 2, &c.; *Dio*, 41, 3, &c. In the battle of Pharsalia Scipio commanded in the centre, with the legions which he had brought from Syria, of which he had been governor, (*mediam aciem cum legionibus Syriacis tenebat*), *Caes. B. C.* 2, 88.; *Lucan.* 7, 221. After the death of Pompey, Scipio renewed the war in Africa. Being defeated by Caesar near Thapsus, he attempted to escape into Spain, but being overtaken by some of Caesar's ships, he slew himself, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 95.; *Appian.* 2, p. 491.; (*G.* 679.)*

SCIRON, -onis, a noted robber on the coast of Megaris, slain by Theseus; whose bones, being tossed up and down, are said to have been turned into rocks, called *Scopuli Scironis* vel *Saxa Scironia*, the rocks of Sciron, *vid. Met.* 7, 443. *Ep.* 2, 67.; *Propert.* 3, 14, 12. (*G.* 302.)

SCOPAS, -ae, an eminent statuary and sculptor, born in the island Paros, *Pausan.*

* Of all the Scipios (*Scipiones*), the poets mention chiefly the two conquerors of Africa, (*duo Africani*), and call them by a patronymic name, *Scipiadae*, -arum, sons of Scipio; thus, *Quis—gemines, duo fulmina belli, Scipiadas, cladem L. byae, sc. indidit, relictus!* *Virg. Aen.* 6, 844. *Haec (sc. Italia) extollit,—Scipiadas duro bello.* *Id. G.* 2, 170. *Scipias duces rapiti.* *Id. in Culice*, v. 369. So in the singular; *Scipiada, belli fulmen, Carthagini horror, Ossa dedit terrae, proinde ac famuli infamum esset,* i. e. the elder Africanus died, as well as the meanest slave, *Lucret.* 7, 1047. *Fortis Scipiades,* v. *Id.* in accus. -am. *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 17.—Silus calls the two Scipias who perished in Spain, *Fulmina gentis Scipiadae*, 7, 106. Horace calls Scipio and the Romans who fell in the battle of Thapsus, *Vidorum nepotes*; and ascribes their destruction to the wrath of Heaven, that their death might atone for the slaughter committed in that country by their ancestors, *Od.* 2, 1, 25, &c.

i, 43. et 6, 25.; *Plin.* 36, 5.;
i, 13.; *Hor. Od.* 4, 8, 6.—

wealthy Thessalian, who having
to pay the poet Simonides half
price, which he had promised
him Simonides wrote on him,
him to seek the rest, if he plea-
sed Castor and Pollux, whose
he poet had introduced for the
ornament. Soon after Simoni-
des called out to speak with two
men who desired to see him. But

when he went to the door, he found
him here. In the mean time the
men in which they were feasting
crushed Scopas with his guests
in a manner, that their bodies
could not be distinguished, so that
their friends wished to bury them,
were obliged to apply to Simoni-
des point out where each lay; and
his recollection he is said to have
what was called THE ART OF
MEMORY, or local memory, *Cic. Or.* 2,
¶ 3. A commander of the
Romans, *Liv.* 26, 24.

SCORPIUS, vel -os, et *Scorpio*, -ōnis,
the name of one of the signs of the
zodiac, *Col.* 11, 2.; *Plin.* 17, 24 called
Scorpius, because it was thought un-
der the sign to be born when that constella-
tion was in a particular part of the sky,
Plin. 2, 17, 17. *Brachia contrahit*
Scorpius, *Virg. G.* 1, 35. *Conca-*
bia, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 195. In
times the Scorpion occupied
fifth parts of the zodiac, extend-
ing claws (*brachia* vel *chela*) over
the sign which was afterwards called
Libra, hence called *Major*, *Lucan.*

Virgil therefore assigns to
Libra the place of *Libra* between
and *Scorpius*, (*Erigonen*, i. e.
m., *Chelaeque Sequentes*, i. e.
m.,) *G.* 1, 33.

SCORION, the name of a Roman
family, (*Familia Scriboniorum*),
Ann. 2, 27.

SEBASTIA, the wife of Augus-
tus whom he divorced, in order to
marry Livia Drusilla, *Suet. Aug.* 61,
Tac. Ann. 2, 27. *Vid. Oc-*
tavia. When Augustus banished

his daughter Julia, Scribonia her mo-
ther attended her, *Patere.* 2, 100.

L. SCRIBONIUS Libo, a tribune
who accused Serv. Galba of miscon-
duct while governor of Spain, *Cic. Or.*
1, 53. et 2, 65.

SCROFA, a surname given to the
Tremellii, *Cic. Att.* 5, 4. et 6, 1. for a
cause mentioned, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4 et
Macrob. Sat. 1, 6. One of the name of
SCROFA wrote books on husbandry,
Plin. 17, 27.

SCYLAX, -ācis, a chief man of
Halicarnassus, the intimate acquaint-
ance of Panaetius, an eminent astrolo-
ger, *Cic. Div.* 2, 42.—¶ 2. A cele-
brated navigator, (*G.* 610, & 634.)

SCYLLA, the daughter of Nisus king
of Megara, who, falling in love with
Minos king of Crete, while he be-
sieged her father's capital, cut off from
her father's head, while he was asleep,
a hair of a purple colour, (*purpureus*
capillus,) *Virg. G.* 1, 405.) on which
his fate depended, (*G.* 375.); *Ovid.*
Met. 8 pr.—¶ 2. The daughter of
Phorcus, turned by Circe into a sea-
monster, supposed to reside in a cave
near the promontory Scyllaeum, on
the south-west coast of Italy; (*Vid. G.*
174, & 375.)—¶ *Monstra SCYLLAE*,
the monster Scylla, or the monstrous
dogs with which she was surrounded,
Stat. Sil. 5, 3, 280. *Scyllaeae rabies*, the
rage of these dogs, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 200.
Scyllaeae undae, the south part of the
Tuscan sea, near the residence of Scyl-
la, *Lucan.* 2, 433.

SCYLLIAS, -ae, v. *Scyllis*, acc. -in, a
native of Sciōnē, famous for his art of
diving, *Herodot.* 8, 8.; *Pausan.* 10, 19.
who is said to have cut the anchors of
the ships of Xerxes, *Plin.* 35, 11.—
¶ 2. A noted marble-cutter of Crete,
(*sculptor*,) *Plin.* 36, 4.

SCYRON, -ōnis, an Epicurean, *Cic.*
Acad. 4, 33.

SCYTHON, a man, who is said by
the poets to have had the power of
turning himself into a woman, and
again into a man at pleasure, *Ovid. Met.*
4, 280

SEBASTUS, an intimate friend of Ca-
tulus,

tulus, *Cic. Att.* 11, 14, & 15. thought to have been the same with Statius Sebosus, mentioned by Pliny, 9, 15.

SEDULIUS, a leader of slaves and indigent citizens, employed by Clodius, *Cic. Dom.* 30.

SEGULIUS, a worthless man, who endeavoured to prejudice Octavianus against Cicero, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 20, & 21.

AELIUS SEJANUS, a native of *Volsinii*, a town of Tuscany, hence called TUSCUS, *Juv.* 10, 74. praefect of the praetorian cohorts, the favourite of Tiberius; invested with the highest power, but at last put to death for conspiring to make himself emperor, and his body dragged with a hook through the streets, (*G.* 244.) *Tac.* 4, 1. *et alibi passim*; *Suet. Tib.* 48, 61, & 62. *Sejanus ducitur unco Spectandus*, Juvenal. 10, 66. Paterculus gives a flattering eulogium of Sejanus, while in the height of his power, 2, 127, &c. very different from the character given of him by those who wrote after his fall.

SEJUS, a freed man or agent of Atticus, *Cic. Att.* 5, 13.

CN. SEJUS, a senator, *Cic. Cluent.* 38.

M. SEJUS, *L. F.* one who in the time of a dearth sold corn to the people at as the bushel, *Cic. Off.* 2, 17. when aedile, a. 680, *Plin.* 15, 1. Being condemned in a trial, he was so reduced in his fortune, that he could not support the dignity of an *eques*, yet prevailed against M. Piso, a nobleman of the first rank, when competitors for an office, *Cic. Planc.* 5.

Q. SEJUS *Posthūmus*, a Roman *eques*, whose house Clodius wished to purchase from him against his will, and upon his persisting to refuse, caused him to be cut off by poison, *Cic. Dom.* 44; *Har. Resp.* 14.

SELÈNE, -es, the daughter of the king of Egypt, and wife of Antiochus king of Syria, the mother of Antiochus Asiaticus and Seleucus Cybiosactes, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 27.; *Joseph. Ant.* 13, 29.

SELEUCUS, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, who, in the distribution of the provinces of that

conqueror, obtained the kingdom of Syria, which he transmitted to his descendants, called from him SELEUCIDAE, *Justin.* 13, 4. *et* 15, 4, &c. (*G.* 472, & 473.)

SELEVCUS, the name of a slave, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 18.—¶ 2. An excellent musician, *Juvenal.* 10, 211.—¶ 3. An astrologer, (*mathematicus*), greatly respected by Vespasian, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 78.

Q. SELICIUS, an usurer, *Cic. Att.* 1, 12. the friend of Lentulus Spinther, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 5.—*Villa SELICIANA*, the villa of Selicius, *ib.* 9, 16.—*SELICIA*, his daughter, as it is thought, *Cic. Att.* 15, 12.

SELIUS, a bad orator, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 32.

C. *et* P. SELII, learned men, intimate with Lucullus, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 4.

SEMÈLE, -es, the daughter of Cadmus king of Thebes, and mother of Bacchus, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 12. *N. D.* 2, 24, who is hence called *Thebanæ Semelæ puer*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 19, 2. *proles Semelæ*, *Tibul.* 3, 4, 45. *proles SEMELEÏA*, *Ovid. Met.* 5, 329. *Thyoneus Semelcius*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 17, 23.

SEMIRĀMIS, -idis, the wife of Ninus king of Babylon, who built Nineve, and at his death left his government to Semirāmis, who greatly extended the empire, (*G.* 598.) She is said to have founded Babylon, because she greatly enlarged it, *Propert.* 3, 11, 21. Cicero calls Gabinius by the name of Semiramis, to mark his effeminacy and cruelty, *Prov. Conf.* 4.

SEMPRONIUS, the name of a Roman *gens*, which consisted of many branches or families, *Cic. et Liv. passim*; the most illustrious of which was that of the GRACCHI; whence SEMPRONIAE LEGES, the laws passed by Tiberius or Caius Gracchus, *Cic. Phil.* 1, 7. *Regiones SEMPRONIAE*, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 60. *Vid. Plutarch. in Gracchis.* — *SEMPRONIANUM senatusconsultum*, a decree of the senate made in favour of Sempromius, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 29, 7. *Add. ib.* 24, 8. *et* 25, 8, & 12.

L. Annacius SENĒCA, a native of Cordūba in Spain, who removed to Rome

the time of Augustus, with Elbia or Helvia, and three *Annacus Novatus*, (afterwards by Junius Gallio, and hence *Junius Annacus*, v. *Annacanus* *L. Annaeus Seneca*; and *L. Anna*, the father of Lucan. Mar-pposed to call these three sons, *Senecae ter numeranda domus*, 4, Seneca the father is commonly *RECTOR*, from a collection which e of the declamations of dif-ietoricians, quoted by Quinc-, 3, 31. *et* 9, 2, 42, & 98. still But he is chiefly distinguished on,

Annacus **SENECA**, called the her. He was a child when his moved to Rome. Hence he s his having been then carried unt's arms, *ad Helv.* 16. He ght rhetoric by his father, and dy by the ablest masters. Af- ag borne the quaestorship he ished to the island of Corsica mperor Claudius, on suspicion g been privy to the amours of he daughter of Germanicus, *in Juvenal*. Three years after, recalled by Agrippina, whom s had married upon the death alina, and appointed praeceptor on Domitius Nero, afterwards ; *Tac. Ann.* 12, 8. Under eneca acquired immense wealth, refore is called *praedives*, Juve-, 16. *Vid. Tac.* 14, 52, & 53. length he was put to death by that tyrant, and all his goods ted ; the pretext for which at he had been concerned in the ey of Piso, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 60, if this there was no proof ; but estimation was Seneca held, ne of the conspirators were said proposed making Seneca em- b. 60. to which Juvenal alludes, —Seneca excelled in almost ind of composition, both in id verse, whence he is called by *Princeps eruditionis*, 14, 4. Molt works are still extant, and a- in excellent moral reflections ;

but his style is disapproved of by Quinc-tilian, who observes, that the esteem in which Seneca's writings were held, corrupted the public taste with respect to composition ; because his admirers, instead of imitating his beauties, copied his faults, 10, 1, 125, &c. —Of the tragedies which bear the name of Se- neca the *Medæa* is the only one men- tioned by Quincilian as having been written by Seneca, 9, 2, 8. Martial mentions the two Senecas and Lucan as the glory of Corduba, 1, 62, 7. and praises the liberality of Seneca the philosopher, 12, 36, 8. So Juvenal 5, 108.

SENECIO, -*ōnis*, a Roman surname, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 11.; *Tac. Agr.* 2.

C. SENTIUS, a praetor of Macedo- nia, a. 671, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 93.; *Pis.* 34.

C. SEPTIMIUS, a praetor, *Cic. p. Red.* 9. and augur, *Cic. Att.* 12, 13, & 14.

L. SEPTIMIUS, a Roman in the ser- vice of Ptolemy king of Egypt, who slew Pompey. *Vid. POMPEIUS*.

SEPTIMIUS, a friend of Horace, *Od.* 2, 6. *Ep.* 1, 9. and a favourite of An- gustus, *Suet. Horat.* 8.

Q. SEPTITIUS, a Roman eques, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 4.

SEPTIMLEJUS, a native of Anagnia, who slew C. Gracchus, *Cic. Or.* 2, 67.

SERAPIO, v. -*on*, -*onis*, a native of Antioch, a writer on geography, *Cic. Att.* 2, 4, & 6. —¶ 2. A surname of Scipio Nafica. *Vid. SCIPIO*.

SERĀPIS, -*idis*, a god of the Egyp- tians, *Cic. Div.* 2, 59. *N. D.* 3, 19. (*G.* 669.) ; *Tac. Hist.* 4, 84.

C. SERĒNUS, (al. *Serānus*, v. *Serra- nus*.) consul with Caepio, a. 646 ; chosen in preference to Q. Catulus, *Cic. Planc.* 5.

SERESTUS, a brave Trojan chief, whom Aeneas left, together with Mnestheus, to command in his absence, when he went to ask assistance from Evander, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 171.

SERGIUS, the name of a Roman gens, said to be derived from Sergestus, one of the companions of Aeneas, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 121.

C. SERGIUS,

C. SERGIUS, a military tribune with consular authority, *Liv.* 6, 5, &c.

Cn. SERGIUS, a praetor, *Liv.* 31, 4, & 32, 1.

L. SERGIUS *Catilina*. *Vid.* CATILINA.

L. SERGIUS *Fidēnas*, a consul. *Liv.* 4, 17.—¶ 2. A military tribune, *Liv.* 5, 16.

M. SERGIUS *Silus*, the lieutenant of Aemilius the consul, *Liv.* 44, 40.

SERRANUS, v. *Seranus*, a surname of the *Attilii*, first given to Q. *Attilius Cincinnatus*, the dictator, (a *serendo*); because the ambassadors sent by the senate to inform him of his having been appointed dictator, found him sowing in his farm, *Cic. Rosc. Am.* 1, 18. Hence *Et te sulco, Serrane, serentem*, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 844.

Sext. SERRANUS *Gavianus*, a tribune, inimical to Cicero, *Cic. Att.* 4, 2. *Sext.* 33. *Har. Resp.* 15.

SERRANUS *Domesticus*, one who delivered a funeral oration on his son, composed by Cicero, (*laudavit pater scripto meo*, i. e. oratione, a me scripta, pater de scripto recitavit,) *Cic. Att.* 3, 8.

Q. SERTORIUS, an illustrious Roman general, of the party of Marius, whom however he relinquished on account of his cruelty. Being proscribed by Sulla, he fled to Spain; where he induced the inhabitants to join him, (*Quique feros movit Sertorius exul Iberos*, *Lucan.* 2, 549.) and having carried on a long war, with wonderful ability and success, was at last killed by the treachery of Perperna, one of his chief officers, *Liv. Epit.* 91, — 96.; *Plutarch. in Sertorio*.

SERVILIUS, the name of a Roman gens, originally from Alba, *Liv.* 1, 30. consisting of a number of different branches or *familiae*; the *Abālae*, *Caepones*, *Cascae*, *Gemini*, *Glaucae*, *Postūmi*, *Rulii*, &c.—SERVILI *ni horti*, gardens in Rome, named from one Servilius, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 55. *H.* 3, 38.

SERVILIA, the sister of Cato *Uticensis*, and the mother of M. Brutus, (*Vid.* BRUTUS, p. 46.) She mar-

ried for a second husband D. Junius *Silanus*, (*Vid.* CATO, p. 87.) and by him was the mother of Junia, the wife of Cassius. Servilia was fond of Julius Cæsar, and was beloved by him, *Suet. Cæs.* 50.; *Plutarch. Cat.* p. 77.; *Brut.* p. 986.

SERVIUS, a Roman *praenomen*.

SERVIUS *Tullius*, the 6th king of Rome; so named because he was said to have been born of a female slave, (*serva*, G. 200.) *Liv.* 1, 39. et 4, 3.

SESOSTRIS, the most celebrated of the ancient kings of Egypt, (G. 664.)

P. SESTIUS *Capitolinus*, consul, *Liv.* 3, 32. and decemvir, *ib.* 33.

SEVERUS, a Roman *cognomen* or surname of the *Caecinae*, *Cassii*, *Cestii*, *Claudii*, &c. *Tacit.*

Q. SEXTILIUS, a friend of Milo, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 2, 1.

SEXTIA *Tabula*, the office of Sextius, a banker, as is supposed; a place in the forum where auctions used to be held, *Cic. Quin.* 6, &c.—SEXTIANA vel *Sessiana dicta*, the sayings or jests of one Sextius, which had not much art, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 32.

SEXTIUS, a Roman name.

P. SEXTIUS, quaestor to C. Antonius, the consul, whom he urged to attack Catiline, *Cic. Sext.* 5. a tribune in the consulship of Lentulus Spinther, who strenuously promoted the bill for the restoration of Cicero, and with a body of armed men opposed the violent attempts of Clodius to prevent it. A number of people were slain in the contest. On which account Sextius was afterwards accused of violence. He was defended by Hortensius and Cicero, and acquitted, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 2, 4. The oration of Cicero for Sextius is still extant.

SEXT s, a Roman *praenomen*.

SICA, a friend of Cicero's, in whose farm he staid, when he left Rome, going into exile, *Cic. Att.* 3, 2.

SICHAEUS, the husband of Dido, murdered by her brother Pygmalion, on account of his riches, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 347.; *Paterc.* 1, 6.; *Justin.* 18, 4.

SICINIUS, a Roman, at whose agitation the plebeians made a seſſion to the *mons ſacer*, Liv. 2, 58. after their return, he was amongſt firſt tribunes of the commons that created, *ib.* 33. et 37, 54.

Decimus Junius SILANUS, conſult with Murena. While conſul-elect, he firſt aſked his opinion, according to cuſtom, concerning the puniſhment which ought to be inflicted on Cæſar and the other accomplices in the conſpiracy of Cæſar, who had been apprehended, he decreed that they ſhould be put to death, *Salluſt. Cat.* ; *Cic. Cat.* 4, 4.

SILVUS, a demi-god, the nurſe, interpreter, and companion of Bacchus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 48. (*G.* 383.)

SILVUS, a Greek hiſtorian, *Cic.* 1, 24.; *Liv.* 26, 49.

SILVUS and SILUS, a Roman ſir.

2. SILIUS, propraetor of Bithynia and Pontus, a. u. 702, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 9, 16. et 13, 62, & 63.

3. SILIUS, the favourite of the emperors Meſſalina, whom ſhe formally married; which proved the deſtruction of both, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 5—35.; *Senec. Dial.* 10, 330, &c.; *Suet. Cl.* 26, 16.

4. SILIUS *Italicus*, conſul in the year in which Nero was killed, (*aſſerto* (ſc. annus) *ſacer orbe fuit*, ſacred account of the world being then ended from a tyrant, *Martial.* 7, 62, 1.)

5. Silius was ſuſpected of having voluntarily joined in ſome of the actions that were carried on under the prince; but made uſe of his influence under the reign of Vitellius with moderation and humanity. He gained great honour from his upright admiration of Aſia, as proconſul under Vespasian. In the decline of life he retired from Rome to Campania; where he had ſeveral villas, each of which he furniſhed with a large collection of books, ſtatues, and pictures, which he not only poſſeſſed but even ſold; particularly thoſe of Virgil, whom he was was ſo paſſionate an

admirer, that he celebrated Virgil's birth-day with more ſolemnity than his own; eſpecially at Naples, where he uſed to approach his tomb with as much reverence as if it had been a temple, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 7. One of theſe villas had belonged to Cicero, *Martial.* 11, 49, 2. ſuppoſed to be that called ACADEMIA, *Plin.* 31, 2 l. 3. Silius employed much of his time in writing verſes; which, according to Pliny, diſcover more induſtry than genius, *ib.* Being afflicted with an incurable impoſthume, (*inſanabilis clavus*,) he ſtaved himſelf to death under Trajan, in the 76th year of his age, *ib.* His poem concerning the ſecond Punic war, in ſeventeen books, is ſtill extant; ſo many parts of which are mere imitations of Virgil, that he is called by ſome the *ape* of Virgil. Silius is highly extolled by Martial in ſeveral of his epigrams; thus, *Sili iuſtalidum decus ſorum*, the ornament of the muſes, 4, 14, 1, &c. He is called *perpetuus*, immortal; or, according to others, conſtant or ſteady in his conduct, 6, 64, 10. et 7, 62, 1. *Silius, Auſonio non ſemel ore potens*, diſtinguiſhed both as an orator and a poet, 9, 48, 2. and therefore the fitteſt perſon to poſſeſs the villa of Cicero, and the tomb of Virgil, (*Hæredem, dominumque, ſui tumultique, lariiſque, Non alium mallet, nec Maro, nec Cicero*,) 11, 49, 3. Add. *ib.* 51.; where commentators, to explain the meaning, have changed the reading variously. Silius lived to ſee his eldeſt ſon made conſul, *Plin. ib.* et *Martial.* 8, 66. He loſt his youngeſt ſon before he came to the conſular age, *Plin. ib.*; *Martial.* 9, 88.

SILANUS, a ſtatuary, who became illuſtrious without being taught, (*nulla doctore nobilis*,) *Plin.* 34, 8 l. 10.

SILVANUS, a rural divinity, god of the woods and fields, (*G.* 380.)

Plotius SILVANUS, a tribune, a. 664, the author of the *Plautian* or *Plotian* law, about the manner of granting the freedom of the city, *Cic. Arch.* 4.

SIMONIDES, a Greek philoſopher and poet, born in the iſland of Ceos.

Phædr. 4, 21, & 24. (*G.* 337.) *Simonides* excelled chiefly in writing elegies; whence *Maestius lacrymis Simonideis*, *Catull.* 38, 8.

SINON, -*ōnis*, an artful Greek, who by a feigned story induced the Trojans to bring within their city the wooden horse reared by the Greeks, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 59, &c. (*G.* 187.)

SINIS, vel *Scinis*, -*is*, a robber in Attica, who used to bend two trees towards one another, and, after having tied the legs of a man to each, then let them go asunder, and thus tore the miserable person to pieces in a shocking manner, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 440.; *Propert.* 3, 22, 37. *Sinis* was slain by *Theseus*, *Ovid. ib.*

SIRĒNES, -*um*, fabulous females, residing in small rocky islands on the south-west coast of Italy, (*Sirēnum latius*, *Propert.* 3, 12, 34.) who, by their enchanting music, were supposed to decoy mariners on shore, where they were destroyed by shipwreck, (*G.* 155, & 456.)

SIRIUS, the dog-star, which rises after the summer solstice, and was supposed to occasion the great heat of that time of the year, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 141.; *Lucan.* 10, 211.

L. Cornelius SISENNA, a Roman historian, contemporary with *Marius* and *Sylla*, who wrote an account of the civil war between them, *Paterc.* 2, 9.; *Sallust. Jug.* 95. said by *Cicero* to surpass all preceding writers of history, but still to want several qualifications requisite to form an accomplished historian, (*Cic. Br.* 64, & 74.; *Leg.* 1, 2. He is said to have translated the poems of *Aristides* of *Miletus*, *Ovid. Trist.* 2, 443. which contained some indelicate descriptions, *ib.* 413.

SISYGAMBIS, the mother of *Darius*, taken prisoner at the battle of *Issus* by *Alexander*; who treated her with so much generosity, that upon hearing of his death she put an end to her days by abstaining from food, *Curt.* 10, 5, 19,—26.

SISYPHUS, the first king of *Co-rinth*, noted for his cunning and rob-

beries; for which he was in the infernal regions to huge stone up a mountain, when it reached the top, always back again to the foot, (*G.* 41 *SISYPHII labores*, *Propert.* 2, *Sisyphus saxa labore geram*, *Id.* 32.—*Sisyphus* was said to be in connection with *Anticlea*, the mother of *Ulysses*, before her marriage with *Laertes*; whence *Ulysses* was said to be sprung from *Sisyphus*, (*cretus sanguine*.) *Ovid. Met.* and is called by way of reproach, (*SISYPHIDES*.) *Id. Art.* 313.

P. SITTIUS, a native of *Nucerina*, hence called *Nucerinus*, mentioned by *Catiline* among his associates, *Nucl.* 21. the same that is called *P. Sittius*, *Cic. Syll.* 20. whose father greatly injured the Romans in the *Italic* wars, *Flor.* 3, 18, 11. *Sittius* left Rome for the conspiracy of *Catiline* and his followers; and having raised a band of troops at his own expence, from *Greece* and *Spain*, passed over to *Italy*, where the princes were at war with themselves. *Sittius* sometimes was the one, sometimes the other, ways with success; whence he is called from him *SITTIANI*, very expert soldiers, *Appian.* 1, 620. He also equipped a fleet, and was of great service to *Caesar* in his war against *Scipio* and *Juba*. After their defeat *Sittius* was rewarded by *Caesar* with lands in *Mauritania* of those which had belonged to *Manasses*, the friend of *Juba*, *ib.* *Hirt. B. Afr.* 95, & 96.; *Dio.* 214. After the death of *Caesar*, *Sittius* was insidiously slain by *Publius*, the son of *Manasses*, whence *Cicero* says, *Arabiani dicitur nihil irascor*, I am not displeased with *Arabio* for having slain *Sittius*, 15, 17.

SITTIUS, a person who owed money in *Cilicia*; hence, *Syngititanam tibi commendo*, I request that you will endeavour to procure pay-

due on the bond of Sittius, 2, 8. So 8, 4, 13.

ISIS, vel *Mergis*, the brombyfes, king of Persia; monarch ordered to be put in consequence of having at he saw Smerdis on the it the dream was verified the *Magi*, who pretending real Smerdis, usurped the , and held it for some he was slain by a conspiracy rrian noblemen, (*G.* 605.)

-*äcis*, a virgin, who fell a youth called Crocus; ighted by him, pined away, rned into a shrub named *Plin.* 16, 35 f. 63.; *Ovid.*

us, (2 fyll.) a name of *Id. Met.* 12, 585. (*G.* 367.) TES, -is, an Athenian, the phroniticus, a statuary or , and of Panarètè, a mid-most renowned of the an-ophers, (*G.* 467.) called of philosophy, *Cic. Fin.* 2, is said to have first called

heaven, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 3. say, that the shortest way s to be what one wished to , *Cic. Off.* 2, 12. He pos-equanimity of mind, that have always preserved the nance; neither more chear-e disturbed at one time than *Cic. Off.* 1, 26.; *Plin.* 7,

the scholars of Socrates ts of philosophers were . *Or.* 3, 17. whence he is *philosophorum*, *Quintil.* 1, -SOCRATICI, the followers , *Cic. Div.* 1, 3. *Off.* 1, 37.; , 1, 35, & 83. *Socraticae* e writings of the Socratic s, *Hor. Art. P.* 310. who *Domus Socratica*, *Id. Od.* 1, o *Socratici libri*, the books Xenophon, &c. *Propert.* 2, ocrates himself having left , (*Quum ipse literam Socrates* *wisset*, *Cic. Or.* 3, 16.) So-

cratici sermones, the discourses, dialogues, or lessons of Socrates, *ib.* 18. So *Socraticus sermo*, *ib.* 17. *Socraticas disputationes*, *ib.* 34. *Socraticis madet sermonibus*, is imbued or seasoned with, i. e. instructed in the Socratic philosophy, *ib.* 3, 21, 9. *Inter Socraticos*, a-midst the professors of philosophy, *Ju-venal.* 2, 10. *Socraticum opus*, i. e. the *Phaedon* of Plato, the scholar of So-crates, on the immortality of the soul, *Ovid. in Ibin*, 496. which Cleombrotus, an academic philosopher, having read, is said to have thrown himself into the sea, *ib. et Cic. Tusc.* 1, 34. *Id fuit Socraticum maxime*, most like Socrates, *Cic. Or.* 3, 18. *Socratici et Platonici esse vo-lumus*, *Cic. Off.* 1, 1.

SOCRATES, a painter, *Plin.* 35, 11. *Vid. OCNUS.*

SOL, the sun; sometimes confound-ed with Apollo; *Vid. PHOEBUS*, (*G.* 373.) worshipped at Rome near the temple of Romulus, *Quintil.* 1, 7, 12.

SOLINUS, the author of a book cal-led *Polyhistor*, consisting almost entire-ly of excerpts from Pliny; whence he is called that author's ape.

SOLON, -*ônis*, the lawgiver of A-thens, born at Salâmis; one of the seven wise men of Greece, (*G.* 464.)

SOMNUS, the god of sleep, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 838, &c. 6, 893.

SOPATER, -*tris*, a praetor of Sy-racuse, *Liv.* 24, 23, & 25.—¶ 2. A general of Philip, king of Mace-donia, sent into Africa, with 4000 foldiers, to assist the Carthaginians, *Liv.* 30, 26. Being taken by the Ro-mans, his release was asked by the am-bassadors of Philip, but refused, *ib.* 42.—¶ 3. A general of Perseus, *Liv.* 42, 62.—¶ 4. A native of Halycia in Sicily, *Cic. Ver.* 2, 28.—¶ 5. Another of Tyndâris, *ib.* 4, 39.

SOPHOCLES, -is, an Athenian tragic poet, contemporary with Peri-cles, *Cic. Off.* 1, 40. called *divinus poeta* by Cicero, *Div.* 1, 25. who appears to have reckoned him the first or most excellent tragic poet, *Or.* 1. But *Quintilian*, though he leaves the ques-tion concerning the comparative merit

of Sophocles and Euripides undetermined, yet seems to give the preference to Euripides, 10, 1, 67, &c.—Sophocles was born about 495 years before Christ, thirty years after Aeschylus, and fifteen before Euripides. He was only twenty years old when he produced his first tragedy, and gained the prize of tragic merit over his master Aeschylus. Of the numerous tragedies which Sophocles wrote, only seven remain. He is said to have lived to near the age of an hundred, and to have died of joy for having been declared victor in the contest for poetic skill, *Val. Max.* 8, 7, *ext.* 2. So Pliny, 7, 53. But Lucian says that he was choaked with a grape-stone, at the age of ninety-five, *de Macrobiiis, f.* A little before his death Sophocles was accused by his son Iophon of insanity, that he might be excluded from the management of his estate, and a curator appointed for that purpose. Upon this Sophocles read in court his tragedy called *Oedipus Coloneus*, which he had just finished; and asked, if that appeared to be the production of one deprived of his reason? The judges, filled with admiration of his genius, instantly acquitted him, and declared his son insane for having accused him, *ib.* Cicero says that this trial was instituted by the sons of Sophocles, because on account of his application to study he seemed to neglect his private fortune, *Sen.* 7. Sophocles distinguished himself by his attention to state-affairs, as well as by his dramatic compositions. He was at one time *Archon*, or one of the chief magistrates of Athens, in conjunction with Pericles, *Cic. Off.* 1, 40. Cicero always mentions Sophocles among the Greek poets of the first rank, *Or.* 1. *Acad.* 1, 3, &c.—*An pangis aliquid Sophocleum?* Do you compose any thing in the style of Sophocles? *Cic. Fam.* 16, 18. *Sola Sophocleo tua carmina digna cothurno*, are worthy of the buskin of Sophocles, which is said to have been invented by him, i. e. are as sublime as the poems of Sophocles, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 10.

Nulla Sophocleo veniet jactura cothurni, in the dat. i. e. the fame of the tragedies of Sophocles shall never be diminished, *Ovid Am.* 1, 15, 15. *An in Sophocleo horridus cothurnus, sc. est?* i. e. Does he write tragedies? *Martial.* 3, 20, 7. *Varro Sophocleo non inficiande cothurno*, not to be hindered from wearing the Sophoclean buskin, or from writing tragedies, i. e. who canst write them well, *Id.* 5, 31, 1.

SOPHOCLES, a learned and eloquent man of Agrigentum, *Cic. Ver.* 3, 88.

SOPHONISBA, the daughter of Asdrubal and wife of Syphax, king of Numidia; a woman of uncommod spirit and beauty. Her father being defeated by Scipio, and her husband made prisoner, she fell into the power of Masinissa; who, moved by her entreaties, and captivated by her engaging appearance, in order to prevent her from falling into the hands of the Romans, a favour which she earnestly requested of him, married her. But finding what he had done disapproved of by Scipio, and having no other method of performing his promise, he sent her a cup of poison, which she with the greatest fortitude and composure drank, *Liv.* 30, 12,—15.

SOPHILIS, a painter in the time of Cicero, *Cic. Att.* 4, 16. called also Sopylus, *Plin.* 35, 11.

SOSIA, the name of a slave, *Ter. And.* 1, 1, 1.

SOSIGÈNES, -is, a learned Egyptian astronomer, by whose assistance Julius Caesar reformed the Roman calendar, *Plin.* 18, 25.; (*Vid. A. p. 329.*)

SOSII, eminent book-sellers in the time of Horace, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 20, 1. *Art. P.* 345.

SOSILUS, a Lacedaemonian, the companion and instructor of Hannibal in the Greek language, who wrote the history of his wars, *Nep.* 22, 13.

C. SOSIUS, quaestor to M. Lepidus, and afterwards praetor, *Cic. Att.* 8, 6.—SOSIANUS, a name given to Apollo, *Plin.* 13, 5. *et* 36, 4 *L.* 4, 8. is supposed, because his statue was brought to Rome by C. Sossus.

SIUS, a Roman *eques*, from Pi-
who burnt the register-office
; *Cic. N. D.* 3, 30.

ITA, a name of Juno, *Cic. Mur.*
D. 1, 29; *Div.* 1, 2; *Ovid.*
56.

ATA, the name of a woman,
; 4, 1, 34, &c.

ATUS, a Sicilian, *Cic. Verr.*

S, the name of a book, written
hilosopher Antiochus, against
Cic. Acad. 4, 4.

DES, *is*, a native of Maronēa,
(*Cretensis Maronita*, Suidas),
or of an obscene poem, called
or CINAEDUS, *ib. Martial.* 2.

Hence verses of that kind
ed *Satadēi* vel *Sōtadēi*, sc. *ver-*
h had this peculiarity, that the
ight also be read backwards,
Quintil. 1, 8, 6. et 9, 4, 6,
Plin. Ep. 5, 3. Vid. *Scaliger.*
30.

ICUS *Marcus*, a freed man,
(*homo*), *Cic. Balb.* 25.

IA, a noted midwife, *Plin.* 28,

TACUS, a famous gladiator,
a Thracian, who having bro-
h from a school of gladiators
, with about 70 of his com-
and having collected a great
of slaves, carried on war a-
e Romans for a considerable
taly, with various success. At
as cut off by L. Crassus, when
with about 60,000 of his fol-
liv. Epit. 95, & 96; *Plutarch.*

He is called *Spartacus vagans*,
e wandered over different parts
Hor. Od. 3, 14, 19. *acer*, *Id.*
5, 5. Cicero puts Spartacus
noit bitter enemy, *Phil.* 4, 6.
an makes Pompey say of Cae-
imili causā caderes, quā Sparta-
2, 554.

ERUS, a Stoic philosopher,
4, 24.

IPPUS, the sister's son of Pla-
by him, as it were, the heir of
lemic philosophy, *Cic. Acad.*
He differed very little in his

opinions from Aristotle, *Cic. Or.* 3,
18.

SPHINX, *-ngis*, a poetic female
monster, which infested the territory
of Thebes, (*G.* 429): *Laßant. in Stat.*
Theb. 1, 66. et 2, 505; *Senec. Phœniss.*
116; et *Oedip.* 92, &c.

SPINO, *-ōnis*, a Roman deity, pro-
perly a river, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 20.

SPINTHER, v. *Spinter*, *-ēris*, a fir-
name of the *Lentuli*, *Cic.*

SPONGIA, a fictitious name of one
of the judges who acquitted Clodius,
Cic. Att. 1, 16.

SPORUS, a base favourite of Nero,
Suet. N. 28.

SPURINNA, an *haruspex*, who af-
ter inspecting the entrails of a victim,
which Cæsar offered a little before his
death, *Cic. Div.* 1, 52. warned him to
beware of the ides of March; and on
that day, as Cæsar was going to the
senate-house, happening to meet Spu-
rinna, he said to him by way of ridi-
cule, that the ides were come without
any hurt; 'Yes, said Spurinna, but
they are not past' and in a few mi-
nutes after Cæsar was killed in the se-
nate-house by the conspirators, *Suet.*
Cæs. 81; *Dio*, 44, 18; *Appian. B. C.*
2. p. 522, & 525.

SPURIUS, a Roman *praenomen*.

C. STALĒNUS, a senator, *Cic. Cluent.*
7, & 24. condemned for having been
concerned in bribing a jury, *ib. et Br.*
68.

STAPHYLUS, the son of Sithēnus,
who is said to have first taught the me-
thod of mixing wine with water, *Plin.*
7, 56.

L. STATILIUS, a Roman *eques*, an
accomplice in the conspiracy of Cati-
line, *Cic. Cat.* 3, 3, & 6; *Sallust. Cat.*
17. who was seized with the ambassa-
dors of the Allobroges, *ib.* 44, 46, 47.
and put to death, *ib.* 55.

STATILIUS Taurus, one of the chief
friends of Augustus, *Paterc.* 2, 127.
the same probably who is mentioned,
Cic. Att. 12, 13, & 14. He carried on
several wars with success, *Vid. Dio. et*
Appian.

STATIRA, the daughter of Darius,
3 A 2 married

married by Alexander, *Justin.* 12, 10. and after his death, cruelly murdered by Roxāna, *Plutarch. in Alexandro.* f.

STATIUS, anciently a name peculiar to slaves, but afterwards a surname of citizens, *Gell.* 4, 20.

Cæcilius STATIUS, an old comic poet, called Statius, as having been originally a slave, *Gell. ib.* called simply Statius by Cicero, *Or.* 2, 64.

P. Papinius STATIUS, a poet, born at Naples, highly respected by the emperor Domitian. He wrote miscellaneous poems called *SILVÆ*, in five books; the *Thebæis*, *-idis*, a kind of epic poem, in twelve books; and the *Achilleis*, an unfinished poem in two books: all of which are still extant. Statius was contemporary with Martial and Juvenal. Martial never mentions him, from what cause is uncertain. Juvenal speaks of the eagerness with which the people assembled to hear Statius recite his *Thebæid*; but adds, that notwithstanding this mark of public approbation, he must have starved if he had not sold a new play, which he had written on the subject of *Agavè*, to Paris, the favourite of Domitian, 7, 82.

L. STATIUS *Murcus*, a Roman, who, after his praetorship, commanded an army in Asia, which, according to the order of the senate, after the death of Caesar, *Cic. Phil.* 11, 12. he resigned to Cassius, *Fell.* 2, 69. Being afterwards made commander of the fleet by Cassius, he, on the same day on which the battle of Philippi was fought, defeated, in a naval battle, Domitius Calvinus, who was bringing large reinforcements to Antony and Caesar, *Appian. B. C.* 656. And if Brutus had not been forced by his soldiers to fight a second time, after the death of Cassius, he might have conquered Antony and Caesar by famine, *ib.* 660. After the death of Brutus, Statius *Murcus*, with all his forces, joined Sext. Pompey, *Fell.* 2, 72. who having by this assistance obliged Caesar and Antony to conclude a peace with him on honourable terms,

most ungratefully, upon a groundless accusation, put Statius *Murcus* to death, *ib.* 77.; *Appian. ib.* 5, p. 712.; *Dio*, 48, 19. and by the loss of this brave man accelerated his own destruction, *ib.*

STATOR, *-ōris*, a name given to Jupiter, because he stopped (*stibat*) the flight of the Romans in a battle with the Sabines, *Liv.* 1, 12. et 10, 36.; *Flor.* 1, 1, 13.

STATORIUS, sent as an ambassador to Syphax by the Scipios, *Liv.* 24, 48. et 30, 28.

Aruntius STELLA, a poet of noble birth and opulent fortune, celebrated by his contemporaries Statius and Martial, (*q. v.*) None of his works remain.

STENTOR, *-ōris*, one of the Grecian chiefs in the war against Troy, the sound of whose voice was so uncommonly loud, that it was equal to the joint sound of fifty others, *Homer. Il.* 5, 784. Hence, *Tu miser exclamas, ut Stentora vincere possis*, Juvenal. 13, 112.—STENTOREA vox, very loud, *Arnob.*

STEPHĀNIO, a writer or actor of pantomimes, (*minus*), who lived to a great age, *Plin.* 7, 41.

L. STERTINIUS, a præconsul in Spain, *Liv.* 31, 50. whence he brought great spoils to Rome, 33, 27.

STERTINIUS, a Stoic philosopher, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 33, & 296. *Ep.* 1, 14, 20.

STERŌPE, *-es*, one of the *Pleiades*, at whose rising the sea was supposed to become tempestuous, *Ovid. Trist.* 1, 10, 14.

STERŌPES, *-is*, one of the Cyclops, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 425.

STESICHŌRUS, an illustrious lyric poet, born at Himæra, above 500 years before Christ, where there was a beautiful statue of him, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 35. Stesichorus was highly esteemed by the ancients, (*fuit totâ Græciâ summa propter ingenium honore et nomine*), *ib.* Quintilian says, that he excelled in supporting the dignity of his characters next to Homer, 10, 1, 62. Hence

Stesichorus:

Stesichorike graves camenae, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 8. He wrote an invective against Helēna, on which account her brothers Castor and Pollux are said to have deprived him of sight; but Stesichōrus having atoned for his fault by writing a recantation, (*palinodia*), and a poem in her praise, his sight was restored, Hor. Epod. 17, 42. &c. *et ibi Scholiast*. All his works, which Suidas says were comprehended in 16 books, are now lost, except a few fragments.

STHENĒLUS, the son of Perseus and Andromēda, king of Argos, (G. 397), one of the Græcian chiefs in the Trojan war, Virg. 2, 261.; Hor. Od. 1, 15, 4. et 4, 9, 20.—STHENĒLĒ-*ius hostis*, i. e. Eurythēus, the son of Sthenelus, the enemy of Hercules, Ovid. Ep. 9, 25. (G. 398.) *Proles* STHENĒLĒIA *Cygnus*, Ovid. Met. 2, 367.

STHENIUS, a native of Thermae in Sicily, (*Thermitarus*), grossly injured by Venes, Cic. Verr. 2, 34,—48. et 5, 42.

STHENOBOEA, the wife of Proetus, king of Argos, who fell in love with Bellerōphon, Juv. 10, 137.; Hor. Od. 3, 7. (G. 393.)

STILBO, v. STILPO, -ōnis, a philosopher, born at Megāra, naturally prone to drunkenness and lewdness, but he overcame these propensities by reason, Cic. Fat. 5. Acad. 4. 24. the preceptor of Zeno, the founder of the Stoics, Laert. 2, 113, &c. Having escaped from the flames of his native city, when taken by the enemy, he was asked by Demetrius Poliorcētēs, if he had lost any thing: "No, says he, for I carry all my effects with me," (*Omnia mea mecum porto*), Senec. Ep. 9.; Laert. ib.

STILICO, v. STILICHO, -ōnis, the general and father-in-law of the emperor Honorius; greatly celebrated by Claudian:—*Virgo* STILICONIA, the daughter of Stilico, Claudian de Nupt. Hon. 177.

STIPHĒLUS, one of the centaurs, Ovid. Met. 12, 459.

STOICI, a sect of philosophers, so

named from a portico at Athens, (στωα), where Zeno, their founder, taught, (G. 291.) *Libelli Stoici*, books written by the Stoics, Hor. Epod. 8, 15. *Stoica dogmata*, the maxims of the Stoics, Juvenal. 13, 121.—STOICĒ, adv. in the manner of the Stoics, Cic. *Pardigm.* 1, 1, &c. *Muraen.* 35.—STOICĪDÆ, -ārum, the sons of the Stoics, i. e. the Stoics, (a kind of patronymic noun), Juvenal. 2, 65.

Sext. STOLA, one of the judges in the cause of Flaccus, Cic. Flacc. 20.

STOLO, -ōnis, a Roman surname, Varr. R. R. 1, 2.; Plin. 17, 1, et 27, 15.

STRABO, -ōnis, a surname, originally imposed on some person from his having distorted eyes, Plin. 11. 37.

STRABO, an illustrious Greek geographer, born at Amasia in Pontus, who flourished under Augustus and Tiberius. His excellent work on geography, in 17 books, is still extant.

STRATO, -nis, a native of Lampascus, the scholar of Theophrastus, Cic. Acad. 1, 9. who denied divine providence, Cic. Ib. 4, 38. N. D. 1, 13.

STRATOCLES, -is, a Greek orator, who is said to have fabricated the story of Themistocles having poisoned himself by drinking bull's blood, Cic. Br. 11.

STRATONICE, -æ, the name of several Asiatic queens.

STRATONICUS, a native of Alabanda, famous for his witty answers, Cic. N. D. 3, 19.; Athenae. 8, 8.—¶ 2. A rich Macedonian, to whom Plautus is supposed to allude, Rud. 4, 2, 27.

STRATORIUS, quaestor or lieutenant to Cornilius in Africa, Cic. Fam. 12, 23.

STRADA, the goddess of eloquence and persuasion, Cic. Brut. 15. called also SUTELA, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38.

SUETONIUS Paulinus, governor of Britain, who conquered Boadicea, Tac. Ann. 14, 29. &c.

L. SUETONIUS Tranquillus, the son of Suetonius Lenus, an eques, and legationary tribune, Suet. Oib. 10. He lived

lived in the time of Trajan and Adrian, and was private secretary to the latter. He was very intimate with the younger Pliny, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 24. who procured for him from Trajan the *Jus trium liberorum*, *ib.* 10, 95, & 96. Pliny, in his letter to the emperor, calls Suetonius a man of great probity and learning, as well as of noble birth, (*probissimum, honestissimum, eruditissimum virum*), *ib.* 95. The only works of Suetonius now remaining are his lives of the Twelve Caesars, and of a few grammarians and poets.

SUFFENUS, a bad poet, but a great admirer of his own works; hence *Nimirum idem omnes fallimur: neque est quisquam, Quem non in aliqua re videre Suffonum Possis. Suus cuique attributus est error, Sed non videmus manticae quid in tergo est*, Catull. 2, 18.

NUMERIUS SUFFUCIUS, a native of Praeneste, who in consequence of a dream is said to have discovered the *Sortes Praenestinae*, Cic. Div. 2, 41.

SULLA, *seu SYLLA*, a surname of the gens *Cornelia*.

P. Cornelius SULLA, praetor a. u. 538, *Liv.* 25, 2. who first celebrated the *Ludi Appollinares*; games in honour of Apollo, *ib.* 12. He seems to have remained in the city during the time of his office, *ib.* 15, 19, 22.

L. Cornelius SULLA, of a patrician gens, (*gentis patriciae, i. e. Corneliae*), from a family almost sunk to obscurity, (*familiâ prope jam extinctâ*), by the inactivity of his ancestors, *Sallust. Jug.* 59. there having been no one of any reputation in it since Cornelius Rufinus, consul in the war against Pyrrhus; from whom Sulla was sixth in descent, *Paterc.* 2, 17.; *Plutarch. in Syll. pr.* (G. 234 l. 5.) Sulla was born to a very small fortune, and spent his youth in profligate dissipation. He had however carefully cultivated his mind by Latin and Greek literature. His fortune was greatly increased by a wealthy courtesan, called Nicopolis, who left him her heir. Being made quaestor, it fell to his lot to attend Marius, the consul, to the war against Jugur-

tha in Numidia, where, by his talents and address, he in a short time became a great favourite with Marius and the army, *Sallust. Jug.* 96. Sulla shared with Marius the glory of finishing the war, by prevailing on Bocchus to deliver up Jugurtha to him, *ib.* 113. and that device he caused to be engraved on a ring, which he afterwards always used in sealing his letters. This offended Marius; who however judging Sulla to be too inconsiderable a person to merit his envy, still continued to employ him as one of his lieutenants in his second consulship, and in his third made him a military tribune. In these posts Sulla performed several signal services, which so much raised the jealousy of Marius, that he no longer afforded Sulla opportunities of displaying his abilities. Upon this Sulla applied himself to Catulus, the colleague of Marius in the consulship, a man of great worth, but deficient in vigour and activity; who therefore, in affairs of difficulty, employed Sulla, whose power and reputation by this means greatly increased, which exasperated Marius still the more against him. Hence arose that enmity betwixt Marius and Sulla, which afterwards produced such calamities to the state, and at last terminated in the extinction of Roman liberty.

Sulla, at the expiration of his praetorship, a. u. 660, was sent into Asia, under pretence of restoring Ariobarzanes, king of Cappadocia, to his throne, but in reality to check the growing power of Mithridates. During his stay on the banks of the Euphrates, Orobazus, a Parthian, came to him in quality of ambassador from king Arsaces, to form a friendship and alliance with the Roman people, the first application that had ever been made by the Parthians on that subject. One of the ambassador's retinue, from observing the countenance of Sulla, is said to have foretold that he should become the greatest of men, *Plutarch.*

After the return of Sulla from Asia,
the

the Italic or Social war broke out in Italy; in which Sulla greatly distinguished himself. He was made consul, a. u. 665, in the fiftieth year of his age, and the management of the war against Mithridates decreed to him by the senate. But Marius envying him that command, by means of the tribune P. Sulpicius, got it transferred on himself by an order of the people. Two tribunes were dispatched to Nola, to take the charge of Sulla's army, and resign it to Marius. The soldiers, upon hearing what was intended, were so much exasperated, that they stoned the tribunes to death; to such a degree had Sulla ingratiated himself with his troops. Marius in revenge put the friends of Sulla in the city to the sword, and plundered their houses. Upon this Sulla marched to Rome with his army, and having vanquished all opposition, obliged Marius to fly from the city. Sentence of death was passed on him, together with Sulpicius, and some others. Sulpicius being betrayed by a slave, was executed. Sulla, according to promise, granted to the slave his freedom for what he had done, but immediately ordered him to be thrown from the Tarpeian rock for betraying his master. A price was set on the head of Marius, but he made his escape. *Vid. MARIUS.* Sulla, having settled matters in the city the best way he could, set out against Mithridates, who had possessed himself of Asia Minor, and of great part of Macedonia and Greece. Sulla first laid siege to Athens, which was commanded by Aristion, a native of the place, one of the generals of Mithridates, who treated the inhabitants with great cruelty. The city was taken by assault, and given up to be plundered. Great numbers were slain. At last Sulla prevailed on to put a stop to the massacre. On which making honourable mention of the ancient Athenians, he said, "that he forgave the living for the sake of the dead." Some time after Sulla defeated the army of Mithridates under Archelaus and Taxiles,

consisting of above 100,000 men, near Cheronæa in Boeotia, with such slaughter, that not above 10,000 are said to have escaped. Not long after he defeated another army still more numerous, near Orcheménos. Sulla next transported his forces into Asia, where he permitted them to live on the inhabitants at free quarters, *Plutarch.* which contributed greatly to slacken military discipline, *Sallust. Cat. 11.* In the mean time, being informed that the party of his adversaries had regained the ascendancy at Rome under Cinna, and had slain a number of his friends, (*Vid. MARIUS*), he concluded a peace with Mithridates on honourable terms, and returned to Italy, after an absence of three years, with an army of about 60,000 men, a. u. 670. The forces of his opponents were far more numerous. Paterculus, who highly extols the perseverance of Sulla, in first humbling the public enemy before he turned his arms against his domestic foes, says, "that he had only 30,000 against 200,000," 2, 24. But Sulla, with wonderful conduct and good fortune, vanquished them all. The assistance of Pompey contributed greatly to his success, (*Vid. POMPEIUS*), whence Pompey is called *Sullanus dux*, Lucan. 7, 367. and Sulla is called his master, *Id. 1, 326.* or teacher, *ib. 335.*

Sulla, upon his first arrival, behaved with lenity and moderation; but having completely subdued his enemies, he gratified his revenge with unexampled cruelty.

Sulla was the first who published a list (*tabula*) of persons whom he doomed to destruction, confiscating their effects, and promising a price for their heads; which was called a PROSCRIPTION, and was afterwards imitated by the second triumvirate, Antony, Lepidus, and Octavius or Augustus, who are hence called his scholars: thus, *Quis cælum terris non misceat, &c. In tabulam Sullæ si dicant discipuli tres*, if the three scholars of Sulla should speak against his proscription-table, *Juvenal, 2, 25, & 28.* Hence Sulla is called

crucentus,

eruentus, bloody, *Martial.* 11, 6, 9. *trux*, *Id.* 9, 44, 10. and *Nobilium facivissimus*, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 38. (Vid. G. 240. & A. 198.) The various examples of cruelty which the instruments of his vengeance excrcised, are pathetically described by *Lucan.* 2, 139,—222. He ordered several thousand Samnites and others who had surrendered on a promise of pardon, to be butchered in the *Villa Publica*. *Livy, Epit.* 88. and *Florus*, 3, 21. say, 8000; *Plutarch*, 6000; *Seneca*, 7000, *de Clem.* 1, 12.; *Val. Maximus* says, four legions, 9, 2, 1. (*Tum flos Hesperiae, Latii jam sola juventus Concidit, et miseræ macularvit ovilia Romæ*, *Lucan.* 2, 196.) Sulla had assembled the senate in the temple of *Bellona*, and was just beginning to make a speech, when the massacre commenced. The senators were struck with horror upon hearing the dying groans of so many wretched men. But Sulla, with great indifference, bid them mind their present business, and not concern themselves about what was doing without doors; that the noise which they heard was occasioned by a few offenders whom he had ordered to be punished, *Plutarch.* (*Hoc agamus, Patres Conscripti, seditionis pauculi meo jussu occiduntur*, *Senec. de Clem.* 1, 12.) He then continued his discourse with the same composure of countenance with which he had begun *ibid.*

After the death of young Marius, Sulla assumed the name of *FELIX* or *FAUSTUS*, i. e. fortunate or lucky. Hence *Hisne, SALUS rerum, FELIX his Sulla vocari—meruit?* Did Sulla by these massacres deserve to be called the Saviour of the state, and Fortunate? *Lucan.* 2, 221. And when his wife Metella brought forth twins, a boy and girl, he called the boy *FAUSTUS*, and the girl, *FAUSTA*. Sulla wrote memoirs or commentaries concerning his own life, which are often mentioned by *Plutarch*; and called by *Cicero*, *Historia ejus*, *Div.* 1, 33.

Sulla caused himself to be made perpetual dictator; and enacted a number of laws concerning the regulation of

the state, (*Vid. A.* 198.) After he had ruled with absolute authority for near three years, he, to the astonishment of all, resigned his power, and retiring to his villa near *Cumæ* (*in Cumanum*), notwithstanding his numerous murders, lived unmolested till his death, which was occasioned by the *marbus pedicularis*, a. u. 675, in the 61st year of his age. His funeral was celebrated with great magnificence, though *Lepidus* the consul and others wished to hinder it. His body was burnt in the *Campus Martius*, where a monument was erected to his memory. He was the first of the *gens Cornelia* whose body was burnt, *Plin.* 7, 54. which was done at his own desire, lest his remains should afterwards be dug up and dissipated, as he did those of *Marius*, *Cic. Leg.* 2, 22.; *Val. Max.* 9, 2, 1.

Sulla seems never to have thought of entirely subverting the constitution of his country, or of perpetuating his power in his own family. His great object seems to have been to revenge himself on his enemies, and to crush the popular party; (*Nec plus victoria Sullæ Praestitit, invisas penitus quàm tollere partes*, *Lucan.* 2, 229. *Non dominationis causâ Syllam arma sumsisse, argumentum est ditatura deposita*, *Quintil.* 5, 10, 72.) When he dismissed his lieutors in the forum, and went home as a private person, no one offered him the least insult, except one young man, who followed him home, throwing out against him all the way abusive language; in answer to which Sulla is reported to have only said, "This young man will prevent any one hereafter from spontaneously resigning so great power," *Appian. B. C.* 1, 415. which was verified in *Julius Caesar*, *ib.* who used to say, "That it discovered great ignorance in Sylla to lay down the dictatorship; (*Syllam literas nescivisse, qui dictaturam deposuisset*), *Suet. Caes.* 77. Sylla brought from Athens the library of *Apellicon*, in which were the works of *Aristotle* and *Theophrastus*, *Strab.* 13. p. 609; *Plutarch. in Sylla*; *Laert. in Theophrasto*; *Athen.* 3. p. 214.—

milites, the soldiers of Sulla, *at.* 16. *Sullanum ferrum*, the Sulla, *Lucan.* 1, 330. *Sullanæ pacis*, the carcases of those illa slew after his victory, or had obtained peace, *Id.* 2, 3. *Sullana cadavera*, i. e. *eorum sunt a Sulla*, *ib.* 220. *Ataque damnat Sullanæ juventutis*, i. e. condemns the actions of his unt youth under Sulla, *Id.* 8, *lani manes*, &c. the manes of bearing to rise from his tomb middle of the *Campus Martius*, dismal predictions, *Id.* 1, 581. *nos in invidiam rapit*, he ex- to odium as a favourer of y of the nobility, like Sulla, *Id.* 3, 2. *Sullano more exemploque Pompey*, if he conquer, will Sulla, *Cic. Att.* 10, 7. *Ille dies* the day on which Sulla for- us to leave the city, *ib.* 8.—
 URIT animus ejus, the mind of desires to imitate Sulla, *ib.* 8; 8, 3, 32. *et* 8, 6, 32.
 s Cornelius SULLA, the son ator, who exhibited a shew tors in honour of his father, ears after his death, a. u. 692; 1 occasion he gave a magnifi- rtainment to the people, *Cic.* 3; *Plin.* 19, 1. He sided with in the civil war; and after the Pharsalia joined Cato in A- After the battle of Thapsus out to death, *Liv. Epit.* 114.
 JLLA, a kinsman of L. Sul- ator, chosen consul with P. us, but before he entered on ; was condemned for bribery, *Cat.* 18. He was afterwards of having been concerned in spiracy of Catiline; but being l by Hortensius and Cicero, he itted. He sided with Caesar ivil war, and commanded his ng in the battle of Pharsalia, *C.* 3, 89. After his return e, being made city quaestor, he ended the public sale of the of those whose effects Caesar ificated; as he had thirty-six

years before been employed as a clerk (*scriba*) in selling the forfeited estates of those proscribed by Sulla, *Cic. Off.* 2, 8. Hence Cicero, in speaking contemptuously of his death, whether caused by robbers or by indigestion, says, "That there was cause to apprehend lest the public sales or auctions of Caesar should not go on so briskly, after the loss of so notable an auctioneer," (*vereor, ne bastia Caesaris refrigeris*), *Cic. Fam.* 9, 10. *et* 15, 17.

Serv. SULLA, the brother of Publius, a senator, and an associate in the conspiracy of Catiline, *Cic. Sull.* 2.

C. SULPICIUS Gallus, a noble Roman skilled in Greek literature, and eloquent, *Cic. Off.* 1, 53. *Brut.* 20. fond of astrology, and an adept in it, *Cic. Off.* 1, 6. *Sen.* 16. made praetor, a. 581, *Liv. Epit.* 11, & 15. Afterwards, when a military tribune in the army of Paulus Aemilius, he foretold an eclipse of the moon, the night before the battle was fought in which Perseus king of Macedonia was defeated, *Liv.* 44, 37. (*Vid. G.* 22.) He was made consul with M. Claudius Marcellus, a. 687, *Liv.* 45, 44.

P. SULPICIUS Rufus, tribune a. 665, *Cic. Har. Resp.* 19. possessed of great powers as an orator, *ib.* He gained popularity by opposing C. Julius Caesar, who desired to be made consul contrary to the laws, *ib.* 20. *et Brut.* 63. that is, before he had been praetor, *Plutarch* in Sulla. His attempt to transfer the command of the Mithridatic war from Sulla, brought destruction on himself, and finally on his country. *Vid. SULLA & MARIUS.*

Serv. SULPICIUS, consul, *Liv.* 3, 10. one of the ambassadors sent to Athens to examine the laws of that republic, *Liv.* 3, 31. After his return he was chosen one of the *Decemviri*, *ib.* 33.

Serv. SULPICIUS Rufus, *Q. F.* the son of an *eques*, *Cic. Mur.* 7. called *Lemonia*, from the name of his tribe, *Cic. Phil.* 9, 7. remarkable for his knowledge of the civil law, *Cic. Mur.* 7. He was the competitor of Murena for the consulship, and being disappointed,

accused him of bribery; but without success, *Cic. Mur.* 3. *Flacc.* 13. He was afterwards consul with M. Marcellus, a. u. 702, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 6. He was appointed proconsul of Achaia by Julius Caesar, *ib.* 4, 3, & 4. whence he wrote a beautiful consolatory letter to Cicero upon the death of his daughter Tullia, *ib.* 5. He in the same year, a. 708, sent Cicero an account of the murder of his colleague in the consulate, M. Marcellus, *ib.* 12. Sulpicius being sent on an embassy to Antony, then besieging Mutina, died on the way, *Cic. Phil.* 9, 1. — A statue was erected to him in the *Rostra*, and other honours decreed by the senate to his memory; according to the opinion of Cicero, *ib.* 7.

SUMMANUS, a deity, whose image was placed on the *fastigium* of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, *Cic. Div.* 1, 10. Ovid professes himself ignorant what this deity is, *Fast.* 6, 731. Pliny says that nocturnal lightnings were attributed to him, 2, 52. So *Sanct. Augustin.* 4, 23.

SURA, the name of a freed man, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 10. — ¶ 2. A surname given to Lentulus, one of the chief accomplices in Catiline's conspiracy; because when quaestor under Sulla, having squandered a large sum of the public money, and being required by Sulla to give an account of it, Lentulus with great indifference told him, "That he had no account to give; but that he presented to him the calf of his leg," (*jura*), as boys used to do when they missed their stroke in playing at tennis, *Plutarch in Cic.* p. 869.

SURĒNA, a general of the Parthians, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 42.

SYLLA et SYLLANUS. *Vid. SULLA.*

SYLLUS, a Pythagorean, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 34. ¶ 2. A general of the Cretans, *Liv.* 42, 51.

SYLVANUS. *Vid. SILVANUS.*

RHEA SYLVIA, a name of Ilia, the mother of Romulus, *Liv.* 1, 3. (G. 192.)

SYLVIVS, a son of Ascanius, the second king of Alba, *Liv.* 1, 3.

SYRTIAN, -ās, vel -ācis, Ovid.

Fast. 6, 769.; *Propert.* 5, 11, 59. king of Numidia, first the ally of the Romans, *Liv.* 24, 28. 27, 4. 28, 17, & 18. but having married Sophonisba, the daughter of Asdrubal, he renounced the friendship of the Romans, and joined the Carthaginians, *Liv.* 29, 23. Being vanquished by Scipio and Masinissa, he was taken prisoner, *Liv.* 30, 5, & 11. and carried to Italy by Laelius, *ib.* 17. where he died at Tibur, *ib.* 45.

SYRUS, the name of a slave in Terence. So *Cic. Att.* 12, 22. A number of slaves were brought to Rome from Syria; whence *SYRI FENALES*, *Cic. Or.* 2, 66.

T.

TACFARĪNAS, -ās, a Numidian, who had served in the army of the Romans, and afterwards carried on war against them with great animosity, *Tacit. Ann.* 2, 52. At last being defeated by Dolabella, he rushed on the weapons of his enemies, and was slain, *ib.* 4, 23.

C. Cornelius TACITUS, a celebrated Roman historian; born towards the latter end of the reign of Claudius, or in the beginning of the reign of Nero; not of the Patrician *gens Cornelia*, but of one less illustrious. Tacitus owed his first preferment to Vespasian; his dignity was increased by Titus, and farther promoted by Domitian, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 1. Under Nerva, he was raised to the consulship, *Plin.* 2, 1. and is thought to have been the first of his family who enjoyed that honour. Tacitus lived in the most intimate friendship with the younger Pliny. *Plin. Ep.* 1, 6, & 20: 4, 13, & 15: 6, 9, 16, & 20: 7, 20, & 33: 8, 7: 9, 10, 14, & 23. He married the daughter of Agricola, the conqueror of Britain; whose life he has written, *Tac. Agr.* 9. Tacitus employed the time of his manhood in the business of the Forum, and in discharging the duties of the different offices which he enjoyed. It was in the latter part of life that he applied himself to the composition of history, in the time of Trajan, when, as he expresses it, one might think what he pleased, and,

and exprefs what he thought, (*rara temporum felicitate, ubi sentire quæ velis, et quæ sentis dicere licet.*) Hist. 1, 1. Of his history, which was published first, only the first four books remain, and part of the fifth: of the annals, part of the fifth book, containing three years of Tiberius; the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth books, together with the beginning of the eleventh, containing the whole four years of Caligula, and the six first of Claudius, have perished; also a part of the sixteenth book, containing the two last years of Nero. The time of the death of Tacitus, as well as of his birth, is uncertain. The emperor Tacitus ordered the works of this historian, whom he claimed as his progenitor, to be placed in all the public libraries, and ten copies of them to be transcribed every year, *Vopisc. in vit. Tac.*

P. TADIVS, a trader at Athens, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 39. afterwards one of Verres's lieutenants in Sicily, *ib.* 5, 25.

Q. TADIU, a relation of Verres, and a witness against him, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 49.

TAGES, -is, a young man who is said to have sprung from a field near *Tarquinius* while it was ploughing, and to have first instructed the Tuscans in the art of augury, *Cic. Div.* 2, 23; *Ovid. Met.* 15, 558.

TAGUS, a Rutulian slain by Nisus, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 418.

TALASSIO. *Vid.* **THALASSIO**.

TALÆUS, the father of Eriphile; whence *Amphiaraus*, her husband, is called *Talai gener*, *Ovid. in Ibin*, 356.

TALNA, a name, probably fictitious, of one of the judges in the trial of *Clodius* for having violated the rites of the *Bona Dea*, *Cic. Att.* 1, 6.

TALNA, v. *Thalna*, a philologist, who asked *Cornificia*, the daughter of *Q. Cornificius*, in marriage, but was rejected by her female relations on account of the smallness of his fortune, *Cic. Att.* 13, 29.

TALNUS, acc. -on, a Rutulian slain by *Aeneas*, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 513.

TANAIUS, acc. -im, another Rutulian slain by *Aeneas*, *ib.*

TANAQUIL, -ilis, the wife of Tar-

quinius Priscus, skilled in augury; who determined her husband to remove from *Tarquinius* to Rome, *Liv.* 1, 34 *Sil.* 13, 818. (*G.* 199.)—*Tanaquil tua*, your wife, *Juvenal.* 6, 566.; *Auson. Epist.* 23, 31.

TANTALUS, the son of Jupiter and king of Phrygia, the father of *Pelops*; said to have been the only person admitted to the tables of the gods, *Ovid. Met.* 6, 172.; hence called *Pelopis genitor*, *Convivia deorum*, *Horat.* *Od.* 1, 28, 7. Having abused this honour by divulging the secrets of the gods, (whence he is called *infidus*, *Hor. Epod.* 18, 13. *fallax*, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 247. *proditor*, *Ovid. Am.* 3, 12, 30. *vulgator*, *ib.* 3, 7, 51. and *garrulus*, *Ovid. Art. A.* 2, 606. *Add. Met.* 6, 213.) he was punished in the infernal regions with perpetual thirst, which he could not quench, though he stood up to the chin in water, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 5, the stream always flying from his lips when he tried to catch it, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 68. He was also tortured with constant hunger, though the most delicious fruits were hanging on a tree within his reach; but when he attempted to seize them, a blast of wind drove them from him, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 458. *Quærit aquas in aquis, et poma fugacia captat Tantalus*, *Id. Amor.* 2, 2, 43. But this punishment is commonly ascribed to a different cause. *Tantalus* having invited the gods to an entertainment, in order to try their divinity, killed his son *Pelops*, and caused him to be dressed and set before them. They all abstained from the horrid food, except *Ceres*, who ate one of his shoulders. Jupiter restored the boy to life, and *Ceres* gave him an ivory shoulder in place of that which she had eaten, *Serv. in Virg. G.* 3, 7.; *Ovid. Met.* 6, 410*.

TANUSIUS

* **TANTALIDES**, -æ, *Pelops*, the son of *Tantalus*, *Ovid. Ep.* 17, 54. *Tantalides eburnus*, i. e. *Pelops* having an ivory shoulder, *Ovid. Trist.* 2, 385. *Fratres Tantalides*, *Agamemnon* and *Menelaus*, the grandsons of *Tantalus*, *P. Fast.* 2, 627, *Tantalides omnes ipsæque regebat Achillæm*, i. e. *Agamemnon*, *Ovid.*

TANUSIUS Geminus, a Roman historian, *Suet. Caes.* 9. Seneca mentions his annals, *Ep.* 93.

TARAS-antis, the son of Neptune; the founder of Tarentum, *Pausan.* 10, 10. (*G.* 166.)

TARCHO, -ōnis, v. -ontis, a Tuscan chief, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 603. the ally of Aeneas, *ib.* 11, 727, &c.

TARCONDIMOTUS, a petty prince of Cilicia, whom Cicero, found faithful to the Romans, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 1.

Sp. Metius **TARPA**, one of the five judges appointed by Augustus to determine the merit of poetical compositions, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 38.; *Art. P.* 387. *et ibi Scholiast.*

TARPEIA, (3 syll.) the daughter of *Sp. Tarpeius* who is said to have betrayed the Capitol, which her father commanded, to the Sabines in the time of Romulus, *Liv.* 1, 11. From her the Capitoline hill was supposed to have been called *Mons Tarpeius*, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 7. and a steep rock on the side of it, from which criminals used to be thrown, *Rupes Tarpeia*, *ib.* et *Lucan.* 1, 196.

TARQUINIUS, the name of the fifth and of the seventh king of Rome, (*Tarquinius reges*, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 817.) derived from *Tarquini*, a town of Tuscany, whence the first Tarquin removed to Rome, (*Vid. G.* 199, 207.) The name of Tarquin became so odious on account of the tyranny of the last king, *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 687,—853. that *L. Tarquinius Collatinus*, one of the two first consuls, and all of that family, (*Tarquinius gens*), were banished, *Liv.* 2, 2.

Ovid. Ep. 8, 45. *So Met.* 12, 626, *Respice Tantaliden*; *eadem Dra vela tenebat*, regard Agamemnon, i. e. remember what happened to him, for offending Diana: she detained his ships at Aulis, *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 307. (*G.* 406.) *Non ego Tantalides major*, than Agamemnon, *Id. Am.* 2, 8, 13. *Tantalides tu sis*, may you be cut in pieces, and served up, as Pelops was, *Ovid. in Ibin.* 436. *Tantalides redux*, i. e. Menelaus, *Ovid. Post.* 4, 16, 26. — **TANTALUS, -idis**, the daughter of *Tantalus*, i. e. *Niobe*, *Ovid. Met.* 6, 211. *Tantalides matres*, matrons descended from *Tantalus*, *Ovid. Ep.* 8, 6. *Aut ego Tantalidae Tantalus uxor ero*, I (*Hermione*) descended from *Tantalus*, shall be the wife of (*Orestes*) a descendant of *Tantalus*, *ib.* 122,

L. TARQUINIUS, a witness who gave information concerning the conspiracy of Catiline; and accused *Crassus*, *Sallust. Cat.* 48. Some read here *Tarquinius*; because the name of *Tarquinius* was prohibited after the expulsion of the kings.

L. TARQUITIUS, of patrician extraction, master of horse, *Liv.* 3, 27.

TARQUITIUS, one who wrote concerning the Tuscan art of augury, *Plin. in Catol. Auditor.* l. 2. supposed by some to be the same with the person mentioned by Cicero, *Att.* 6, 8.

TARQUITUS, a Rutulian, the son of *Faunus* and *Dryopè*, slain by *Aeneas*, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 551, &c.

L. TARUTIUS Firmianus, an intimate acquaintance of Cicero's, skilled in divination, particularly in the Chaldean calculations, (*Chaldaicis rationibus*), *Cic. Div.* 2, 47.

TITUS TATIUS, king of the Sabines, who made war on the Romans, for having carried off the Sabine women from the Circensian games, *Liv.* 1, 9, & 11.; *Virg. Aen.* 8, 635, &c. The hostile armies of both nations being prevented from engaging by the interposition of the women, a peace was concluded, and *Tatius* associated with *Romulus* in the regal power, (*regnum consociant*, they agree to reign jointly), *Liv.* 1, 13. Some years after, *Tatius* was slain in an insurrection at *Lavinium*, *ib.* 14. From him one of the first three tribes and of the three centuries of *Equites* were called *TATIENSES*, *ib.* 1, 13, & 36. 10, 6, (*G.* 194.)

Jubellius TAUREA, an illustrious warrior of Capua, who joined in the revolt from the Romans to *Annibal*, *Liv.* 23, 8, & 46. While he served in the Roman army, he was esteemed the bravest horseman in it, except *Claudius Asellus*, with whom he afterwards engaged in single combat, but by a stratagem deserted the field, *ib.* 47. After Capua was taken by the Romans he stabbed himself, *Liv.* 26, 15.

TAURISCUS, a player, who, as *Theophrastus* says, used to call an actor backward or foolish, (*aversus*, i. e. a re-

tians et consilio), who, while reciting, used to have his eyes fixed on something, *Cic. Or.* 3, 59.

TAURUS, a young Cretan nobleman, with whom Paliphæc, the queen of Minos, had an intrigue, which is supposed to have given rise to the story of her falling in love with a bull, (*taurus*, *G.* 374.)

Statilius TAURUS. *Vid.* **STATILIUS**. **TĀYĜĒTE**, -es, one of the *Pleiādes*, *Virg. G.* 4, 232.

TAXILES, -is, a general of Mithridates, *Plutarch. in Sylla*.

TECMESSA, the mistress of Ajax, *Hor. Od.* 2, 4, 6. the daughter of Teuthras, a prince of Phrygia, whom Ajax slew, and became enamoured of his captive daughter, *Diāys Cretensis*. She is represented as sad or melancholy, *Ovid. Art. Am.* 3, 517, & 523.

TĒLĀMON, v. -o, -ōnis, the son of Aæcus, and father of Ajax, (*G.* 385, & 450.), who is hence called *Te-lamone creatus*, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 624.

TĒLĀMŌNĪĀDES, -ae, ib. 13, 231.

TĒLAMONIUS, ib. 194, 266, 321, &c.

TELCHIUS, one of the charioteers of Castor and Pollux, *Plin.* 6, 5.

TELEBŌAS, -ae, a centaur, slain by Nestor, *Ovid. Met.* 12, 441.

TĒLĒŌNUS, the son of Ulysses and Circē, who, through mistake, slew his father, *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 1, 186. He founded the city Tusculum, which, from its lofty situation, and from him, is called *Telegōni juga parricidæ*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 8. (*G.* 186, & 458.)

TELEMĀCHUS, the son of Ulysses and Penelopē, (*proles patientis Ulyssæ*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 40. *Penelopæus*, *Catull.* 59, 229; *G.* 457.)

TĒLĒMUS, the son of Eurymus, (*Eurymides*), skilled in augury, who foretold to Polyphēmus what he was to suffer from Ulysses, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 77c.

TĒLĒPHUS, the son of Hercules and Augē, king of Mysia, who opposing the passage of the Greeks through his country, was wounded by Achilles. But a peace being made, Achilles afterwards cured him, by scraping some rust from his spear on the wound, or by means of an herb, called from that

circumstance *Telephion*, (*G.* 447-). In return for this Telephus granted the Greeks a passage through his country, and pointed out their way, *Cic. Flacc.* 29.

Pontius TELESINUS, a general of the Sannites in the Marian party, who led his army to the Colline gate of Rome, where he maintained a long and doubtful combat with Sulla. At last he was defeated and slain. Most of his followers were cut to pieces. This victory decided the fate of the war. Sulla therefore ever after celebrated the anniversary of it with games in the Circus, *Paterc.* 2, 27.

TELLUS, -ūris, the goddess of the earth, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 20. and wife of Coelus or Heaven, *Apollodor.* 1. *Ad Telluris*, sc. aedem, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 3, 1, 4.—often put for the earth, *Serv. ad Virg. Aen.* 1, 175.

TĒLXIŌPE, v. *Thelxiōpe*, one of the first four Muses, different from the nine, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 21.

TENES, -is, the founder of Tenēdos, and worshipped by the inhabitants as a deity, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 15. *Verr.* 1, 19.

C. TERENTILLA Arsa, a tribune, æ. u. 292, who proposed a law, called after his own name *Lex TERENTILLA*, "That five men should be created for drawing up regulations to limit the consular authority," (*legibus de imperio consulari scribendis*), *Liv.* 3, 9. which the Patricians opposed with the utmost violence, ib. 11, &c.

TERENTIUS, the name of a Roman gens, consisting of various branches or families.

P. TERENTIUS Afer, a celebrated comic poet, who, when a boy, was brought to Rome from Africa as a slave, whence he was called **AFER**, the African. He got the name of **P. Terentius**, from his master **P. Terentius Lucanus**, who, on account of the excellent genius of Terence, caused him to be educated with great care, and then manumitted him. Terence lived in great intimacy with Scipio Africanus and Laelius, who were thought to

to have assisted him in writing his plays, *Cic. Att.* 7, 3.; *Quinctil.* 10, 1, 99.; *Suet. in vita Terent.* Nor did Terence himself deny the fact, *Ter. Adel. prol.* 15. Hence Cicero makes Laelius say, *Terentiano verbo* (sc. obsequium) *libenter utimur*, *Amic.* 24. For Cicero thought that the word *obsequium* was first used by Terence, *Quinctil.* 8, 3, 35.— *TERENTIANUS pater*, *Quinctil.* 11, 1, 3. i.e. Simo, in the *Adelphi*, mild and gentle, (*lenis et clemens*), *Cic. Coel.* 16. So *TERENTIANUS Phormio*, as described by Terence, *Cic. Caccin.* 10.; *Quinctil.* 6, 3, 56. *Terentianus Timoroumēnos*, id est, *ipse se puniens*, the self-tormentor of Terence, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 27. Add. *Horat. Sat.* 1, 2, 20.

TERENTIA, the wife of Cicero, to whom the letters of the 14th book of his familiar epistles are directed. During the banishment of her husband, she bore the injuries of Clodius with great fortitude, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 2. *Dom.* 23. *Sext.* 24. and offered her estates to sale to supply the necessities of her family, *ib.* But Cicero, after living with her for more than thirty years, displeased with her temper and conduct, divorced her. (*Vid. CICERO*, p. 118.). *Terentia* is said to have lived to the age of 103 years, *Plin.* 7, 48.; *Val. Max.* 8, 13, 6.*

TERENTIA, vel *Terentilla*, the wife of *Mæcenas*, beloved by *Augustus*, *Dio*, 54, 19.; *Suet. Aug.* 66, & 69.

M. TERENTIUS Varro. *Vid. VARRO.*

P. TERENTIUS Hyspo, a Roman eques, *Cic. Att.* 4, 7. & 11, 40.

Q. TERENTIUS Culeo, a tribune, a.

* According to St Jerom, she took for her second husband Sallust the historian, Cicero's enemy, and Mæcæla for her third, *Hieron. Opera*, tom. 4. par. 2. p. 190. Dio Cassius mentions her being married to *Vibius Rufus*, who was consul under *Tiberius*, and valued himself on the possession of two things, Cicero's wife, and Caesar's chair in which he was killed, *Dio*, 57, 15. p. 612. (*disposse inter hæc, sella curulis aurata*, *Dio*, 54, 6. *sedes aurea*, *Suet. Caes.* 76. in which, by a decree of the senate, Caesar sat in the senate-house, and on the tribunal in the forum, *ib.*; *Cic. Phil.* 2, 34. *Dio*, 1, 52.; *Plin.* 11, 37.; *Val. Max.* 1, 6, 13.)

695, with whom *Atticus* consulted about annulling the law concerning Cicero's banishment, by getting the senate to decree that it was a *privilegium*, and therefore of no force by the law of the twelve tables, *Cic. Att.* 3, 15. He was also one of the *Pontifices*, *Cic. Har. Resp.* 7.

Q. TERENTIUS Culleo, a senator, a captive with the Carthaginians, who being liberated by *Scipio Africanus*, *Liv.* 30, 43. followed his chariot in the triumphal procession with a cap on his head, as if he had been freed from slavery, *ib.* 45.

TĒREUS, (2 syll.), -ei, v. -eos; acc. -ea; voc. -eu; abl. -eo, a king of Thrace, (*Vid. G.* 418.). — *TĒRĒIDFS*, -ae, the son of *Tereus*, i.e. *Itys*, *Ovid. in Ibin*, 436.

TERMINUS, the god who presided over the boundaries of fields, *Liv.* 1, 10. et 5, 54.; *Ovid. F. fl.* 2, 50, & 641. — *TERMINĀLI*, -ium, et -orum, the feasts in honour of the god *Terminus*, a day dedicated to that purpose, *Cic. Phil.* 12, 10. *Att.* 6, 1.; *Hor. Epod.* 2, 59.; *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3.

M. TERPOLIUS, a tribune, *Cic. Corn.* 2.

TERPSICHÖRE, -es, one of the nine Muses, *Juv.* 7, 35.

TERRA, the goddess of the earth, the same with *Tellus*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 20. *Clu.* 68. *Leg.* 2, 18. *Varro* makes her the same with *Ceres*, *R. R.* 3, 1, 5. Add. *Serv. in Virg. G.* 1, 168. et 4, 64, & c. *Herthum*, v. *Aerthum*, id est, *Terram matrem*, *colunt*, *Tac. G.* 40.

TERTIA, the daughter of *L. Aemilius Paulus*, *Cic. Div.* 1, 46. called also *AEMILIA*, *ib.* 2, 40. — ¶ 2. The sister of *Brutus*, *Suet. Caes.* 30.; *Cic. ad Brut.* *Germ.* 5, 6. and wife of *Cassius*; called also *TERTULLA*, a diminutive for *Tertia*, *Cic. Att.* 14, 20, & 23. et 15, 11. *Vid. JUNIA*, which was her proper name.

TESTA, a name given to the lawyer *Trebatius*, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 22.

TUSTIUS Penarius, an orator, who used to writhe his chin (*mentum intorquere*) while pleading, *Cic. Or.* 2, 66.

TETRY,

THYS, -yos, v. -yis, the chief of a-goddesses, the sister and wife of Zeus, *Apollodor.* 1, 1.; *Virg. Georg.* 1.; *Ovid. Met.* 2, 509. et 9, 498. — for the sea, *Martial. Spect.* 3, 6. *Teuthys*, Lucan. 3, 233. *Re-a Tethys*, the ebbing and flowing *Sil.* 3, 60. *Vaga*, Lucan. 6, 62. TEUCA, f. TEUTANA, a queen of the Persians, who ordered P. Junius and Coruncanius, the Roman ambassadors, to be slain, *Plin.* 34, 6.; *Flor.* 1.; *Liv. Epit.* 20.

EUCER, v. *Teucus*, -cri, a Cretan, landed with a colony on the coast of Phrygia, near the Rhoetean promontory, and ruled over that country before Troy existed, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 108. is said to have introduced from Phrygia the worship of Cybèle, which the Romans, many ages after, brought from Phrygia to Rome, *ib.* 111. Adorus makes Teucer the son of the Scamander and the nymph Idæa, consequently a native of that place, *ib.* 1. From Teucer the inhabitants of the country were called TEUCRI, *ib.* 1. His name was afterwards applied to the Trojans, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 252, & 571, *Inde recordati Teucros a sanguine Priami Ducere principium*, *Ovid. Met.* 10, 5. Hence also TEUCRIA, Troy, *ib.* 26. TEUCRI campi, the Trojan camp, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 86. *Teucro avi*, an ancestor, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 40. *Teucro carinas mergere*, *Id. Met.* 14,

TEUCRIS, -idis, a daughter of Teucer. *Captivas Teucridas inter*, among the captive Trojan women, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 81. *Teucris illa lentum sunc nequitia*, that Trojan woman is truly a thing, i.e. a slow payer, meaning only his colleague, as it is supposed, that he was slow in paying his debts. Hence the reason of the name is uncertain, *Cic. Att.* 1, 12.

EUCER, the son of Telamon and Helen; who, upon his return from the Trojan war, not being permitted to land in Salamis, because he had not brought his brother Hector with him, or for some other reason, sailed with his companions to

Cyprus, where he built a city of the same name with his native city in the island Salamis, (*G.* 451.). Dido, in Virgil, says, that Teucer, when expelled from his native country, came to Sidon, and hints that he was indebted to her father Belus, who had conquered Cyprus, for his settlement in that island, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 619. There were several ancient tragedies on the story of Teucer: thus, *Teucer Pacuvii*, *Cic. Or.* 1, 58. from which the following saying of Teucer is quoted, *Patria est, ubicunque est bene*, Wherever I am happy, there is my country, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 37.—TEUCRION, -i, n. an herb, the medicinal qualities of which are said to have been discovered by Teucer, *Plin.* 25, 5.

TEUTHRAS, -antis, v. *Teuthrantes*, -ae, a king of Mysia; whence the country of Mysia is called TEUTHRANIA, *Plin.* 5, 30 f. 33. where the river Caicus rises, hence called TEUTHRANTĒUS Caicus, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 243.—Stephanus and Eustathius make Teuthras the son of Pandion king of Athens, and father of Thespis; whence the fifty daughters of Thespis are called *Teuthrantia*, *Ovid. Ep.* 9, 51. but others derive that epithet from a town of Attica, (*G.* 403.)

TEUTĀTES, -ae, a deity of the Gauls, to whom human victims were sacrificed, *Lucan.* 1, 445.

THĀIS, -idis, a famous Athenian courtesan, often celebrated by Menander; whence she is called *Menandrēa Thais*, *Propert.* 2, 6, 3. *Thais pretiosa Menandri*, costly, because she exacted a great sum of money from those whom she allowed to visit her, *Id.* 4, 5, 43. She became the mistress of Ptolemy, one of the generals of Alexander, and afterwards king of Egypt, whom she attended in the expedition to Asia. At an entertainment which Alexander gave his officers at Persepolis, before he set out against Darius, Thais, who was present, and had drunk plentifully, as well as the rest of the company, proposed to the king to burn the royal palace at Persepolis, in revenge.

revenge for Xerxes burning the city Athens. The proposal was approved of, and instantly executed, *Plutarch. in Alexandro*, p. 687.; *Curt.* 5, 7, 3.; *Diodor.* 17, 72.

THALASSIO, v. TALASSIO, -ōnis, -ius, vel -us, the god of marriage among the Romans, the same with *Hymen* or *Hymenæus* among the Greeks, *Martial.* 1, 36, 6. et 12, 42.; *Catull.* 65, 134. This word used frequently to be used in nuptial songs, the reason of which we learn from *Livy*, 1, 9.

THALES, -ēis, et *Thāles*, -is, acc. -em, a native of Miletus, one of the seven wise men of Greece, the father of ancient philosophy, (*G.* 11, & 588.)

THALESTRIS, v. THALESTRIA, a queen of the Amazons, who, struck with the fame of Alexander, came to visit him with 300 female attendants, *Curt.* 6, 5, 25, &c. Justin calls her also Minithoëa or Minithya, 2, 4. et 12, 3.

THALĪA, one of the Muses, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 25.

THALIARCHUS, a fictitious name, denoting the master of a feast, *Hor. Od.* 1, 9.

THAMYRAS, -ae, vel -is, -is, a famous Thracian poet, (*Gelicius vates*, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 182.), and musician, who having ventured to challenge the Muses to a contest of skill, and being vanquished, was by them deprived of his sight and of his power of music, *ib.*; *Prop.* 2, 18, 19.; *Ovid. Art.* 3, 399. in *Ibin.* 274. near Dorion, a town of Thessaly, *Homer. Il.* 2, 595.; *Lucan.* 6, 352. But Statius places Dorion in Messenia, *Theb.* 4, 182. — ¶ 2. A Cilician augur, who introduced the knowledge and art of divination (*scientiam artemque haruspicum intulit*) into Cyprus, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 3.

THAUMAS, -antis, the son of Pontus and Terra, and the father of Iris, *Apollodor.* 1, 2, 6. whence Iris is called THAUMANTIAS, -ādis, the daughter of Thaumās, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 5. *Thaumatias Iris*, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 479. or THAUMANTIS, -idis, v. -idos; thus, *Advocet, an pelago solitam Thaumantida pasci*, i. e. Iris, or the rainbow, that used to be

fed or to draw water from the sea, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 222. (as the ancients supposed, *G.* 65.). *Thaumantidos edula peragere*, to perform the orders of Iris, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 647.—also *Virgo Thaumatēa*, *ib.* 14, 845.

THEANO, -ūs, a Trojan woman, the mother of Mimas, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 704.

THERE, -es, the wife of Alexander tyrant of Pheræ, who, disgusted at his cruelty, and lamenting the death of Pelopidas, whose virtues she admired, by the assistance of her three brothers, put the tyrant to death, *Plutarch. in Pelopida*; *Cic. Inv.* 2, 49. Conon gives a more probable reason for this action, that Thebè had discovered that Alexander had determined to dispatch her and her brothers, *Conon. Narr.* 50. — ¶ 2. A nymph, said to have had five daughters by the river Asōpus, *Ovid. Amor.* 3, 6, 33. called *Maria*, i. e. warlike; or, as some think, because she had a daughter called Evadne by Mars, whom Ovid calls the daughter of Asōpus, (*Asōpis*, -idis), *ib.* 41.

THELĀIRA, (al. *Helūira*, v. *Hilēra*), the daughter of Leucippus, and sister of Phoebe, *Prop.* 1, 2, 16.

THELIS, acc. *Thelim*, v. -in, the same with Thetis, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 9, 19.

THEMIS, -is, v. -idis, acc. -im, v. -in, voc. -i, the daughter of Coelus and Terra, *Apollodor.* 1, 1, 2. a prophetic goddess, (*fatidica*), *Ovid. Met.* 1, 321. whose temple was on mount Parnassus, hence called *Parnassia*, *ib.* 4, 643.—Deucalion and his wife Pyrrha consulted the oracle of Themis how they might repair the loss of the human race, *ib.* 1, 379.—¶ 2. The daughter of Ius, the wife of Capys, and mother of Anchises, *Apollodor.* 3, 11, 2.

THEMISON, -ōnis, a celebrated physician, the scholar of Asclepiades, and the founder of the sect called *Methodists*, *Senec. Ep.* 95.; *Cels. prof.*; *Plin.* 29, 1 l. 5.—used by Juvenal for some medical quack in his time, 10, 221.

THEMISTA, a woman born at Lampiscus, a celebrated disciple of Epicurus, *Luert.* 10, 5.; *Cic. Fin.* 2, 21. whence *Themistā sapientior*, *Cic. Phil.* 26.

THEMISTOCLES, -is, the son of Neöcles, (*Neoclides*, -as, Ovid. Pont. 1, 3, 69.), an illustrious Athenian general, by whose conduct the Greeks defeated the fleet of Xerxes at Salamis; but he was afterwards banished through the jealousy and envy of his citizens, (*G.* 334, & 465.).—*Cujus* (sc. *Pompeii*) *omne consilium* **THEMISTOCLEUM** est, whose whole plan is like that of Themistocles, to place his chief dependence on his power by sea, *Cic. Att.* 10, 8. *See Exilium Themistocleum*, *ib.*

THEOCRITUS, the prince of pastoral poets, a native of Syracuse, who flourished in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus. Quintilian says of him, *Admirabilis in suo genere Theocritus*, 10, 1, 55. Thirty of his *Eidyllia* and some epigrams are still extant. Virgil, in several of his eclogues, has imitated and even copied Theocritus.

THEODECTES, -is, born in Cilicia, a scholar of Aristotle's, in the opinion of his master an elegant writer, *Cic. Or.* 51, & 57.; *Laert.* 5, 24. to whom Aristotle is said to have given in a present his books on oratory, *Val. Max.* 8, 14, 2. Hence Quintilian observes, that it was uncertain whether the book on rhetoric, which bore the name of Theodectes, was his or Aristotle's, 2, 15, 10. *et* 3, 1, 15. He had an uncommon memory, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 24. so that he is said to have been able to repeat any number of verses upon once hearing them read, *Quintil.* 11, 2, 51 f.

THEODAMAS, -antis, the father of Hylas, the favourite boy of Hercules, *Apollodor.* 1, 9, 19.; *Hygin.* 271.

THEODORUS, of Byzantium, (*Byzantius*), a sophist at Athens in the time of Socrates, who used to write orations for others, *Cic. Br.* 12. hence called by Socrates λογοδιδασκαλος, a speech-wright or framer, *Cic. Or.* 12.; *Quintil.* 3, 1, 1.

THEODORUS, of Cyrène, (*Cyrenæus*, vel -naeus), a philosopher, who denied the existence of the gods, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 1. and therefore was banished from Athens and Cyrène, *Laert.* 2, 66, 101, &c. When Lyfimachus king

of Thrace threatened him with the cross, on account of the freedom of his speech, "Keep these menaces for your courtiers," says the philosopher, "it is all one to Theodorus whether he rot on the ground or in the air," (*Theodori quidem nihil interest, humine, an sublimè putrescat*), *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 43.

THEODORUS, of Gadara, (*Gadarræus*), *Quintil.* 2, 15, 21. who wished rather to be called a Rhodian, *Id.* 3, 1, 17. He taught rhetoric with great reputation at Rhodes, where Tiberius Caesar, when he retired to that island, studiously attended him, *ib.* His scholars were called **THEODORICI**, *ib.* 18.

THEODOSIUS, a Chian, sent as an ambassador to the Roman senate, assassinated by the influence of Clodius, *Cic. Resp. Har.* 16.—¶ 2. The name of two Roman emperors, (*G.* 249.) *Theodosianus codex*, a book published by the authority of Theodosius the younger, a. C. 438.; containing the constitutions of the emperors from Constantine to his own time, (*A.* 223.)

THEODOTUS, a rhetorician, preceptor to Ptolemy, who advised the killing of Pompey, and was therefore slain by Brutus, (*Vid. POMPEIUS*, p. 333.)

THEOGNIS, a poet of Megara.

THEOMNASTUS, a Syracusan, one of the agents of Verres, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 21. called by the Syracusans, Theoiactus, *ib.* 4, 66.

THEON, -ōnis, a bitter slanderer or backbiter; whence *Dente Theōnino circumrodi*, to be bitten by the tooth of malice or calumny, to be falsely aspersed, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 82.; *et ibi Scholiast.* *Auson. Ep.* 4, 162.

THEOPHANES, -is, an historian of Mitylænæ, the capital of Lesbos, in great favour with Pompey, whose acts he recorded, *Cic. Arch.* 10.; *Att.* 2, 5. *et* 5, 1.; *Tac. Ann.* 6, 18.

THEOPHILUS, the freed man of Marcellus, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 10. —¶ 2. One condemned of forgery (*falsi*) at Athens, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 55.

THEOPHRASTUS, a native of Eresus in Lesbos, the son of a fuller, the

scholar and successor of Aristotle, (*G.* 295.) originally named Tyrtaemus, called first Euphrastus, and then THEOPHRASTUS, from his admirable eloquence, (*divinitate loquendi nomen invenit*), *Cic. Or.* 19.; *Quintil.* 10, 1, 83. After spending most part of his life at Athens, he was discovered to be a stranger by an old woman, at whom he asked the price of something, *Cic. Brut.* 46.; *Quintil.* 8, 1, 2. He wrote an incredible number of books, *Laert.* 5, 42. several of which are still extant. To Theophrastus we are indebted for preserving the works of Aristotle. He lived to the age of eighty-five, *ib.* 40. and yet so dissatisfied was he with his acquisitions in knowledge, that at his death he is said to have accused nature for having given so long a life to stags and crows, to whom it was of no use, and so short a life to men, to whom it was of the greatest importance, *Cic. Tuscul.* 3, 28.

THEOPOMPUS, a Greek orator and historian, born in Chios; the scholar of Isocrates, *Cic. Or.* 2, 13. and fellow-student of Ephorus, who being of a slow capacity, Isocrates used to say, that he applied a spur to Ephorus, and a bridle to Theopompus, who was of a very quick genius, *Cic. Brut.* 56.; *Quintil.* 2, 8, 11. et 10, 1, 74. Theopompus began his history where Thucydides left off, *Diodor.* 14. p. 305. He wrote in a lofty and elevated style, *Cic. Brut.* 17. resembling that of an orator, which profession he had long exercised before he undertook, at the solicitation of some friends, the composition of history, *Quintil.* 10, 1, 74.—*Placet omnia dici Isocrateo Theopompeoque more*, every thing should be expressed in the manner of Isocrates and Theopompus, *ib.* in measured periods, *Cic. Or.* 61. But *Theopompinus genere*, in a bitter or satirical style, *Cic. Att.* 2, 6. For Theopompus is said to have been very abusive or censorious, (*maledicentissimus*), in his writings, *Nep. in Alcibiad.* 11. He is also said to have been fabulous, *Cic. Leg.* 1, 1. None of his works are now extant, *Quintil.* 10, 1, 74.

THEOPOMPUS of Cnidus (*us*), an intimate acquaintance of Aristotle, *Cic. Att.* 13, 7.

THEOXENA, a noble Theban, who put an end to her and that of her husband and to prevent their falling into the hands of Philip king of Macedonia,

4-

THEOXENUS, a general of the Chaeans, *Liv.* 33, 18.

THERAMENES, *-is*, a citizen of Athens, one of the thirty tyrants pointed by Lyfander; who, being of the cruelty of his country, was by them thrown into prison and condemned to drink hemlock. He drank the poison with alacrity, (*tiens obdixit*) and with a firmness, "I drink this to the hands of the tyrants," (*Propino hoc pulchro*) who had been the most violent enemies against him.—It was a very many among the Greeks to whom they were to be put to cup. Thus Theramenes with a very foretold the death of Critias soon after happened, *Cic. Tuscul.* —Theramenēs is praised by Cicero as an orator, *Or.* 2, 22. and a statesman, *ib.* 3, 16. But none of his works were extant in the time of Cicero, therefore says, *De Theramenē* mus, *Or.* 2, 22.

THERICLES, *-is*, a famous Cyprian potter in the time of the first Ptolemy, *Lucian. Lexiph.* c. 9. p. 470. whence *Thericles vasa*, vases made by Thericles, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 18.—¶ 2. A sculptor, *Plin.* 16, 40.

THERMUS, a Roman surname. A. MINUCIUS THERMUS, was defended by Cicero, and acquitted, *Flacc.* 39.

Q. THERMUS, praetor of Africa, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 17. the friend of Cicero, two of whose letters to him are still extant, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 18, 53.; *Conf.* 5, 13, 21, &c.

THERODAMAS, *-antis*, v. THEODON, *-ontis*, a king of Scythia, who was said to keep lions, and feed them

nd, to render them more
Pont. 1, 2, 121. whence
teĩ leones. Id. in Ibin, 383.
 , -ōnis, v. -ontis, a chief of
 the largest in size among
 m, for *virorum, maximus*),
 enēas, *Virg. A.* 10, 312.
 One of Actæon's dogs,
 3, 211.

ANDER, -dri, v. -drus,
 us, the son Polynices and
Theb. 3, 677, & 683; *Hyl-*
ballodor. 3, 7, 2. one of the
 s, called *Epigōni*, who took
 l placed Therfander on the
 one, (*G.* 432.) He is suppo-
 ds to have gone to the Tro-
 d to have been one of those
 he wooden horse, *Serv. ad*
261. et Lutat. ad Stat. Theb.
liētys Cretensis says he was
 attle with Telēphus, 2, 2.
 s not mention him.

s, a Theban, (*Ismenius*), the
 es) of Anius, *Ovid. Met.*

LOCHUS, the son of Antē-
ōrides), slain in the Tro-
rg. Ann. 6, 483. et 12, 363.
 ES, -ae, a Graecian, remark-
 deformity, impudence, and
 who used to inveigh against
 ng men, particularly against
 n and Ulysses, *Homer. Il.*
 .; *Ovid. Pont.* 4, 13, 15.
 1. Ulysses struck him for his
 guage, *Ovid. Met.* 13, 233.
 es slew him with a stroke of
 cause: he laughed at him for
 the death of Patroclus, *ib.*
 ites is put for any ugly and
 erlson, *Ovid. Rem. Am.* 482;
 269. et 11, 31.

US, (2 syll.) *ēi*, v. -ēos, the
 geus (*Aegīdes*) and Aethra,
 he poets the son of Nep-
N. D. 3, 18. king of A-
 of the most renowned he-
 iquity, (*Vid. G.* 421, &c.)
 IDES, -ae, the son of The-
 Hippolitus, *Ovid. Ep.* 4, 65.
 idae, the Athenians, *Virg.*
 —THĒSEUS, adj. of or

belonging to Theseus, thus, *Thesēa ca-*
rina, the ship of Theseus, *Propert.* 1,
 3, 1. *Thesēa fides*, sincere affection,
 true friendship, such as that of The-
 seus to Pirithōus, *Ovid. Trist.* 1, 3, 66.
Thesēa laude, by the virtue or praise-
 worthy conduct of Theseus, *Id. Met.* 8,
 263.

THESĀLUS, a native of Lampsacus,
 whom Verres accused of having exci-
 ted the people of that city against him,
Cic. Verr. 1, 33.

THEUDAS, -ae, a freed man of Tre-
 bianus, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 10.

THESPIS, -idis, a native of Ica-
 ria in Attica, the first inventor of tra-
 gedies, in the time of Solon, *Plut. arch.*
in Solone, *Hor. Ep.* 276. (*Vid. Rom.*
A. 355.)

THESPIUS, v. *Thestius*, the son of
 Erechtheus, king of Thespiæ, a town
 of Boeotia, who had 50 daughters, all
 of whom bore sons to Hercules, (*G.*
 403.) whence *Thespiadum nepotes*, the
 posterity of Hercules by one of these,
Sil. 11, 19.

THESTIUS, the father of Althæa,
 who is hence called *THESTIAS*, -adis,
Ovid. Met. 8, 452. *Trist.* 1, 6, 18. al-
 so the father of Toxæus and Plexippus,
 hence called *Thestiadæ*, -arum, (*G.*
 433.) *Ovid. Met.* 8, 304, & 434. *Res-*
pice Thestiāden, remember the fate of
 Meleāger, the grandson of Thestius by
 Althæa, *Id. Fast.* 5, 305.

THESTOR, -ōris, the father of Cal-
 chas, the augur; who is hence called
 THESTORIDES, -ae; *Ovid. Met.* 12,
 19; *Stat. Achill.* 1, 497.

THESTYLIS, -is, a country woman,
Virg. E. 2, 11.

THETIS, -idis, v. -idos, a sea god-
 dess, the daughter of Nereus and Do-
 ris, and grand-daughter of Oceanus or
 Neptune, and Tethys; hence called
Neptunine, -es, *Catull.* 63, 28, &c. the
 wife of Peleus and mother of Achilles,
 (*Vid. G.* 445.) *Marina Thetis*, the
 sea-goddess Thetis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 8, 14.
 So *acquorea*, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 226.—
 Thetis is sometimes put for the sea;
 thus, *Tentare Thetim v. in ratibus*, to
 sail, *Virg. E.* 4, 32. *Plana Thetis*, the
 calm

calm sea, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 709. *Erythræi Theidos lapilli*, pearls from the Arabian or Red Sea, *Stat. Silv.* 4, 6, 18.

THISBE, -es, a Babylonian girl, beloved by Pyramus, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 55, &c.

THOAS, -antis, a king of *Taurica*, a country on the *Palus Maeotis*, *Ovid. Pont.* 3, 2, 59.—*Diana Thoantēa*, Diana, worshipped in Taurica by sacrificing to her human victims, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 208. (*Vid. G.* 408.)

THOAS, the father of Hypsipylē, preserved by her, *Apollodor.* 1, 9, 17. (*G.* 441.)—¶ 2. A praetor of the Aetolians, *Liv.* 35, 12, &c.

THOMYRIS. *Vid. TOMYRIS.*

L. THORIUS *Balbus*, a native of Lanuvium, a great voluptuary, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 20, & 22.

Sp. THORIUS, a popular orator, *Cic. Brut.* 31. When tribune a. 646, he got a law passed, (*Lex Thoria*), exempting the possessors of the public lands in Italy from paying tribute, (*agrum vestigali levavit*), *ib.* 36. which proved most pernicious to the state, *Appian. B. C.* 1, 367. This law also contained some regulations concerning the public pastures, *Cic. Or.* 2, 70.

THOTH, the name of Mercury among the Egyptians, and of the first month of their year, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 22.

THRASEA, a noble Roman of great virtue, put to death by Nero, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 21.

THRASIUS, (al. *Thasius*), a soothsayer of Cyprus, who having advised Busiris to sacrifice foreigners to appease Jupiter, in order to procure rain, was himself made the first victim, *Ovid. Art. Am.* 1, 649.

THRASO, -ōnis, a boasting captain in Terence, *Eun.* 3, 1, &c.—¶ 2. A statuary, *Plin.* 34, 8.—¶ 3. A native of Tyndaris in Sicily, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 22.

THRASYBOLUS, a celebrated Athenian general, who delivered his country from the oppression of the thirty tyrants, whom the Lacedæ-

monians had appointed to rule Athens, *Nep.* 8, 1. Having recovered peace, he caused a law to be made, called an *amnesty*, or act of oblivion, that every thing that was past should be forgotten, *ib.* 3. Being afterwards sent with a fleet into Asia Minor, and having landed near Aspendus in Pamphilia, he was slain by an unexpected attack from the people of that town, whom his soldiers had plundered without his knowledge, *Xenoph. Hellen.* 4, 17. Nepos says, in Cilicia, *ib.* 4.

THRASYLLUS, a Thessalian, slain by Eurydamas, to revenge which *Simo.* 1. -on, the brother of Thrasyllus, slew Eurydamas, and dragged his body round his brother's tomb, *Ovid. Ib.* 3, 334; *Schol. in Homer. Il.* 22, 398.

THRASYMACHUS, of Chalcedon, a celebrated sophist, *Cic. Or.* 3, 16, & 32. said to have been the first who treated of the harmonious arrangement of words in sentences, *Cic. Or.* 12.

THUCYDIDES, -is, an excellent Greek historian, the son of Olorus, descended by the father's side from a king of Thrace, and by the mother's side from Miltiades, born at Athens about 475 years before the Christian æra. When Herodotus read his history publicly at the Olympic games, Thucydides, then a boy, is said to have been so affected with the honours conferred on Herodotus, that he shed tears, which attracted the notice of Herodotus, *Suidas in voce THUCYDIDES*. Being sent to the relief of Amphipolis, and having failed in the attempt, he was banished by the faction of Cleon, *Thucyd.* 4, p. 321. During his exile he lived for the most part in Thrace, on an estate belonging to his wife, where he is said to have written the history of the war between the people of Peloponnesus and the Athenians, commonly called the *Peloponnesian* war, in eight books, (*G.* 346.) His work contains an account only of the first twenty-one years of that war. The history of the other six years was written

en by Xenophon and Theopompus. Cicero speaking of Thucydides, says, *Et Atheniensis erat et summo loconatus, summusque vir*, Br. 11. *Thucydides omnes dicendi artificis, mediocriter, facile vicit: qui ita creber est rerum frequentia, ut verborum prope numerum sententiarum numero consequatur*, &c. Or. 2, 13. He describes wars and battles as if he were sounding a charge on a trumpet, (*de bellicis rebus canit etiam quodammodo bellicum*), Cic. Or. 12. Demosthenes so much admired Thucydides, that, in order thoroughly to acquire the energy of his language, he is said to have transcribed his history eight times with his own hand, *Lucian. adversus indoct.* Thucydides possesses in an eminent degree the first quality of an historian, impartiality. The distinguishing properties of his style are conciseness and force; but, as Cicero observes, his brevity often renders him obscure, particularly in his speeches, on which account he is not a proper model for public speakers to follow, *Cic. Or. 9*. There were several orators at Rome in the time of Cicero, who professed to be imitators of Thucydides, (*qui se Thucydidios profiterentur*), but had nothing of his energy either in sentiment or style. When they have uttered, says Cicero ridiculing them, a few mutilated and broken periods, which they might have done without any master to imitate, they think themselves genuine Thucydideses, (*germanos se putant esse Thucydidias*), Cic. Or. 9.

THYESTES, *-is*, et *-ae*, the son of Pelops by Hippodamia, the grandson of Tantalus, and great-grandson of Jupiter, *Cic. Tuscul.* 3, 12, & 18. He is said to have had children by Aërope, the wife of his brother Atreus, king of Mycenae; in revenge for which Atreus ordered these children to be slain and served up to their father Thyestes at an entertainment. From which dreadful spectacle the sun is said to have turned away his face or chariot, (*G. 405.*)—THEYESTES *fabula*, a play of Ennius concerning this horrid story, *Cic. Br. 20.*—Hence, *Utque*

(*al. Atque*) THYESTÆAE *redcant si tempora* (*al. fercula*) *mensar, Solis ad Eëat currus agatur aquas*, Ovid. Pont. 6, 4, 47. So, *Qualem, fugiente per ortus Sole, Thyesteas noctem duxere Mycenæ*, as Mycenæ, disgraced by the supper of Thyestes, was darkened when the sun fled to the east, *Lucan. 1, 543.*—THYESTÆAE *preces*, the execrations of Thyestes against Atreus for his wickedness, contained in the plays composed on that subject, *Hor. Epod. 5, 86.*; *Cic. Pis. 19.*—THYESTIÆDES, *-ae*, i. e. Aegisthus, the son of Thyestes, *Ovid. Art. Am. 2, 407.*

THÿIA, the daughter of the river Cephissus, *Herodot. 7, 178.* supposed to have been the first that was initiated into the mysteries of Bacchus, whence THÿIAS s. THÿAS, *-adis*, v. *-ados*, a bacchanal, *Hor. Od. 3, 15, 10.*; *Virg. Aen. 4, 301.* acc. plur. THÿadas, *Hor. Od. 2, 19, 9.* but others derive this word from *θυω*, to rush with impetuosity.

THYMËLE, *-es*, a noted actress or dancer in the time of Domitian, the wife or mistress of the mimic Latinus, both of them greatly admired by that emperor, *Martial. 1, 5, 5.* She is supposed to have been named from (*θυμιλα*) an elevated part on the Greek stage where the actors stood, *Pollux*; whence a particular kind of players were called THYMELICI, *Vitruv. 5, 8.*—*A trepido Thymèle submissa Latino*, Thymèle is sent by her husband Latinus, afraid of being accused, (to the informer, *Juvenal. 1, 36.* *Ruslica Thymèle discit*, i. e. the country girl learns in the theatre to be as immodest as Thymèle, *Id. 6, 66.*

THYMOETES, a Trojan, who first advised that the wooden horse constructed by the Greeks should be brought within the walls of Troy, as Servius says, to revenge the death of a child who had been killed by Priam's order, in consequence of an answer of the soothsayers, *Virg. Aen. 2, 32.*

THÿONE, *-es*, the mother of Bacchus, the same with Semèle: whence *Thyōne*

Thyōneus (3 syll.) a name of Bacchus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 17, 23.; *et ibi Scholiast.* or *THYONIĀNUS*, *Catull.* 27, 7*.

TIBERINUS Sylvius, the tenth king of Alba, *Liv.* 1, 3.

TIBĒRIUS, a Roman *praenomen*, (*Tiberii coeperunt vocitari, qui ad fluvium Tiberim nascebantur*, *Epit.* sub Val. Max.)

TIBERIUS Nero Caesar, the successor of Augustus in the empire of Rome, *Suet. Tib.* 3; *Tac. Ann.* 6, 51. He is commonly distinguished by the name of *TIBERIUS*, *Tac. et Suet. passim*. Vid. *NERO*.—*TIBERĒIA aula*, the court of Tiberius, *Stat. Silv.* 3, 3, 66.—*Pira TIBĒRIĀNA*, a kind of pears, of which Tiberius was fond, *Plin.* 15, 15.

Aulus Albius TIBULLUS, an excellent elegiac poet in the time of Augustus, esteemed by Quintilian the most correct and elegant in his way, (*Cujus* (sc. elegiac) *mibi tersus atque elegans maximè videtur auctor Tibullus*), 10, 1, 93. the friend of Horace, who inscribes to him, *Od.* 1, 33. and *Ep.* 1, 4. often celebrated by Ovid, thus, *Donec erunt ignes, arcusque Cupidinis arma, Discentur numeri, culte Tibulle, tui*, *Am.* 1, 15, 27. So *ib.* 3, 9, 39, & 66.; *Art. Am.* 3, 334.; *Rem.* 763.; *Tr.* 2, 447, 463. *et* 4, 10, 51. *et* 5, 1, 18.

TIBURTUS, f. *Tiburnus*, f. *Tibur*, *-is*, the founder of Tibur, *Plin.* 16, 44.; *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 13. assisted by his two brothers Coras and Catillus, *Serv. ad Virg.* 7, 670. Hence Horace calls the walls of Tibur, *moenia Catili*, *Od.* 1, 18, 2.

M. TIGELLIUS Hermogēnes, a Sardinian freed man, very skilful in music, a favourite with Julius Caesar, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 24. *Att.* 13.49, & 51. and af-

* Some suppose Thyōne to have been the nurse of Bacchus, *Vid. Scholiast. ad. Pindar, Pyth.* 3.76. But others derive Thyōneus, as well as Thyas, from *Thyrs*; and this derivation seems to be confirmed by Horace joining *Thyōneus* with *Semelēius*: which he hardly would have done, if he had taken Thyōne to be the same with Semelē, *ib.* Cicero mentions several of the name of Bacchus; one of them, the son of Nisus and Thyōce, *Nat. D.* 3, 23. (*Vid. G.* 382.)

terwards with Augustus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 5. liberal to musicians, mimics, and other people of that description, who therefore were sorry at his death, *ib.* 3. Horace describes him as of a very inconsistent character, (*Nil fuit unquam Sic impar sibi*, *ib.* 18.)

Sofonius TIGELLINUS, praefect of the praetorian cohorts, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 51. who gained the favour of Nero by the basest means, *ib.* 57. *et* 15, 50. and at last deserted him. Upon the accession of Galba he was forced to put an end to his days, having spent his old age in the same profligate manner as he had spent his youth, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 72.

TIGRĀNES, *-is*, king of Armenia, the son-in-law of Mithridates, *Cic. Manil.* 2. vanquished by Lucullus with prodigious loss, *Plutarch. in Lucullo*. After the death of Mithridates he came into the Roman camp, and threw himself at the feet of Pompey, who restored him to his throne, *Id. in Pomp. Dio*, 36, 35.; *Cic. Sext.* 27. but not till after receiving from him an immense sum of money, *Vell.* 2, 37. no less than 6000 talents to himself, 10,000 drachmae to each tribune, 1000 to each centurion, and 50 to each soldier, *Appian. in Mithrid.* p. 243. Hence Pompey calls him *Tigrānes meus*, *Lucan.* 2, 637.

TIGRĀNES, the son of the former, who having rebelled against his father, first invited Pompey into Armenia; but dissatisfied with the favourable terms granted by Pompey to his father, he endeavoured to excite the Parthians against the Romans. On which account he was carried by Pompey to Rome, and led in triumph, *Plutarch. ibid.* He afterwards made his escape from prison by the assistance of Clodius, *Dio*, 38, 30. p. 78.; *Cic. Att.* 3, 8. Appian by mistake says he was put to death, *ib.* 253.

L. TILLIUS Cimber, (al. *Tullius Cimber*), one of the principal assassins (*de percussoribus v. intersectoribus*) of Caesar, though formerly he had been a keen supporter (*propugnator*) of his party, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 11.; *Suet. Caes.* 82. Af-

ter

the death of Caesar, he equipped it in Bithynia, which province he received from Caesar when alive, *Fam.* 12, 13. He gave the charge of his fleet to Turullius the quaestor, went himself with his troops to , to assist Cassius, *ib. et Dio*, 47,

[MAEUS, a Greek historian, at Tauromenium in Sicily, (*Tauromenites*), who flourished in the time of Gathæcles, tyrant of Syracuse. He calls him the most learned and eminent of the Greek historians, *Cic.* 1, 14; but Plutarch speaks of him in very different terms, in *Nicia*. He wrote many books, none of which are now extant, particularly a universal history (*perpetua historia*) of Sicily, *Suidas*; and a detached account of the wars of Pyrrhus, *Cic.* 5, 12. Diodorus praises him for his knowledge and accuracy, but blames him for his unseasonable and bitter remarks on characters, whence he was called *Epitimæus*, i. e. the reprover, 5, 13, 90. (*maledicentissimus*, *Nep.* 7. Polybius blames him not only for satirical asperity, but also for want of veracity, 12, 3, & 6. Timæus was banished from Sicily by Agathocles, and wrote his history at Athens, *Plutarch. de Exilio*. He is said to have lived to the age of 96, *Lucian. acrobiius*.

TIMEAEUS, a Pythagorean philosopher of Locris, (*Locrensis*), contemporary with Plato, *Cic. Fin.* 5, 29.

TIMAGÈNES, -is, a native of Alexandria, brought as a captive to Rome by Marcus Fabius, purchased as a slave by Marcus Sallustius, the son of Sulla, who on account of his uncommon genius manumitted him, *Suidas*. He was particularly remarkable for his wit and raillery. *Senec. Controvers.* 34; *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5.) by which means he lost the favour of Augustus, and was debarred from coming to the palace. Whereupon he burnt the history which he had composed concerning the acts of Caesar.

He afterwards lived in the family of Asinius Pollio to a good old age,

and was universally respected, (*totâ civitate dilectus est*), *Senec. de Ira*, 3, 23.

TIMAGORAS, -ac, an Athenian, put to death by his countrymen, because when sent on an embassy to the king of Persia, he had, according to the custom of the country, prostrated himself on being admitted to an audience of that monarch, *Val. Max.* 6, 3, ext. 2. (*G.* 621.) But Plutarch says, that he was punished capitally for having received bribes from the Persian king, in *Pelopida*, p. 294; *et in Artaxerxe*, p. 1022.

TIMAGORAS, an Epicurean philosopher, *Cic. Ac.* 4, 25.

TIMANTHES, vel TIMANTES, -is, an excellent painter, a native of Cythnus, (*Cythnius*), *Quintil.* 2, 13, 13. or of Sicyon, *Eustath. ad Il.* 24, 163. contemporary with Zeuxis, *Cic. Brut.* 18. His most celebrated work was the picture of Iphigenia, about to be sacrificed to Diana; in which having exhausted all his art in representing the grief of the other spectators, and not being able properly to express the feelings of Agamemnon, he veiled his face, *Plin.* 35, 10; *Cic. Or.* 22.; *Val. Max.* 8, 11, ext. 6. In this picture he is said to have excelled Celotes of Teïos, *Quintil.* 2, 13, 13. He also vanquished Parrhasius, in painting the contest between Ajax and Ulysses for the arms of Achilles, *Plin.* 35, 10; *Asian.* 9, 11.

TIMARCHIDES, -is, a freed man and an accuser of Verres in Sicily, notorious for his crimes, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 28, &c.

TIMOCHÆRES, -is, the physician or friend of king Pyrrhus, who proposed to Fabricius, for a suitable reward, to cut off that prince by poison, *Gell.* 3, 8. (*G.* 233.)

TIMOCLÆA, a noble lady, who punished one of the foldiers of Alexander for offering violence to her by tumbling him into a draw-well, *Plutarch. in Alex.*

TIMOCLES, -is, a dancer, the companion of L. Piso in Macedonia, *Cic. Pis.* 36.

TIMOCRATES, brother to Metrodorus, the friend of Epicurus; whom that philosopher abused in his writings, because he had differed with him in opinion, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 33, & 40. He was, however, appointed by Epicurus one of his heirs, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 31.; *Laert.* 10, 16, &c.

TIMOLEON, -*ontis*, an illustrious general of Corinth, who had such a detestation of tyranny, that he caused his own brother Timophanes, to be put to death, because he had usurped the government of his country, *Nep.* 20, 1. Being sent to the assistance of the Syracusans, he expelled the tyrant Dionysius, drove the Carthaginians from Sicily, after having defeated them in a great battle near the river Crinissus, *ib.* 2. (*G.* 267.) He lived during the rest of his life in a private station at Syracuse, where he was justly treated with the highest respect, *ib.* 3, & 4. After his death he was buried at the public expence in a *gymnasium*, called from him, *Timoleonium*, *ib.* 5. Plutarch says that he was buried in the forum, *in vult ejus*. He had a firm belief in divine providence, (*Nihil enim rerum humanarum sine deorum numine agi putabat*,) *Nep. ib.* 4. When a petulant person one day inveighed against him in the public assembly, he thanked the gods, that they had restored such liberty to the Syracusans, that any one might express his sentiments concerning whom he pleased with impunity, *ib.* 5.

TIMOMACHUS, a noted painter of Byzantium in the time of Julius Caesar, *Plin.* 35, 11.

TIMON, -*onis*, an Athenian in the time of the Peloponnesian war; who from his aversion to society, and the dislike he expressed against his own species, was called the *Misanthrope*, or Man-hater, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 11.; *Amic.* 23.—**TIMONĒA corna**, a solitary supper, (*al. modica*,) *Senec. Ep.* 18.—**TIMONIUM**, v. *Timonium*, a house which Antony caused to be built on the sea near the island Pharos, after his defeat

at Actium; where he proposed to live retired like Timon, *Plutarch. in Anton.* p. 948.

TIMOTHEUS, the son of Conon, an illustrious Athenian general; distinguished not only by his military exploits, *Nep.* 13, 1, &c. but also by his learning, *Cic. Off.* 1, 32. He supped one day with Plato, and was highly delighted with the simplicity of his fare. Having met the philosopher next day, he said, "Your suppers are agreeable, not only for the time, but also on the day after," *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 35.

TIMOTHEUS, a poet and musician of Miletus, who made several improvements in ancient music. He used eleven strings to his lyre, instead of seven, the ordinary number; and therefore the Lacedaemonians are said to have ordered the additional strings to be taken off, *Cic. Legg.* 2, 15 f. Pausanias says, they suspended his lyre in a place called *Skia*, 3, 12. Athenæus mentions this circumstance differently, 14, 9. Timotheus is reported to have demanded twice as much for teaching those who had been instructed by another, as he did from those who had never been taught at all, *Quint.* 2, 3, 3. Timotheus flourished in the time of Philip and Alexander.

TIMOTHEUS, an excellent sculptor; one of those who carved the Mausoleum, *Plin.* 34, 8.

T. TINCAS, v. *Tinca*, a native of Placentia, a man of great wit and humour, (*dicax et facetus*,) *Cic. Br.* 46. The same probably who is mentioned, *Quintil.* 1, 5, 12.

TIPHYS, -*is* f. -*yor*, the pilot of the ship *Argo*, *Virg. E.* 4, 34. *Quid tibi cum patriâ, navita Tiphy, meâ?* What had you to do with my country? i.e. Why did you come to Lemnos? *Ovid. Ep.* 6, 48.

TIRESIAS, -*ae*, a famous Theban augur, (*G.* 455.) put for any blind person, *Juvenal.* 13, 349.

TIRIDATES, -*is*, a Parthian nobleman, raised to the throne, when Phraata,

tes was expelled for his cruelty ; hraates being afterwards restored : assistance of the Scythians, Tires fled to Augustus, and carried him the youngest son of Phraates, 51, 18. ; *Justin.* 42, 5.—*Quid aatem terreat, unice Securur,* per-regardkels of what terrifies Tires, or what he is afraid of, *Hor. Od.* 5, 5. left Augustus should give up to Phraates, who demanded but Augustus did not comply the request, *Dio, ib.* et 53, 33.

TIRO, -onis, first the slave, and afterwards the favourite freed man of Cicero, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 1, &c. *Att.* 7, hence called *M. Tullius Tiro* ; son of an elegant genius, whom Cicero educated with the greatest care, afterwards employed as the assistant of his studies, *Gell.* 7, 3, et 13, 9.

much Cicero valued Tiro, we judge from the affectionate expressions which he uses in his letters to *Fam.* 16, 1, 2, &c. ; *Add. Plin.* 4.—Tiro is said to have written books, containing the jests and sayings of Cicero ; but these were read also to Quintus, Cicero's brother to some other person, *Quintil.* 5.

Tiro also contracted the comedies or memoirs which Cicero left serving himself, *Id.* 10, 7, 31. Tiro imposed several learned works of his own, *Gell.* 13, 9.—To Tiro we are indebted for the epistles of Cicero to his friends ; commonly called *EPISTOLÆ AD FAMILIARES*, but in the most ancient manuscripts *EPISTOLÆ AD DIOS*. Tiro is said to have first introduced the art of writing short-hand, to have lived to the age of an hundred, *Hieronym. in Chronic. Euseb.*

TISIAS, -as, a Sicilian, the most eminent writer on the art of rhetoric, *Quintil.* 2, 17, 7, et 3, 1, 8.

TISAMENES, -is, the son of Orestes, of Mycenae, *Ovid. in Ilin.* 348. ; *Met.* 1, 2. (*Vid. G.* 408.)

TISIPHONÆ, -es, (i. e. *ultrix caedis*,) of the three Furies *.

Impexo feros pro crinibus angues, having snakes entwined for hair, *Tibull.* 1, 3,

TISSAPHERNES, -is, a Persian satrap, *Nep.* 9, 3, et 17, 2. ; *Justin.* 5, 1. (*Vid. G.* 617.)

TITAN, -anis, vel TITĀNUS, -is, the son of Coelus and Terra, the elder brother of Saturn, (*G.* 355.)—*Titānes* vel *Titani*, the sons of Titan, (the Titans,) who made war on Saturn for taking the kingdom from their father, (*G.* 356, & 438.) †

TITHŌNUS, vel -as, the son of Lāōmēdon, with whom Aurora fell in love on account of his beauty, and carried him off through the air into Aethiopia, so that he became her husband ; whence she is called *Tithonū conjux*, *Ovid. Ep.* 18, 111. *Am.* 2, 5, 45. ; *TITHONIA conjux*, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 384. ; *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 403. and simply *Tithonia*, *Val. Flac.* 1, 311. or *Tithōnis, -idis*, *Stat. Silv.* 5, 1, 34.—When the dawn rises, Aurora is said to leave the couch of Tithonus, *Virg. G.* 1, 447 ‡.—Aurora procured from Jupiter immortality for Tithonus ; but having forgotten to ask perpetual youth, he became so weak, through extreme old age, that he prayed for death, and was changed into a cicada, (*G.* 377.) Hence *Minuit Tithonum longa senectus*, lessened his strength, or weakened him, *Hor. Od.* 2, 17, 3. *Tithonusque remotus in auras, sc. occidit,*

69. So *Crinita bydriis*, *Claudian. de Rapt. Proserp.* 1, 40. *Serpentibus undique comptis*, *Virg. Col.* 217. *pallida*, *Id. G.* 3, 552. *Pallā fuccincta cruenta—ultrix accincta flagellā, quatit fontes*, *Id. A.* 6, 555, & 570. *Saepe, Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 34.—*Eradere vitae Tempora, si possis, Tisiphonaea tuae*, to erase from the record of your life, if you can, the time in which you exercised envy and malice against me, like a fury, *Ovid. Tr.* 4, 9, 6.

† *Bella* TITANIA, *Titaniæ* wars, i. e. fruitless, such as the Titans waged against the gods, *Sil.* 12, 725. *Titāniæ* drācones, produced from the blood of the Titans ; or which Medea received from Titan or the sun, together with her chariot, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 399.

‡ *Pronima prospiciet Tithono nupta reliqua Arcadiæ sacrum pontificale deat*, i. e. on the next day shall be the festival of Carmentis, *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 461. *Jam, Pbryx, a nuptiā quereris, Tithone, relinquit*, O Trojan Tithonis, you complain that you are left by your wife, i. e. it is morning, *ib.* 6, 473.

occidit, and Tithonus is dead, though formerly removed by Aurora into the air, i. e. carried, through the air into Aethiopia, *ib.* 1, 28, 8. — *Tithonia fenestus*, Stat. Silv. 4, 3, 151.

TITHRAUSTES, -is, captain of the king of Persia's guards; who by the king's order put Tissaphernes to death, and succeeded him in his government, (*G.* 67.)

TITINIA, the wife of Cotta, *Cic. Br.* 60.

• **Cn. TITINIUS**, a Roman eques, *Cic. Cluent.* 56.

• **TITINIUS**, the brother-german of C. Fannius, i. e. by the same mother, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 49. He seems to have been intimate with Cicero, who made L. Tullius one of his lieutenants at the recommendation of Titinius, *Cic. Att.* 5, 21. Add. *ib.* 2, 4: et 7, 18. et 9, 6.

TITINII, persons put to death by Catiline during the usurpation of Sulla, *Cic. Pet. Conf.* c. 2.

TITIVS, one of the ringleaders of Clodius's mobs, *Cic. Dom.* 29.; *Har. resp.* 27.; *Sext.* 52.

C. TITIVS, an orator and writer of tragedies, *Cic. Br.* 45.

C. TITIVS Rufus, city praetor in the consulship of Paulus and Marcellus, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 57. lieutenant of Dolabella in Asia, *ib.* 12, 15.

P. TITIVS, a tribune, a. 710, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 12.

Sex. TITIVS, a seditious tribune, a. 654, *Cic. Or.* 2, 11. by whom several laws were passed, called *Leges Titiae*, *Cic. Leg.* 2, 6, & 12. He was an acute speaker, but so effeminate in his gesture, that a certain dance was from him called *TITIVS*, *Cic. Br.* 62 f.; *Quintil.* 11, 3, 128.

TITIVS Septimius, a writer of lyric poems and tragedies, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 3, 9. supposed to be the same mentioned, *Od.* 2, 6, 1. et *Ep.* 1, 9.

TITURIVS, one who exacted tribute at Tolosa, *ic. Fent.* 5.

M. TITURNIVS Rufus, the only one remaining of the *Titurnian* family, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 39.

TITVUS, a Roman *praenomen*. It is used as the *nomen*, or name of the Roman emperor, to distinguish him from Vespasian, his father. *Vid. VESPAIANUS.*

TITYRUS, the name of a shepherd in Virgil, borrowed from Theocritus, *E.* 1, 1, & 39. Under the name of Tityrus the poet is supposed to express his gratitude to Augustus for restoring his lands. *Vid. OCTAVIUS*, (*et Martialis.* 8, 56, 8.) But others think that under this character he represents the people of Mantua, and the people of Cremona under that of Meliboeus, *E.* 1, 4. et 9, 28. Tityrus elsewhere denotes merely a shepherd, *ib.* 5, 12. et 9, 23. a despicable musician or poet, *ib.* 8, 55.—*Tityre, te cecini*, I sung of thee, *Id. G.* 4, 566.—*Tityrus ipse*, is put for Virgil himself, *Proper.* 2, 34, 72.

TITYVUS, v. -os, the son of Terra, (*Terrae omniparentis alumnus*,) Virg. Aen. 6, 595. a giant, whose body is said to have covered nine acres, *ib.* He attempted to offer violence to Latona, (whence he is called *incontinens*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 78. and *raptor*, *ib.* 4, 6, 2.) On this account he was slain by Apollo; and in the infernal regions a vulture perpetually preyed on his liver, (*G.* 437.) *Tibull.* 1, 3, 75.

TLEPOLEMUS, a son of Hercules and Astyochè, the daughter of Phylas, *Apollodor.* 2, 7, 8 f. who settled in Rhodes, *Id.* 2, 8, 2. Add. *Ovid. Met.* 12, 537.

TLEPOLEMUS, a painter in the retinue of Verres, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 28. born at Cibyra, (*Cibyrate*,) *ib.* 4, 13, & 21.

Lar TOLUMNIUS, king of the Veientes, killed by Corn. Cossus in single combat, *Liv.* 4, 17, & 19.; *Propetr.* 4, 10, 37.

TOLVS, v. **OLVS**, the person whose head is said to have been found in digging for the foundation of the Capitol; whence it had its name, (*q. Caput Toli*, v. *Ol.* A. 564.) *Dionys.* 4, 59.

TONGILLUS, v. -illus, an associate and favourite of Catiline's, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 2.

TOMYRIS,

TOMYRIS, -is, acc. -in, a queen of Persia, who vanquished and slew Cyrus, (G. 602.)

TORANIUS, a partisan of Pompey's, known on that account an exile; who entertained the same sentiments concerning the civil war with Cicero, *Cic. n. 6, 20, & 21.* He was afterwards killed in the proscription of Antony and Augustus, being betrayed his own son, who had joined the *meiri*, Val. Max. 9, 11, 5.

TORQUATUS, a surname of the *Man-* first given to T. Manlius, from the in (*torquis*) which he took from the neck of a Gaul, whom he had slain in single combat, *Liv. 7, 10. Cic. c. 4, 22. Fin. 1, 7. Off. 3, 31. (G.)* called *saevus securi*, Virg. Aen. 6, 1, because he ordered his son to be executed, for having fought with the enemy against orders, *Liv. ib.*

TRABEA, a comic poet, *Gell. 15, 24; Fin. 2, 4. Tusc. 4, 31.—Nihil tibi est illud a Trabea*, you have no need to quote that verse from Trabea, *Fam. 9, 21.*

TRACHALLUS, vel *Trachälus*, an orator contemporary with Quinctilian, 119.

TRAFJANUS, an excellent Roman orator, (G. 246.) *Plin. Pan. et Ep. Tac. Hist. 1, 1. Agric. 3, & 44.*

TRANQUILLUS, a Roman surname; Lucetionius.

TRIBATIUS Testa, a learned man intimate with Cicero, who recommended him to Caesar while in *Fin. Fam. 7, 5.* and wrote to him in amorous letters, *Cic. 7, 6,—23.* inscribed to him his *Topics*, 1. *Fam. 7, 19.* He enjoyed the favour of Caesar after his victory. *Caes. 78.* He was also a friend with Augustus.—Horace introduced *tribatius* as advising him to write satires, *Sat. 2, 1, 4,*

TRILLIUS, first an opponent, afterwards a friend of Antony's, 4. *id 13, 12, &c.*

TRIVS Maximus, a governor hated by his army for his

stupid avarice. Being deserted by his troops, through the influence of Octavian Caelius, he fled to Vitellius, *Tac. Hist. 1, 60.* but met with no favour from him, Bolanus being sent to supply his place, *ib. 2, 65.* Tacitus differs from himself a little in his account of this matter, *Agric. 16.*

TREBIUS, one whom Juvenal strongly dissuades from continuing to submit to the contempt and neglect with which poor clients were treated by their rich patrons, 5, 19, & 135, &c.

C. TREBONIUS, a tribune a. 698, who got a law passed, assigning to the consuls provinces for five years, to Pompey, the two Spains and Africa; and to Crassus, Syria; also to Caesar, Gaul for other five years, *Dio, 39, 33, &c. Suet. Caes. 24.* This law served to precipitate the ruin of the republic, and in the end proved destructive to the proposer of it. Trebonius was made one of Caesar's lieutenants, *Caes. B. G. 5, 17, & 24.* He acted in that capacity with M. Antonius at the siege of Alesia, *ib. 7, 81.* He was entrusted with the charge of conducting the siege of Marseilles while Caesar was absent in Spain, *Id. B. C. 2, 1, & 15.—A. U. 706,* he was made city praetor, in which office he behaved with great prudence and humanity, according to the testimony of Caesar, *B. C. 3, 20, & 21.* and opposed the turbulent attempts of Coelius, *ib. et Dio, 42, 22. Vell. 2, 68.* The year after, he obtained the government of Spain with proconsular authority, *Dio, 42, 29. Hirt. B. Alex. 64.* whence he was in a short time expelled by Scapula and Aponius, the generals of the republican party, *Dio, ibid.—*In the year of the city 708, when Caesar first introduced the custom of creating consuls for only a part of the year, and to set the example, he himself with his colleague Lepidus had resigned the consulship, Trebonius and Q. Fabius were substituted in their room, *Dio, 43, 46.* for the three last months of the year, *Suet. Caes. 76.* to the great displeasure of the people; which they signified when

the new consuls first appeared in the theatre, *ib.* 80. Though Trebonius had been raised to the highest preferments by Caesar, yet he joined the conspirators against him, animated, as it is supposed, purely by a hatred of tyranny, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 11, & 14. *et* 11, 4. *et* 13, 10. *Vell.* 2, 56. On the fatal day (*Idibus Martiis*) he engaged Antony in conversation at the door while the other conspirators were dispatching Caesar, and thus saved his life, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 14. *et* 13, 10. *Ep.* 2, 28.; *Dio*, 44, 19. After the death of Caesar, the province of Asia was assigned to Trebonius by the senate, where he was treacherously slain at Smyrna by Dolabella, *Cic. Phil.* 11, 2, &c. 12, 10. *et* 13, 10. *Vell.* 2, 69.; *Dio*, 47, 29.; *Appian. B. Civ.* 3, p. 542, &c.

Cn. TREMELLIUS *Scrofa*. *Vid.* SCROFA.

C. Valerius TRIARIUS, the friend of Cicero, whom he appointed guardian to his children, *Cic. Fin.* 1, 5. *Att.* 12, 28.

TRICIPITINUS, a surname of the LUCRETII.

Sp. Lucretius TRICIPITINUS, the father of Lucretia, *Liv.* 1, 58, & 59. *et* 2, 8.; *Cic. Leg.* 2, 4.

L. Lucretius TRICIPITINUS, a consul, who triumphed over the *Volsi* and *Aequi*, *Liv.* 3, 8, & 10.

TRIOPAS, v. -a, the father of Eri-sichthon, who thence is called TRIO-PÆIUS, *Ovid. Met.* 8, 751. and his daughter TRIOPÆIS, -idis, *ib.* 872.

TRIPOLÆMUS, the son of Celeus, king of Eleusis, whom Ceres taught the art of husbandry, and sent him through the world to communicate the knowledge of it to others, (*G.* 36Q.) He was ranked among the infernal judges, *Cic. Tus.* 1, 41.

TRISMEGISTUS, (i. e. *ter maximus*), a name of Mercury among the Egyptians, *Lactant.* 1, 6, & 7.

TRITANNUS, a centurion, remarkable for his strength, *Cic. Fin.* 1, 3.; *Plin.* 7, 20.

TRITON, v. -o, -ōnis, a sea-god; the attendant and trumpeter of Neptune, (*G.* 386.) *Cic. N. D.* 1, 28. *et* 2, 25.

There were several sea-gods called Tritons, (TRITŌNES,) *Virg. Aen.* 5, 824.

TRITŌNIA, f. *Triūōnis*, -idis, a name of Minerva, (*G.* 361.)

TRIVIA, a name of Diana, because she presided over places where three ways met, (*G.* 377.), and an image of her was placed there with three faces, one looking towards each way, *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 141. — TRIVIAE lacus, the lake of Diana near Aricia, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 516. *Triviae lucus*, a grove sacred to Diana near Cumae, *ib.* 6, 13.

TROGUS Pompeius, a Latin historian in the time of Augustus, who wrote a general history of the world, abridged by Justin. The original work is lost, and the abridgment only remains, *Justin. Praef.*

TRŌILUS, a son of Priam, slain by Achilles, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 475.; *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 15.

TROS, -ōis, a king of Troy, who gave name to that city, *Virg. G.* 3, 36. whence *Tros*, *Trōis*, a Trojan, *Id. Aen.* 1, 577. *Troes*, Trojans, (*G.* 187.)

TROPHONIUS, the son of Valens and Phorōnis, called also *Mercurius*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 22. worshipped with particular ceremonies, *Id. Div.* 1, 34. (*G.* 305.)

TROPHONIUS, an architect, who with his brother Agamēdes built the temple of Apollo at Delphi, *Pausan.* 10, 5. and having implored that god to grant them in return what was best for them, they were both, three days after, found dead, *Cic. Tus.* 1, 47.

TRUCULENTUS, the churl, the name of one of the plays of Plautus, *Cic. Sen.* 14.

TRYPHO, -ōnis, the name of a slave, *Cic. Att.* 3, 8, *Fam.* 13, 61.

TUBERO, -ōnis, a surname of the Aelii.

2. Aelius TUBERO, a very brave man, though poor, to whom, on account of his merit, Paulus Aemilius gave his daughter in marriage, *Val. Max.* 4, 4, 9.; *Plin.* 33, 11 f. 50.

2. TUBERO, the son of the former, whence he was the nephew of Africanus the younger, (*Africani sorori filius*.) *Cic. Mur.* 36, a stoic in principle

ad practice; which he shewed, without thought, injudiciously at the l games celebrated by his cousin, Maximus, in honour of Africanus, on that account, when he stood late for the praetorship, lost his son, *ib.* Hence *Illa scella* (sc. Stoici) *Tubercnes, et Favonios, veteri reipublicae ingrata nomina, genuit.* Ann. 16, 22. Tubero was a man of integrity and worth, *Cic. Br.*

TUBERO, the brother of the former, pronounced a funeral oration on the side by the mother's side, Scipio Africanus, written by Laelius, *Cic. Or.*

TUBERO, an ancient Latin historian, *Liv.* 4, 23.; *Dionys.* 1 f.

TUBERO, the companion and friend of Cicero, *Cic. Leg.* 7. who wrote history, *Cic.* 2. *Fr.* 1, 1, 3. and more is supposed to have been the friend with the historian last mentioned. Was lieutenant to Q. Cicero, *Cic. Planc.* 41. He joined Pompey in civil war, *Cic. Leg.* 8. but was defeated by Caesar, with his son Q. Tubero, who accused Ligarius, *Cic.*

Posthumus TUBERTUS, a dictator who gained a signal victory over the Aequi and Volsci, *Liv.* 4, 26, 29. TUBERTUS, the colleague in the late, first of Valerius Poplicola, when of Menenius, who obtained the right of being buried within the walls, which his posterity retained, *Cic.* 2, 23.

Hofilius TUBULUS, praetor, *Liv.* 5. of the city, *ib.* 7. He afterwards was sent against Annibal, and attended him with success, *ib.* 42.

TUBULUS, a praetor a. u. 611. took money openly for giving sentence in causes; on which account he was banished from his trial, and went into voluntary banishment, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 16. 28. et 5, 22. *N. D.* 3, 30.

Publius TUCCA, a poet, the friend of Virgil and Horace, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 40. 84. Virgil is said to have left

him one of his heirs, and to have committed to him, together with Varius, the charge of correcting the Aeneis, *Donat. in Vita Virgil.* c. 15.

M. TUCCIUS, curule aedile, *Liv.* 35, 41. and praetor, *Id.* 36, 45. who commanded in Bruttii and Apulia, *Id.* 37, 50. et 38, 36. He was made *triumvir* for transplanting a colony, *Id.* 39, 22. —¶ 2. The accuser of C. Sempronius Rufus, by whom he himself was also accused, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 8.

TUDITANUS, a surname of the Semppronii; first given to one of that gens, because he had a head like a mallet, (*quod caput tuditi f. malleo simile habuerit*), *Festus.*

M. TUDITANUS, consul, a. 513, f. 514, the year in which Livius Andronicus exhibited the first play at Rome, and the year before Ennius was born, *Cic. Br.* 18. *Tusc.* 1, 1.

P. TUDITANUS, the colleague of Cethegus in the consulate, a. 549, and afterwards also in the censorship, *Cic. Br.* 15.

TUDITANUS, an insane nobleman, the grandfather of Fulvia, the wife of Antony, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 6. *Ac.* 4, 27.; *Val. Max.* 7, 8, 1.

TULLA, a companion of Camilla, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 656.

Servius TULLIUS, the sixth king of Rome, (G. 200.)—TULLIANUM, a place in the prison, *Sallust. Cat.* 55. built by Servius Tullius, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 32. et *Festus.*—TULLIAE, the two daughters of Servius Tullius; married to the two Tarquinius, (G. 202.)

M. TULLIUS Cicero, the orator. *Vid. CICERO.*—TULLIA, the daughter of Cicero, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 15. et 6, 18. *Att.* 10, 18, &c. dim. TULLIOLA, *Cic. Att.* 1, 3. &c.

L. TULLIUS, a relation of Cicero's; one of his lieutenants in Cilicia, *Cic. Att.* 5, 21. mentioned *ib.* 4. et *Verr.* 4, 11.

L. TULLIUS Montanus, one who went with Cicero's son to Athens, *Cic. Att.* 12, 52.—TULLIANUM caput, a debt due by Tullius, *ib.* 15, 26. called *Tullianum semis*, because, as it is thought, the

the interest was half an *as* (*semis*) for 100 *asses* per month; or, as we say, 6 *per cent. per annum*, *ib.* 29.

TULLIUS *Cimber*. *Vid.* TILLIUS.

M' (i. e. *Manius*) TULLIUS, consul with Sulpicius in the tenth year after the expulsion of the kings, *Cic. Br.* 16.; *Liv.* 2, 19.

TULLIUS, the chief (*magister*) of a society of farmers of the public revenues, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 71.

TULLUS *Hosilius*, the third king of Rome, (*G.* 196.) *Virg. Aen.* 6, 815.

ATTIUS TULLUS, a chief of the Volsci, the host of Coriolanus, *Liv.* 2, 55, &c.

TULLUS *Cluvius*, one of the Roman ambassadors, put to death by Lars Tolumnius, *Cic. Phil.* 9, 3. called *Tullus Claelius* by Pliny, 34, 6.

L. Volcatius TULLUS, consul with Lepidus, a. 688, *Cic. Cat.* 1, 6. *Att.* 8, 15.—¶ 2. The patron and friend of Propertius, 1, 1, 9, &c.

TULLUS *Hosilius*, a tribune-elect of the commons, a partisan of Antony's, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 12.

TURBO, *-ōnis*, the name of a gladiator, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 301.

TURDUS, the surname of a plebeian branch of the *Gens Papiria*, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 21, 7.—C. *Papirius Turdus*, a tribune, *Liv.* 41, 6.

L. TURIUS, (al. *Thorius*,) an orator of small genius, but of great industry, *Cic. Br.* 67.

Q. TURIUS, a trader (*negotiator*) in Africa, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 26. *Haereditas*

TURIANA, the fortune or estate left by Turius, *ib.*—*Eros* (*-ōtis*) TURIUS, the freed man of Q. Turius, *ib.*

TURNUS, the son of Daunus and Venilia, king of the Rutuli, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 577, &c. slain by Aeneas, *ib.* 12, 928. (*G.* 190.)

TURPILIUS, an old epic poet, *Non.* 4, 422.

L. Ambivius TURPIO, mentioned as one of the principal actors in the title of all the plays of Terence, except the *Adelphi* and *Hecyra*.

TURPIO, *-ōnis*, a contemptible person at Rome, who had been a shoemaker or cobbler, (*sutorius*,) *Cic. Att.* 6, 1.

D. TURRANNIUS, v. *-anius*, a man possessed of useful learning, who lived sometimes with Cicero, and sometimes with Cicero's brother, *Cic. Att.* 1, 6 et 6, 9. et 7, 1. He is thought to be the same mentioned by Pliny, 3, 1.

M' TURRANNIUS, a person of great integrity, who would not accept of a province from Antony, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 10.

L. TURSELIUS, one whose effects Antony seized by a forged will, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 16.

URULIUS, quaestor to Tillius Cimber in Bithynia, and commander of his fleet, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 13.

TUSCENIUS, an obscure person, who complained of Q. Cicero, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 1, 1, 6. et 2, 2.

TUTOR, *-ōris*, the name of an old comedy, or of the writer and actor of it, very ridiculous, (*mimus vetus, oppidò ridiculus*,) *Cic. Or.* 2, 64.

TYCHIUS, a skilful artist, who made the shield of Ajax, *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 823.

TYDEUS, (2 syll.) *-ēi*, v. *-cor*, the son of Oeneus, king of Calydon and Peribaea; one of the seven leaders against Thebes, where he was slain, (*G.* 434.) the father of Diomedes; who is hence called TYDIDES, *-ae*, (*G.* 458.)

TYMOETES. *Vid.* THYMOETES.

TYNDARUS, v. *Tyndāreus*, *-i*, a king of Lacedaemon, the husband of Leda, and father of Castor and Pollux, of Helena and Clytaemnestra, (*G.* 411.) whence TYNDARIDES, *-ae*, the son of Tyndarus, i. e. Castor, *Val. Flac.* 6, 612. TYNDARIDAE, *-arum*, the sons of Tyndarus, i. e. Castor and Pollux, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 2. et 3, 5.; *Ovid. Trist.* 1, 10, 45. *gemi*, *Id. M.* 8, 301. *fratres*, *Id. F.* 5, 700. *Clarum Tyndaridae sidus*, the bright star of Castor and Pollux, *Hor. Od.* 4, 8, 31. et 1, 12, 27. Hence *Optatos quaerere Tyndaridas*, to desire that this star, wished for by mariners, might appear, *Propert.* 1, 17, 18.—TYNDARIS, *-idis*, the daughter of Tyndarus, i. e. Helena, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 601; *Ovid. Ep.* 5, 91. *Am.* 2, 12, 18; *Propert.* 2, 32, 31. et 3, 8, 30.—We hardly find TYNDARIS put for Clytemnestra,

ira, but her husband Agamemnon is called *Tyndarēi gener*, the son-in-law of Tyndareus, *Ovid. in Ibin*, 356. Add. *Cic. Fat.* 15.—adj. TYNDARĒUS *puer*, i. e. Castor or Pollux, *Val. Flac.* 1, 167.

TYPHŌEUS, (3 syll. with *eu* a diphthong, gen. *-ōēi*, v. *-ōēos*, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 491. dat. *Typhōeo*, in 3 syll. the *eo* founded in one syll. *Virg. Aen.* 9, 716. accus. *Typhōea*, in 4 syll. *Ovid. Met.* 5, 348. *Fast.* 1, 573. or in 3 syll. as *Typhoeo*, *Virg. G.* 1, 279.; *Ovid. Met.* 3, 303.) a giant of enormous size, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 298. said to have an hundred hands, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 303. buried under the island Inarimē, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 716.; *Lucan.* 5, 101. *Ovid* says, under Sicily, *Met.* 5, 346, &c.—adj. TYPHŌEUS, vel *-ōiūs*; thus, *Tela Typhōea*, the darts used by Jupiter against Typhoeus, i. e. thunderbolts, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 665. *Typhōia cervix*, the neck of Typhoeus, *Claudian. de Rapt. Prof.* 3, 183.—TYPHŌIS (*-idos*), *Aetna*, placed upon Typhoeus, *Ovid. Ep.* 5, 11.

TYPHŌN, *-ōnis*, an enormous giant, (*G.* 437.) thought by some to be the same with Typhoeus, *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 461.

TYRANNIO, v. *-on*, *-ōnis*, a grammarian and geographer, *Cic. Att.* 2, 6. et 12, 2, &c. who taught in Cicero's family, *Cic. 2. Fr.* 2, 4. He was also employed to arrange the books of Cicero's library, *Cic. Att.* 4, 4, & 8.—*Suidas* mentions two of this name.

TYRO. *Vid. TIRO.*

TYRO, *-ūs*, the daughter of Salmoneus (*Salmōnis*, *-idis*) and Alcidiçē; who fell in love with Enipeus, the god of a river of Elis, and used often to walk on his banks. Neptune therefore having assumed the form of Enipeus, had by her two sons, Pelias and Neleus, the father of Nestor, *Homer. Odyss.* 11, 234, &c.; *Apollodor.* 1, 9, 8.; *Ovid. Ep.* 19, 132. It appears that Enipeus and Tyro were mutually fond of each other, *Ovid. Am.* 3, 6, 43. *Propertius* ascribes to Enipeus in Thesaly, 3, 19, 13. et 1, 13, 21. what

others attribute to Enipeus in Elis, *Strab.* 8, p. 356 f.

TYRRHUS, the chief shepherd of king Latinus, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 485, 508; 532.—TYRRHĪDAE *pueri*, the sons of Tyrrhus, *ib.* 484.

TYRTAEUS, an Athenian poet, by whose poems the Lacedaemonians were so animated, that, after sustaining many defeats, they at last conquered the Messenians, (*G.* 463.) Some of his verses are still extant, which merit the character given of them by Horace, *Tyrtaeusque mares animos in Martia bella Versibus exacuit*, *Art. P.* 402. *Quintilian* ranks him next to Homer, 12, 11, 27.

TYRUS, v. *-o*, the mother of the Syrian Venus, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 23.

V.

M. Vitruvius VACCUS, general of the *Fundani* and *Privernates* against the Romans; who had a house at Rome on the Palatine mount, which being pulled down, and the area adjudged to the public, was called *VACCI PRATA*, *Liv.* 8, 19.; *Cic. Dom.* 38.

VACERRA, a lawyer in the time of Cicero, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 8.

VACŪNA, the goddess of vacation or respite from labour, to whom the husbandmen, after the conclusion of harvest, offered sacrifices, *Ovid. Fast.* 6, 307. She had a temple and a sacred grove around it at Reāte, in the country of the Sabines, *Plin.* 3, 12 l. 17. There seem to have been on Horace's farm the remains of an old temple of Vacuna, behind which he dictated to his amanuensis one of his epistles, *Ep.* 1, 10, 49.—*VACUNALES foci*, the hearth in the temple of Vacuna, *Ovid. Fast.* 6, 308.

VALENS, *-ntis*, the father of one called Mercury, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 22.

A. VALENTIUS, an interpreter of Verres in Sicily, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 37.

VALERIUS, the name of a gens, one of the noblest and most ancient in Rome,

public, *ib.* 61*f.* After the expiration of his office, the district of Picenum was assigned to him, *Liv.* 23, 32. *et* 27, 35. and his command continued during all the years of the war, *Liv.* 25, 6. He was afterwards also employed in several honourable commissions, *Liv.* 30, 26. *et* 31, 11, & 49.

M. Terentius VARRO, the most learned of the Romans, (*Romanorum eruditissimus*, *Quintil.* 10, 1, 95.), born at Rome a. 638, one of the lieutenants of Pompey in the war against the pirates, when he is said to have proposed the impracticable scheme formerly conceived by Pyrrhus, of making a bridge of boats over the Adriatic sea where it is narrowest, *Plin.* 3, 11 *f.* 16. In this war Varro obtained a naval crown for his merit, *Plin.* 7, 30. He afterwards commanded Farther Spain as the lieutenant of Pompey, with two legions, *Dio*, 41, 23.; *Cic. Fam.* 9, 13.; *Caes. B. C.* 1, 38. of course he supported the interest of Pompey in the beginning of the civil war, *Caes. B. C.* 2, 17, & 18. But after the defeat of Petreius and Afranius he made his peace with Caesar, *ib.* 20, & 21.; *Dio*, 41, 23. and returned to his studies. During this period a particular intimacy subsisted between him and Cicero. Varro inscribed his book concerning the Latin tongue to Cicero, and Cicero his academical questions to Varro, *Cic. Ac.* 1, 1. *Att.* 13, 16, & 18. Caesar entrusted to Varro the charge of purchasing and arranging books, both Greek and Latin, for public libraries, which he intended to establish; but this design was frustrated by the dictator's death, *Suet. Caes.* 44. Some suppose that Varro was employed about this time as quaestor to M. Brutus, the governor of Cisalpine Gaul, from a commendatory letter of Cicero's to Brutus, *Fam.* 13, 10. But this appears to have been written in favour of some other person of the same name. Notwithstanding the indulgence of Caesar to Varro, Antony unjustly seized his villa in the territory of Cassinum, (*fundus Cassinus*), with which

Cicero reproaches him, and draws a beautiful contrast between the character of Varro (*santissimi atque integerrimi viri*) and that of Antony, (*hominis turpissimi*), *Cic. Phil.* 2, 40, & 41. Varro was in the list of those proscribed by the *triumviri*, but was saved by the friendship of Fufius Calenus, *Appian. B. C.* 4, 616, &c. There was another Varro of the same name, who, to prevent his suffering by mistake, pasted up a paper to inform the public how the matter stood, *Dio*, 47, 11. Paterculus speaks of one Varro, who, when about to die by the command of Antony, presaged with great freedom the fate of Antony himself, 2, 71. Varro, though he saved his life, however lost a number of his books, and some valuable manuscripts, *Gell.* 3, 10. He lived to above ninety years of age, universally respected. His image, while alive, was placed in the first public library at Rome, that of Asinius Pollio, and the image of no other living person besides, *Plin.* 7, 30. He wrote an incredible number of books, and continued his studies to the close of life, *Val. Max.* 8, 7, 3. He was eighty-four when proscribed, and then he had written no fewer than 490 books, *Gell.* 3, 10*f.* He wrote his book on husbandry in his eightieth year, *Varr. de Re Rustica*, 1, 1. Pliny says in his eighty-first year, 18, 3*f.* and mentions his having published some work when eighty-eight, (*al.* 83), 29, 4*f.* 18*f.* There is a noble eulogium on Varro and his works in Cicero, *Acad.* 1, 3. and in Pliny, 35, 2*f.* Of the numerous works of Varro there only remain his three books *de Re Rustica*; the 4th, 5th, and 6th books *de Latina lingua*; the 7th, 8th, and 9th books *de Analogia*, some of which are very imperfect. Of the rest there is nothing extant but scattered fragments.

P. Terentius VARRO, a native of Atax or Attax, a village in *Gallia Narbonensis*, (hence called *Varro ATACINUS*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 46.; *Quintil.* 10, 1, 87.) who wrote a poem on the expedition

expedition of Jason, which is celebrated by Ovid, *Am.* 1, 15, 21. *Art. Am.* 3, 335. He borrowed great part of the materials from *Apollonius Rhodius*, whence Quintilian commends him chiefly as an interpreter, (*interpret operis alieni, non spernendus*), 10, 1, 87. Quintilian quotes him, 1, 5, 18. and mentions a quotation of Cicero's, as it is thought, from the same poet, 8, 6, 73. Varro attempted also other subjects, as love-poems, (thus, *Haec quoque perfecto ludebat Jasonem Varro*, having finished his poem called JASON or *Argonautica*, -*ôn*, Propert. 2, 34, 85. So Ovid, *Trist.* 2, 439.), and satires, but without success, (*experto frustra Varrone Atacino*), Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 46.

VARUS, a surname of the *Attii* or *Adii*, *Quintilli*, &c.

P. *Attius* VARUS, praetor of Africa at the beginning of the civil war, *Cic. Leg.* 2. called P. Attius, *Cic. Att.* 7, 13.

Q. *Attius* VARUS, a general under Caesar, *Caes. B. G.* 8, 28. *B. C.* 3, 37.

L. VARUS, an epicurean, a friend of Caesar's, *Quintil.* 6, 3, 78.

Quintilius VARUS, vel *Varus Quintilius*, a general under Brutus in the battle of Philippi, who, after the defeat, caused himself to be killed by his freed man, *Vell.* 2, 71.

P. Quintilius VARUS, the son of the former, consul with Tiberius, a. u. 741, *Dio*, 54, 25. p. 539. afterwards governor of Syria, where he enriched himself by the plunder of his province, *Vell.* 2, 118. He was next made governor of Germany, where, behaving with haughtiness and cruelty, he was cut off with his army, by the contrivance of two German generals, *Arminius* and *Segimærus*. Varus seeing no possibility of escape, stabbed himself, (*Duci plus ad moriendum, quam ad pugandum animi fuit*), *Vell.* 2, 119.; *Dio*, 56, 18, &c.; *Flor.* 4, 12, 30, &c.; *Tac. Ann.* 1, 61.; *Suet. Aug.* 22.—*VARIANAE* clades, the destruction of Varus, *Suet. Aug.* 23.; *Cal.* 3.; *Plin.* 7, 45. *Uvae* *VARIANAE*, *Plin.* 14, 2. so called from one Varus, who cultivated vines;

as the person mentioned by Horace, *Od.* 1, 18, 1.

VARUS, an able and just critic, *Hor. Art. P.* 438. The old Scholiast on this passage calls him Quintilius Varus of Cremona, a poet; to whom, it is supposed, Horace inscribes the 18th ode of the first book, and on whose death he wrote the 24th ode of the same book. But this is not certain.

VARUS, the friend and patron of Virgil, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 7, & 10, &c. et 9, 35. Who this Varus was is uncertain. He is thought to have been the same with him who is mentioned by Horace. The Varus of Virgil appears to have been a distinguished warrior, *Ecl.* 6, 7.

P. VATIENUS, a countryman to whom Castor and Pollux are said to have told the victory of Paulus Aemilius over Perseus, before it could possibly be known at Rome, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 2. et 3, 5.

P. VATINIUS, a tribune a. u. 694, the chief instrument of Caesar in carrying on his violent measures, *Cic. Vat.* 1, &c. who got a law passed, (*lex Vatinia*), granting to Caesar the command of Hither and Farther Gaul, together with Illyricum, for five years, *ib.* 12. By the interest of Caesar Vatinus obtained the praetorship in preference to Cato, *Val. Max.* 7, 5.; *Plutarch. in Caton.* Hence Seneca says, *Nihil mihi tecum fortuna; non facio mei tibi copiam. Scio apud te Catones repelli, Vatinios fieri*, *Ep.* 118. After his praetorship, Vatinus was accused of bribery by Calvus; and though he had always been a violent enemy to Cicero, yet that orator, after his return from banishment, was prevailed on by Pompey and Caesar to undertake his defence, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. (*Vid. CICERO, p. 114.*). Vatinus was one of the lieutenants of Caesar in Gaul, *Caes. B. G.* 8, 46. He distinguished himself greatly by his conduct and bravery on the side of Caesar in the civil war, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 44, 45, &c. A. U. 706, according to the new regulations of Caesar, Vatinus was made consul with Calpurnius for the latter part of the year, *Dio*, 42, 55 f. Hence.

Hence, *Per consulatum pejerat Vatinius*, Catull. 52, 3. He was also made augur in place of Appius, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 10. At the death of Caesar, he was governor of Illyricum; and upon the arrival of Brutus in that country, he resigned to him his province and the command of his army, for which he is praised by Cicero, *Phil.* 10, 6. But this he appears to have done by constraint, *Dio*, 47, 21.; *Liv. Epit.* 118. The seven legions which he commanded are said to have voluntarily submitted to Brutus, from a contempt and detestation of Vatinius, on account of both the baseness of his disposition and the deformity of his person, (*in quo deformitas corporis cum turpitudine certabat ingenii*), Vell. 2, 69. Dio says, that his soldiers despised him on account of his disease, *ib.* (i. e. *struma*, a swelling in the neck, which the French call *goutre*), occasioned, as Plutarch observes, by a scrophulous humour, *in vita Cic.* Hence Cicero, speaking of the intention of making him an augur, says, *Denique etiam Vatinius strumam sacerdotii suscepit*, (i. e. *purpurâ bis tinctâ, veste augurali*) *vestiant*, *Cic. Att.* 2, 9. and seeing him one day pleading, called him "a tumid orator," *Plutarch.*—
 VATINIANA *crimina*, the accusations brought by Calvus against Vatinius, *Catull.* 53, 2. *Munere isto Odissem te odio Vatiniâno*, on account of that present I should have hated you bitterly, with as great hatred as Vatinius bears to you, (Calvus), for accusing him, *Catull.* 14, 2.

VATINIUS, a buffoon at the court of Nero, and afterwards a dangerous informer, originally a shoemaker of Beneventum, distorted in his person, and remarkable for his low wit, (*scurrilibus faciliis*), *Tac. Ann.* 15, 34.; *Hist.* 1, 37. From him a kind of glass cups were called, *Vatini calices*, *Martial.* 14, 96. or *Vatini*: sc. *pocula*, *Id.* 10, 3, 4. with four handles, (*naforum quatuor*), resembling, as it is said, the nose of Vatinius, *Scholiasl. ad Juvenal. ibid.*; *Martial.* 14, 96.

VECTENUS, a friend of Cicero's,

called *Monetalis*, because, as it is thought, he was a banker or money-broker, *Cic. Att.* 10, 5, & 11. 12, 3. et 15, 13.

VECTIUS, a senator, *Cic. Flacc.* 34.

P. VEDIUS, an intimate friend of Pompey's, a man of a worthless character, *Cic. Att.* 5, 1.

VEGETIUS, the author of a work on the military art, in five books. He lived in the time of Valentinian.

P. VEHLIUS, one who refused to accept a province from Antony, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 10.

VEJENTO, appointed governor of Syria by Bibulus, at his departure, *Cic. Att.* 7, 3.

VEJÖVIS, v. VEJŪPĪTER, i. e. bad Jupiter, *Gell.* 5, 12. (*A.* 289.) or young Jupiter, without a beard and thunderbolt, *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 430, 436, &c.

C. VELLEIUS, a tribune, a. 663, much attached to the philosophy of Epicurus, *Cic. Or.* 3, 21. *N. D.* 1, 6.

VELLEIUS *Paterculus*, a Roman historian who flourished in the time of Tiberius, of whom he gives a flattering eulogium, 2, 121, &c. His grandfather, C. Vellejus, (*vir nulli secundus*), stabbed himself, because, on account of his age and infirmities, he could not attend Tib. Nero, the father of the Emperor, in his flight from Naples, *Vell.* 2, 76. *Vid. NERO.*

VENĪLIA, a nymph or goddess, the sister of Amata, and mother of Turnus *Virg. A.* 10, 76.

VENNONIUS, a Latin historian, of whom we know little else but the name, *Cic. Leg.* 1, 2. *Att.* 12, 3.

VENTIDIUS *Bassus*, a native of Asculum in Picenum, who, when a child, was carried in triumph in his mother's bosom by Pompeius Strabo in the Italic war, and afterwards, by a wonderful turn of fortune, obtained the highest preferments, and was the first who triumphed over the Parthians, *Vall. Max.* 6, 9, 9.; *Gell.* 15, 4. He first supported himself by furnishing mules to the magistrates, and bringing corn to the camp, whence he is called MULIO, a muleteer or mule-driver, *Cic.*

Cic. Ep. 10, 18, 8. and *SUFFURANEUS*, (i. e. *quia far seu farinam in castra multis advexit*), *Plin.* 7, 43 f. 44. While thus employed, he attracted the attention of Caesar, who promoted him, *Gell. ib.*; *Dio*, 43, 51. He was praetor in the year after Caesar's death, while Hirtius and Pansa were consuls, a. 711. After the battle of Mutina he joined Antony with three legions, and thus saved him from destruction, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 33. et 11, 13. Hirtius and Pansa being cut off at Mutina, Octavius Caesar and Pedius were substituted in their stead. Pedius having died, and Octavius having resigned his office, Ventidius and some other person were created consuls in their room, *Dio*, 47, 15. So that he was both consul and praetor in the same year, *Val. Max.* 6, 9, 9. Hence, *Vidit hic aninus Ventidium, per quam urbem inter captivos Picentium in triumpho ductus erat; in ea consularem praetextam jungentem praetoriam*, (sc. cum, al. -iae). On this occasion the following verses were pasted up in different parts of the streets; *Concurrite omnes augures, haruspices: Portentum inusitatum constat esse recens, Nam mulos qui fricabat consul factus est*, *Gell. ib.* Juvenal, speaking of Servius Tullius and Ventidius, says, *Servius* (sc. Tullio) *regna dabunt, captivis* (sc. Ventidio) *fata triumphis*, 7, 201. The exploits of Ventidius against the Parthians are related at great length by *Dio*, 48, 39,—42. et 49, 19,—22. So *Plutarch. in vita Antonii*.

VENULEIUS, one of the retinue of Verres, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 42.

VENULUS, the ambassador of Turnus, *Virg. A.* 8, 9.

VENUS, -ëris, the goddess of love and beauty, (*G.* 363.) put for the indulgence of love, *Ovid. Met.* 6, 439, &c. for comeliness, grace, or beauty, *Plin.* 35, 10 f. 36, n. 10. for a mistress, *Virg. E.* 3, 68.; *Ovid. Met.* 9, 141.; *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 119. also for the highest throw of the dice, (*itali vel tesserae*), *Hor. Od.* 2, 7, 25.; *Suet. Aug.* 7. — *Stella Veneris*, the planet Venus, called Lucifer, the morning star, when

it appears in the morning, and *Vesperus* or *Hesperus*, in the evening, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 20.—*Venus Coa*, a picture of Venus by Apelles of Cos, *Cic. Div.* 1, 13.—*VENERIA sacerdos*, a priestess of Venus, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 2, 23. *Venerii*, sc. *servi*, slaves employed in the temple of Venus, *Cic. Caelil.* 17. *Cluent.* 15. *Venercus*, v. *Venerius*, sc. *jaſtus*, the highest throw of the *TALI*, *Cic. Div.* 1, 13. et 2, 21, & 59.

VERCINGETORIX, -igis, king of the *Arverni*, who induced most of the states of Gaul to form an union to shake off the Roman yoke, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 4. but after a brave struggle, was at last completely defeated, and obliged to surrender himself to Caesar at Alesia, *ib.* 89.; *Flor.* 3, 10 f. He was afterwards led in triumph by Caesar, who cruelly caused him to be put to death, *Dio*, 40, 41. et 43, 19.

VERRES, a surname of the *Cornelii*.

C. Cornelius VERRES, city praetor a. 679; after this he was governor of Sicily for three years, during which time he oppressed the Sicilians so cruelly, that they brought a public accusation against him. Cicero, who had formerly been quaestor in that island, was employed to conduct the prosecution; and his orations against Verres, (*orationes VERRINAE*), which are still extant, shew to what a miserable state the Roman provinces were reduced; and how difficult it was to bring their oppressors to justice. Verres went into voluntary exile. He was afterwards restored; and at last was proscribed by Antony, because he had refused to give up to him some Corinthian vases which Antony desired, *Plin.* 34, 2. happy in this, however, as Lactantius says, that before his death he had heard of the fate of Cicero, his accuser, 2, 4 f.—*Lex VERREA*, a law or regulation made by Verres in Sicily, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 49.—*VERREA*, -orum, a festival which Verres instituted in Sicily, to commemorate his services, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 25, &c. *Negabant*, sc. *Siculi*, *mirandum esse, jus tam nequam esse Verrinum*, literally, that the broth made with

with the flesh of a boar-pig was so bad, i. e. that the administration of justice by Verres was so bad; alluding to the proper signification of the word *verres*, a boar-pig, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 46. So *Sacerdotem execrabantur, qui Verrem tam nequam reliquisset*, i. e. the Sicilians cursed Sacerdos, the former governor of Sicily, for having left so bad a successor as Verres, *ib.*

2. VERRES, a relation of C. Verres, *Cic.* 1. *Ad. in Verr.* 8.

VERRIUS, a friend of Pactus and Cicero, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 20, & 26. also of Lentulus Spinther, *ib.* 12, 14.

C. VERRUTIUS, a feigned name, assumed by Verres, for the sake of concealment, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 76, & 77.

VERTUMNUS, an ancient Tuscan deity, adopted by the Romans; who presided over the change of seasons, and over merchandize;—supposed to turn himself into any form. Thus in Propertius, speaking of himself, he says, *Opportuna mea est cunctis natura figuris*, 4, 2, 21. *At mihi quod formas unus vertebar in omnes, Nomen ab eventu patria lingua dedit*, *ib.* 47. *Vertumnus, liber, spectare videris*, you seem to look to Vertumnus, i. e. to wish to be published; because there were book-sellers stands or shops at the temple of Vertumnus in the Tuscan street, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 20, 1. in the plur. *Vertumnis, quotquot sunt, natus iniquis*, all the *Vertumni*, or Vertumnus in all his shapes, being inimical to him at his birth, i. e. a whimsical or unreasonably unconstant man, *Id. Sat.* 2, 7, 14.—VERTUMNALIA, -ium, the festival of Vertumnus, celebrated in October, *Varr. Lat. Ling.* 5, 3.

T. FLAVIUS VESPASIANUS, the tenth emperor of Rome; sprung from a mean family in the country of the Sabines; surnamed from his mother Vespasia, *Suet. Vesp.* 1, &c.

VESPER, -eri; *Vesperus*, v. *Hesperus*, the evening star, *Virg. G.* 1, 251; *Hor.* 3, 19, 26.

VESTA, the goddess of fire, (*G.* 359.) *A.* 276.—VESTALES virgines, the Vestal virgins, the priestesses of

Vesta, *Liv.* 1, 20.; *Cic. Cat.* 4, 1, & 6. *Inceffa Vestalis* (sc. virgo) *viva defoditur*, *Liv.* 8, 15. et 22, 57.; *Plin. Ep.* 4, 11. *Ara Vestalis*, *Lucan.* 1, 544. *Foci Vestales*, *ib.* 544. *Festa Vestalia*, -ium, *Ovid. Fast.* 6, 395.

C. VESTORIUS, a banker of Puteoli, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 8. *Att.* 4, 6. et 6, 2.

L. VETTIUS, a Roman *eques*, *Dio.* 37, 41. or a plebeian, *Appian. B. C.* 2, 434.; who gave information against Julius Caesar, as having been an accomplice in the conspiracy of Catiline, *Suet. Caes.* 17. He was afterwards bribed by Caesar, when consul, falsely to accuse certain persons of having solicited him to assassinate Pompey; but failing to make good his charge, he was thrown into prison, where Caesar caused him to be strangled or poisoned, *Suet. Caes.* 20.; *Cic. Fam.* 2, 24.; *Vat.* 10, & 11.; *Appian. ib.*; *Dio.* 38, 9. (*Vid. CAESAR*, p. 57.)

P. VETTIUS, a general of the *Marfi* in the Italic war, *Cic. Phil.* 12, 11.—

¶ 2. A quaestor to Verres, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 44.

VETURIA, the mother of Coriolanus, *Liv.* 2, 40.—¶ 2. The name of a century, *Id.* 26, 22.

L. VETURIUS Philo, a consul in the second Punic war, a. 547, *Éic. Br.* 14; *Liv.* 28, 10.—Several of this name are mentioned by Livy.

C. VETUSIUS, a consul, *Liv.* 2, 19.—T. VETUSIUS, a consul, *Liv.* 2, 28.

C. VIBIENUS, a senator, so wounded by the hired mob of Clodius, that he died, *Cic. Mil.* 14.

L. VIBIUS, an *eques*, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 74.

VIBIUS Virius, a chief man at Capua, who advised the revolt to Hannibal from the Romans, *Liv.* 23, 6. When the Romans were on the point of making themselves masters of Capua, he put an end to his days by poison, *Liv.* 26, 13, & 14.

L. VIBULLIUS Rufus, a friend of Pompey, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. *Att.* 7, 24. et 8, 1.; *Caes. B. C.* 1, 15.

VICÉPOTA, the goddess of victory, *Liv.* 2, 7.; *Cic. Leg.* 2, 11.

L.

L. VICINIUS, v. *Vanicus*, a tribune, in the consulship of Marcellus and Sulpicius, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 8.

Marcellus VICTORIUS, a noble Roman, to whom Quinctilian dedicated his system of rhetoric, *Quintil. pr.* &c.

M. VIGELLIUS, a scholar of Panaetius, *Cic. Or.* 3. 21.

L. VILLIUS, a tribune, who got a law passed, fixing the years in which the different offices of the state should be borne, whence he was called **ANALIS**; which name descended to his posterity, *Liv.* 40, 44.; *Cic. Rull.* 2, 2. But there seems to have been certain regulations concerning this matter before, *Liv.* 25, 2.

Julius VINDEX, *-icis*, governor of Gaul, who revolted against Nero, but was crushed in the attempt, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 51. *et* 4, 57.; *Suet. Ner.* 41.; *Galb.* 11.; *Plutarch. in Galba.*

VINDICIUS, a slave who discovered the conspiracy formed by the sons of Brutus and others to restore Tarquin, *Liv.* 2, 5.

L. VINICIUS, a young man, *Suet. Aug.* 46, intimate with Augustus, *ib.* 71.

T. VINIUS, the profligate favourite of Galba, (*detrinimus mortalium*), who by his crimes hastened the destruction of his master, and of himself, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 6, 42, & 48.

VIPSENIUS. *Vid. AGRIPPA*.—**VIPESANIA**, the daughter of Agrippa, and wife of Tiberius, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 12. *et* 3, 19.

VIRBIUS, the name given to Hippolytus, when restored to life by Aesculapius, (*G.* 424.)

C. VIRGILIUS, the relation of Curio, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 9. the colleague of Q. Cicero in the praetorship, and governor of Sicily in the year in which M. Cicero was banished. Terrified by the threats of Clodius, he would not admit Cicero into his province, though formerly his friend, *Cic. Planc.* 40. Virgilius was greatly esteemed for his upright government, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 1, 2, 2.; *Add. Att.* 12, 51. *et* 13, 26.

M. VIRGILIUS, a tribune a. 666; who, in order to prevent Sulla from

going to the Mithridatic war, named a day for his trial; but Sulla slighted it, *Cic. Br.* 48. *Plutarch. in Sulla.*

P. VIRGILIUS MARO, called the prince, i. e. the most excellent of the Latin poets, born at Andes, a village near Mantua, (whence *Mantua Virgilio gaudet*, *Ovid. Am.* 3, 15, 7.), a. 684, on 15th October, (*Id. Octobr.*), in the first consulship of Pompey and Crassus. His mother's name is said to have been **MAIA**. Concerning the rank and condition of his father, and even his very name, we are uncertain. We know but few of the occurrences of Virgil's life. It appears from his works, that he received an excellent education. He composed when young, (*audax juvenis*, *G.* 4, 565.) his bucolics or pastorals, and celebrates the praises of those great men by whom he appears to have been patronised; Octavius, whom he calls a god, *E.* 1, 6. *et* 5, 64. as being the adopted son of Julius Caesar, whom the *Triumviri* had deified, a. 712, *Dio*, 47, 18, & 19. *Pollio*, *E.* 3, 84, & 88. 4, 12, &c. *Varus*, *E.* 9, 26, & 35. and *Gallus*, *E.* 10, 2, &c. There is no mention of Maecenas in the pastorals, whence it is supposed that Virgil was not introduced to him till after he had finished them. It does not appear that Maecenas during that period possessed the high degree of favour with Augustus, which he afterwards enjoyed. The first mention we find made of him is in a. u. 718, when he was entrusted with the care of the city and Italy, in the absence of Augustus, *Dio*, 49, 16.; *Vell.* 2, 88.; *Tac. Ann.* 6, 11.

Martial, however, says, that Virgil having lost his lands near Mantua, (*Vid. OCTAVIUS*, p. 282.), was abundantly supplied and enriched by the bounty of Maecenas, 8, 51, 7. At the desire of Maecenas, Virgil undertook the composition of the Georgics, in order to promote the study of agriculture; and to Maecenas he dedicated each of the four books, *G.* 1, 2. *et* 2, 41. *et* 3, 41. *et* 4, 2. On this work he is said to have employed seven years, residing chiefly

chiefly at Naples. With regard to the space of time we are uncertain. He himself informs us, that the place of his residence when he finished the Georgics, was Naples, *G. 4, 563.*

The design of the *Aenëis* is thought to have been to reconcile the Romans to a monarchical government, and in particular to make them cheerfully submit to the Julian family, (*i. e.* to Augustus), as being destined by the fates to possess the empire. Whatever be in this, we learn the time at which different parts of the work were composed from the various allusions which the poet makes to the exploits of Augustus, *Vid. OCTAVIUS.* Virgil is said to have taken twelve years to compose the *Aenëis*. After having brought it to a conclusion, he proposed to travel into Greece and Asia, and to remain there for three years, in order to polish his work. But meeting with Augustus at Athens returning from the east to Rome, (*Dio, 54, 10.*) he determined to come back with him. Going to visit Megära, a neighbouring town, he was suddenly seized with a dangerous illness, (*languorem nactus est*), which was increased by his voyage. He died at Brundisium, (some say, at Tarentum), 22d September, (*X Kal. Octobr.*) a. 735. when he had nearly completed his fifty-second year. His bones were carried to Naples, and buried in a monument erected at a small distance from the city, with the following inscription, which he is said to have dictated on his deathbed: *Mantua me genuit, Calabri rapuere, tenet nunc Parthenöpe; cecini pascua, rura, duces,* Donat. in vita Virgil. c. 14, 54. Another epitaph is said to have been lately discovered, *Siste, viatores, quæso, pauca legite. Hic Maro situs est.* Mabillon. Itiner. Ital. p. 112. Neither of them is thought to be genuine. The tomb of Virgil is still shown in the neighbourhood of Naples, (*G. 153.*) In his last will he ordered his *Aenëis* to be burnt, because it was not finished to his mind; but this was not permitted, according to the orders of Augustus, *Plin. 7,*

30.; Gell. 17, 10.; Macrob. Sat. 1, 24. Varius and Tucca, the friends of Virgil, are said to have been employed to correct the *Aeneis*, but were forbidden to make any additions to it: whence, it is supposed, there are so many imperfect verses in that work. The celebrity of the pastorals and georgics of Virgil raised the highest expectations of the *Aenëis*. Thus Propertius, *Cedite Romani scriptores, cedite Graii; Nescio quid majus nascitur Iliade*, Propert. 2, 34, 65. With what admiration it was received when published, we learn from contemporary authors. Thus Ovid, *Tityrus, et segetes, Aeneiaque arma legentur, Roma triumphat dum caput orbis erit*, Amor. 1, 15, 25.; Add. Id. Art. 3, 337. Trist. 2, 533.; Rem. 395. Ovid was only 25 years old when Virgil died; and therefore he says, *Virgilum vidi tantum*, Tr. 4, 10, 51. Quintilian places Virgil next to Homer, and makes him nearly equal to him, (*prior tamen primo, quam tertio*), for what he wanted in genius, he supplied by care. Homer has more striking passages, Virgil is more uniform, (*quantum eminentioribus vincimur, fortasse aequalitate pensamus*), 10, 1, 86. The distinguishing characteristic of Virgil is judgment, (*acerrimi judicii P. Virgilius*), Id. 8, 3, 24. He is said to have written very few verses in a day, *Id. 10, 3, 8.* Donatus, or whoever was the author of the life of Virgil ascribed to Donatus, says; that he used to make a number of verses in the morning, and by polishing reduce them to a very few through the day, c. 9, 33. The works of Virgil soon after their publication were generally read and interpreted in the schools of grammarians, *Suet. Ill. Gram. c. 16.* Thus Quintilian advises, in the teaching of boys, to begin with Homer and Virgil, 1, 8, 5. He gives the same advice to students of rhetoric, 10, 1, 85. Columella speaks of Virgil with the highest praise, 1 *pr.* 30. et 1, 1, 12. et 10, 5. and calls him a heavenly poet, (*sidereus*), *ib.* 43+. So Vegetius, (*Memo*

poeta divino ore,) 1 pr. 8. Silius used to approach the tomb of his father with the same religious awe as the people, and kept his birth-day more solemnly than his own, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 7, *Martial.* 11, 49, & 51. Statius obtained the same veneration for his father, *Silv.* 4, 4, 51.

Virgil died in opulent circumstances. He owed his affluence chiefly to the liberality of Maecenas, *Martial.* 8, 56. He had a house at Rome on the Esquiline hill near the gardens of Maecenas; but he resided for the most part in his Campanian villa, *Pseudo-Terent.* in *vit.* *Virg.* c. 6, 24. near Nola, *id.* 7, 20. Hence Juvenal objects, that had Virgil been poor, he would not have composed so noble a poem as the *Aeneid*, (*Nam si Virgilio et tolerabile destitisset*) *Hospitaderent omnes a crinibus hydrae, nihil gèmeret grave buccina*, had he wanted a servant, and a comforter; adding, he could not have given a description of *Alecto*; the snake would have fallen from her hair, her dumb trumpet would have uttered no dreadful sound, 7, 69, &c. according to the representation given of *Virg.* *Aen.* 7, 445. et 511, &c.) MARO.

VIRGINIA, the daughter of Lucius Manlius, a centurion, whom her father slew in the middle of the forum, to prevent her falling into the power of the tyrant, the decemvir, (*G.* 215.) *Liv.* 3, 49.; *Cic. Fin.* 2, 20.

VIRGINIA, the daughter of Aulus Manlius, a patrician, married to Publius Manlius, a plebeian consul, and was excluded by the patricians from their sacred rites to Particasta, (*Pudicitia Patricia*;) on account of the dedicated a temple to her, the plebeian Chastity, *Liv.* 10, 23.

MANLIUS VIRGINIUS, an orator in the time of Quintilian; who wrote on the *Declamation*, 3, 1, 21. et 3, 6, 44, 3, 126.

VIRIATUS, a native of Lusitania, originally a shepherd, who having formerly escaped the base massacre of

Galba; (*Vid. GALBA*), and having collected an army of his countrymen, carried on war against the Romans with great success for eight years, *Appian. Hispan.* p. 297; according to Justin, for ten years, 44, 2. fourteen years; *Liv. Epit.* 54.; *Flor.* 2, 17. *Eutrop.* 4, 16. twenty years, *Pat. c.* 2, 90. Fabius, the proconsul, made peace with him on equitable terms, *Liv. Epit.* 54. which the Roman people ratified, *Appian. Hispan.* p. 290. But it was soon after violated by Caepio, the brother and successor of Fabius, who obtained the consent of the senate to resume hostilities; *ib.* p. 294. Viriatus was murdered by some of his domestics, whom Caepio bribed to perpetrate that deed, *Appian. ib.* 296.; *Eutrop.* 4, 16. Viriatus is highly extolled, not only for his military talents, but also for his moderation and abstinence, *Appian. ib.* 297. His equal distribution of booty is praised by Cicero, *Off.* 2, 11.—*VIRIATINUM bellum*, the war against Viriatus, *Suet. Galb.* 3.—Silius Italicus mentions a Spanish general called VIRIATUS, in the second Punic war, 3, 354. who was slain by Paulus Aemilius, *ib.* 10, 233. and adds concerning him what was truly applicable to the Lusitanian general; *Nomen Romanis factum mox nobile damnis*, 3, 356.

VIRIDOMARUS, a king of the Gauls, slain by Marcellus in single combat, *Plutarch. in Marcel.* p. 301.

VIRRO, -onis, a fictitious name of a rich luxurious Roman, who treated with neglect poor clients whom he admitted to his table, and paid attention only to his rich guests; thus, *Virro sibi et reliquis Pirronibus illa jubebit Poema dari*, Juvenal 5, 49, &c.

VISCCELLINUS, a surname given to Sp. Cassius, who was thrown from the Tarpeian rock for aiming at sovereignty, *Cic. Amic.* 11.

VISEJUS, appointed tribune of the people by Antony; originally the keeper of a bath (*balneator*) at Pisaurum, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 12.

C. VISELLIUS VARRO, a cousin of Cicero's, *Cic. Brut.* 76. *Att.* 3, 23.

L. VISIDIUS, a Roman *eques*, who guarded Cicero when consul, and was afterwards a keen opponent of Antony, *Cic. Phil.* 7, 9.

A. VITELLIUS, the ninth Roman emperor, *Suet. Vit.* 1, &c.; *Tacit. Hist.* 1, 57.—**VITELLIANI milites**, the soldiers of Vitellius, *ib.* 85.; *Plin.* 34, 7 l. 17. So *Partes Vitellianae*, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 84.

M. VITRUVIUS Pollio, a learned and skilful architect, who composed an excellent work on architecture in ten books, which he dedicated to Augustus. It is still extant.

Domitius ULPIANUS, a celebrated lawyer, born at Tyre, praetorian praefect under Alexander Severus; several of whose works are still extant.

ULYSSES, v. *Ulyxes*, -is, et **ULYSSEUS**, v. **ULYXES**, gen. *Ulyssi*, v. *Ulyxei*, (in 3 or 4-syll.) or contracted *Ulyxi*, voc. *Ulyxe*, v. *Ulysses*; the son of Laertes, (*Laertiādes*), and Anticlea, king of Ithāca; the wisest of the Greeks in the Trojan war, (*G.* 451.)

P. UMBRĒNUS, a freed man, an associate of Catiline, *Cic. Cat.* 3, 6.; *Sallyst. Cat.* 40.

UMBRO, -ōnis, a brave Italian, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 752. from the mountains of the Marsh, *ib.* 10, 544.

UMIDIUS, v. *Ummidius*, a rich miser, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 95.

2. **VOCONIUS Saxa**, a tribune, a. 584, the proposer of a law, (*lex Voconia*), prohibiting citizens to leave their estates to women, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 42, & 43. *Balb.* 8. *Fun.* 2, 17. *Sen.* 5.—**VOCONIA pira**, a kind of pears so named from one Voconius, *Plin.* 15, 15.—The *Voconii* are said to have been descended from Aricia, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 6.

Dillius VocŭLA, a Roman general under Vespasian against the Gauls, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 24. whom he defeated, *ib.* 34. but was at last over-reached and slain by them, *ib.* 56, & 59.

C. VOLCATIUS, unjustly treated by Dolabella, *Cic. Corn.* 1. *fragm.* He died suddenly, *Plin.* 7, 53.

L. VOLCATIUS Tullus, repulsed in suing for the aedileship, *Cic. Planc.* 21. but was afterwards consul with Lepidus, a. 687. He refused to admit Catiline, as being accused of extortion, to stand candidate for the consulship, *Cic. Tog. Cand. fr.*; *Sallyst. Cat.* 18. He appears to have been the only senator that refused to thank Caesar for restoring Marcellus; declaring that he would not have done it, had he been in the place of Marcellus himself; (because perhaps he scorned to thank the usurper for what he ought not to have had power to bestow), *Cic. Fam.* 4, 4.—Ernesti ascribes this to the son of Volcatus; but improperly; for the Volcatus mentioned by Cicero must have been an older consul than himself, because he was asked his opinion before Cicero, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 4.

L. VOLCATIUS Tullus, **L. F.** city praetor, a. 707, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 14. consul, a. 720, *Dio*, 51, 43.

VOLCATIUS, one of the retinue of Verres, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 19, 23, &c.

VOLĒRO Publilius, a plebeian, who having refused to enlist as a common soldier, because he had been a centurion, was about to be scourged by the lictors of the consul, when he was rescued by the interposition of the people, *Liv.* 2, 55, who next year, a. 282, created him a tribune; in which office he got a law passed, (*Lex Publilia*), that the plebeian magistrates should be created at the *Comitia Tributa*, *ib.* 56, & 57.

VOLĒSUS, a Sabine, who came to Rome with Titus Tatius, *Ovid. Pont.* 3, 2, 105.—¶ 2. A proconsul of Asia under Augustus, *Senec. Ir.* 1, 5.

VOLOGĒSUS, a king of Parthia, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 14. who waged war against the Romans under Nero, *ib.* 50, &c.

L. VOLUMNIUS, an intimate acquaintance of Cicero's, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 32.; *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4, 12.

VOLUMNIUS Flaccus, sent as an ambassador to the senate by Brutus

wha

when besieged at Mutina, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 12, & 18.

P. VOLUMNIUS, a senator, one of the judges in the cause of Cluentius, *Cic. Cl.* 70.

P. VOLUMNIUS, called *Eutrapelus*, from his wit, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 32, & 33. a friend to Antony, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 2. *Vid. Horat. Ep.* 1, 18, 42.

VOLUMNIA, the freed-woman of Volumnus Eutrapelus, the mistress of Antony, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 24. called also Cythæris, *ib.* 22.

VOLUSIANUS, vel *Volisius*, the *baruf-pex* of Verres, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 21, & 11.

VOLUX, -ucis, the son of Bocchus, king of Mauritania, *Sallust. Jug.* 105, &c.

Cn. vel Q. VOLUSIUS, one of the retinue of Cicero in Cilicia, *Cic. Att.* 5, 11. *Fam.* 5, 10.

M. VOLUSIUS, a quaestor in Asia, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 12. afterwards, when plebeian aedile, (*aedilis plebis*), being proscribed by Antony, he saved himself by assuming the habit of a priest of Isis, *Val. Max.* 7, 3, 8.

VOLUSIUS, a poet, contemporary with Catullus, who, in imitation of Ennius, wrote the annals of the Romans in verse; a contemptible work, in the opinion of Catullus, 36, et 93, 7.

VOPISCUS, a Roman name, said to have been first given to one of two twins that was born safe, the other having been formerly lost by abortion, (*q. Opiscus*.) *Plin.* 7, 10.

Julius Caesar VOPISCUS, called *alter Caesar*, because he received the freedom of the city from Caesar; a great partisan of Antony's, *Cic. Phil.* 11, 5. He is thought to be the same that is mentioned, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 7.; *Plin.* 17, 4 f.

URANIA, v, -e, -es, one of the Muses, *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 55. whom Catullus makes the mother of Hymenæus or Hymen, the god of marriage, 60, 2.

URĀNUS, vel *Caelus*, the father of Saturn, (*G.* 355.)

VULCĀNUS, the god of fire and of the works of the forge, (*G.* 365.) the son of Jupiter and Juno, or of Juno

alone, *Hesiod. Theog.* 397. hence called *Junonigēna*, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 173. Being thrown by Jupiter from heaven on account of some offence, he fell on the island of Lemnus; whence he is called *Pater Lemnius*, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 454. or *Lemnius*, *Stat. Silv.* 4, 6, 49. and was rendered lame by the fall; whence he is called *tardipes deus*; thus, *Dare scripta tardipedi deo*, to commit to the flames, *Catull.* 36, 7. Vulcan was the husband of Venus; hence *Quae componis, dona Veneris marito*, give to the husband of Venus the verses which you compose, i. e. commit them to the flames, *Juvenal.* 7, 25. — VULCANUS is often put for fire; thus, *Furit immixtis Vulcanus immixtis habenis*, the fire rages with loose reins, or with ungovernable fury, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 562. *Spargere Vulcanum testis*, i. e. *ignem*, *ib.* 7, 77. So: *Vulcano superante*, *ib.* 2, 312. *Vulcana decoquit humorem*, *Id. G.* 1, 294. *Vulcanum naribus efflant*, breathe fire from their nostrils, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 104. The workmen of Vulcan were called Cy-clôpes, *q. v.* — VULCANI. arma, arms made by Vulcan, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 535. impenetrable, *Cic. Tus.* 2, 14. *Horrida acies Volcania*, the horrid army of Vulcan, i. e. the dreadful conflagration, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 408. So *Pestis Volcania*, *Sil.* 14, 424. et 17, 509, & 599. *Vulcania munera*, the present of Vulcan, or the chariot made by him, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 106. — VULCANLIA, -ium, the feasts of Vulcan, *Columel.* 11, 3.; *Plin. Ep.* 5, 3, 8.

VULTEJUS, one of the retinue of L. Metellus in Sicily, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 66. VULTEJUS Mena, a common crier, who assisted at auctions or the like; probably the freed man of one Vultejus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 55, & 65.

T. VULTURCIUS, vel *Vulturcius*, a native of Croton, an accomplice in Catiline's conspiracy, *Cic. Cat.* 3, 2.; *Sallust. Cat.* 44, &c.

X.

XANTIPPE, -es, the wife of Socrates, remarkable for her bad temper and for

scolding her husband, *Gell.* 1, 17. But Cicero takes no notice of this part of her character, *Tusc.* 3, 15.

XANTIPPUS, a Lacedaemonian general, who being sent to the assistance of the Carthaginians, defeated Regulus, and took him prisoner, *Cic. Off.* 3, 26. The Carthaginians, envying his glory, when they sent him back to his country, are said to have caused him to be drowned, *Appian. Libyc.* c. 6. ; *Sil.* 6, 680.—¶ 2. An Athenian who defeated the Persian fleet at Mycæle; the father of Pericles, (*G.* 466.)

XANTHO, -us, one of the sea-nymphs, *Virg. G.* 4, 336.

XENO, -onis, an Epicuræan, esteemed by Atticus and Cicero, *Cic. Att.* 5, 10. et 13, 27.—Others of this name are mentioned by Cicero, *Att.* 5, 13. *Verr.* 3, 22.

XENOCLES, -is, a rhetorician of Adramyttium, (*Adramyttenus*), who was constantly with Cicero while in Asia, *Cic. Br.* 91.

XENOCRATES, -is, of Chalcedon, (*Chalcedonius*), the scholar of Plato, and his successor in the academy, (*G.* 294.)

XENOMEXES, -is, the host of Cicero at Thyreum, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 5.

XENOPHANES, -is, of Colophon, (*Colophonius*), the founder of what was called the *Eliatic* sect of philosophers, (*G.* 15.), who maintained the uncertainty of human knowledge, *ib.* 23. but taught the unity and infinity of the Divine Being, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 37. *N. D.* 1, 11.

XENOPHILUS, a musician of Chalcis, a Pythagorean, who lived above 100 years in the greatest happiness, *Val. Max.* 8, 13, 3. ; *Plin.* 7, 50.

XENOPHON, -onis, the son of Gryllus, an Athenian; the scholar of Socrates; as much distinguished for his military skill as for his learning, (*G.* 468.) Scipio Africanus, the younger, was so fond of the *Cyropædia* of Xenophon, that he always carried it about with him, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 2. *Fr.* 1, 1, 8. His style has such

unaffected simplicity and beauty, that the Muses are said, as it were, to have spoken by his voice, *Cic. Or.* 9, & 19. ; *Quintil.* 10, 1, 33, & 82.

—XENOPHONTIUS v. -eus *Hercules*, Hercules described by Xenophon, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. (*G.* 398.) *Xenophoncium* v. -um *genus sermonis*, a style such as Xenophon used, *Cic. Br.* 35.

XERXES, -is, the son of Darius, king of Persia, who invaded Greece with a vast army and fleet. He made a bridge of boats over the Hellespont to transport his forces, (*G.* 349.) Hence, *Xerxis et imperio bias coisse vada*, *Propert.* 2, 1, 22. *Hellespontum junxit, et maria ambulavit*, *sc. per*, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 34. So Lucan, 2, 674. He dug a navigable canal through mount Athos, (*G.* 327.) ; whence Athos is said to have been sailed over, (*velificatus Athos; cum stratum classibus isdem*, (*sc. quibus Athos velificatus*), *Suppositumque rotis solidum mare*), *Juvenal.* 10, 175. Rivers are said to have been drunk up by his troops, *ib.* 177.—The bridge being broken down by a tempest, he ordered the sea to be lashed and chained, *ib.* 180. ; *Herodot.* 7, 34, & 35. But his fleet having been defeated at Salamis, by the conduct of Themistocles, he made his escape in a fishing-boat; *Juvenal.* 2, 13. ; *Juvenal.* 10, 185. (*G.* 465.) His land army was defeated at Plataea by the Greeks under the command of Pausanias and Aristides, (*G.* 466.) When one day he had reviewed his army, he is said to have wept with the thought, that so many thousand lives would in so short a time be extinct, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 7, 13. ; *Herodot.* 7, 45. ; *Val. Max.* 9, 13. ext. 1.

Z

ZALEUCUS, the lawgiver of Locri in Italy, *Cic. Leg.* 1, 22. et 2, 6. *Att.* 6. 1. (*G.* 176.)

ZENO, -onis, a native of Cittium, (*Cittius*;) the scholar of Polæmo, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 9, 10, &c. the founder of the Stoics, who placed the chief happiness

of man in virtue alone, *Cic. Mur.* 29. *Acad.* 4, 42, & 43, &c.

ZENO, of Elēa, (*Eleātes*;) the founder of that sect of philosophers, called from his birth-place ELEATIC; who paid the chief attention to the art of reasoning or logic, (*dialektikē*), of which Zeno is said to have been the inventor, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 42. Zeno, having entered into a conspiracy to free his country from the tyranny of Nearchus, and being detected, was put to the rack, to make him discover his associates; but no tortures could draw from him a confession; and he chose rather to die than betray his accomplices, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 22. *N. D.* 3, 33. The story is variously related by authors, who differ about the manner of his death, and the name of the tyrant; but agree that Zeno's fellow-citizens, animated by his fortitude, rose against the tyrant and stoned him to death, *Laert.* 9, 25.; *Val. Max.* 3, 3, ext. 2, & 3. *Suidas* in *Zenone*.

ZENO, an Epicurean philosopher at Athens; the chief of his sect, (*Epicureorum coryphaeus vel princeps*), *Cic. N. D.* 1, 21, whose lectures both Cicero and Atticus attended, *Cic. Fin.* 1, 5. *Tusc.* 3, 17. He used to call Socrates, the Attic buffoon, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 34.

ZENODOTUS, a grammarian, preceptor to the children of Ptolemy Soter, and keeper of the library of Alexandria, *Suidas*; *Suet. Gram.* 11 f.

ZETHES vel ZETES, v. -us, the son of Boreas, the north wind, and Orithyia, the twin-brother of Calais; (hence called *duo fratres Aquilonia proles*, *Propert.* 1, 20, 25. *Sati Boreā*, *Senec. Med.* 231.); who both had wings like their father, *Ovid. Met.* 6, 713, &c. They went with Jason to Colchis, in quest of the golden fleece, as Ovid says, in the first ship that ever failed on the sea, which had not before been disturbed, *ib.* (G. 420.) When they came to Thrace, they drove the harpies from the house of Phineus, a king of that country, whom they had infested by carrying off the food from

his table, (G. 442.)—Zethes and Calais were slain by Hercules, *Senec. Med.* 934.; *Hygin. Fab.* 14. Various causes of their death are assigned, *Vid. Scholiast. in Apollon.* 1, 211, & 1300.

ZETHUS, the son of Jupiter and Antiopē; the twin-brother of Amphion, *Ovid. Met.* 6, 110.; *Hygin.* 76, & 155.; who both having been exposed, when infants, were educated by a shepherd; and when they grew up also became shepherds. But Amphion, having got the present of a harp from Mercury, paid his chief attention to music. Their mother having escaped from her confinement, (*Vid. ANTIOPĒ*), is said to have fled to the mountains, where she applied to her sons for protection; but Zethus, thinking her a fugitive, would not admit her; contrary to the wish of Amphion, who was of a gentler disposition: hence, *Et durum Zethum, et lacrimis Amphiona mollem Expertus est stabulis mater abasā suis*; *Propert.* 3, 15, 29. They being informed by the shepherd who she was, slew Lycus, and tied Dirce to the mouth of a fierce bull, *ib.* 38. *Senec. Theb.* v. 19, & 126.; *Oed.* 610. (*Vid. DIRCE*.) Zethus and Amphion having thus become masters of Thebes, made an addition to the city, and surrounded it with walls, *Pausan.* 9, 4. They are said first to have built Thebes, *Homēr. Odyss.* 11, 262. *Vid. AMPHION*.

ZETHUS, a freed man, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 15.

ZEPHYRUS, the god of the west wind, the son of Astræus and Aurora, *Hygin. praef.* the father of Chlōris or Florā, the goddess of flowers; who is hence called ZEPHYRĪTIS, -idis, *Catull.* 64, 57.

ZEUXIS, -is, v. -idis; acc. -in; of Heraclēa, (*Heraclōtes*), a famous painter, the cotemporary and rival of Parrhasius, *Cic. Inv.* 2, 1.; *Plin.* 35, 9, & 10.

ZEUXIS, -idis, acc. -im; a person suspected of parricide in the province of Q. Cicero, *Cic. 2. Fr.* 1, 2, 2.

ZOILUS, an ill-natured critic, born

at Amphipolis; who wrote against Homer, Plato, and others, *Aelian. Var. Hist.* 11, 10. in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, *Varr.* 7, *præf.* Some say that he was crucified; others, that he was stoned to death; and others, that he was burnt alive, *ib.* From his censuring Homer he was called HOMEROMASTIX, Homer's scourge, *Suidas.* From him any censorious critic was called ZOILUS; thus, *Quisquis es, ex illo, Zoile, nomen habes*, Ovid. *Rem. Am.* 366.

ZORÏRUS, one of the seven Persian noblemen who destroyed the *magi*. He

afterwards recovered Babylon to Darius, when it had revolted, (*G.* 609.) — ¶ 2. A noted physiognomist, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 37. *Fat.* 5.

ZOROASTRES, -is, vel -æ, a king of Bactria, who is said to have been the first inventor of magic, *Plin.* 30, 1. *Add. Id.* 7, 16; *Justin.* 1, 1. (*G.* 623.)

ZOSIMUS, a freed man of the younger Pliny, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 19. — ¶ 2. A Greek historian in the fifth century, whose work is still extant.

ZOSIPPUS, a nobleman of Tyndaris in Sicily, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 42.

F I N I S.

E R R A T A.

- Page* 13. col. 2. line 7. for *Alōidāe* read *Alōidae*.
 — 27. 1st col. last line, for *rom* read *from*.
 — 41. col. 1. line 19. for *Falvia* read *Fulvia*.
 — 83. — 2. — 16. from the foot, for *Appian* read *Oppian*.
 — 115. — 1. — 3. for *enebo* read *tenebo*.
 — 129. — 1. — 19, & 22. for *augustè* read *angustè*.
 — 161. — 1. — 14. for *DIOPHAMES* read *DIOPHANES*.
 — 199. — 1. — 32. after name insert of.
 — 249. — 1. — 30. for *Carneādes* read *Carneades*.
 — 296. — 1. — 37. for *Arsāces* read *Arsāces*.
 — 316. — 2. — 38. for *PHINĒIA* read *PHINĒIA*.
 — 405. — 1. — 34. for *triumphis* read *triumphos*.





